

Learner`s Dictionary for Student and Professionals

English for European Public Health

Edited by Katarzyna Czabanowska

This Public Health Learners' Dictionary was produced as part of the Specialist English as a foreign language for European Public Health – Language Competencies Project funded by the European Commission's Leonardo da Vinci Programme (PL/04/B/F/LA-I74434).

It was presented at the Seminar on Health Terminologies and Translation on 14th December 2007 organised by DG Sanco and DG Translation

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Kraków 2008

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ISBN 978-83-233-2469-0

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Acknowledgements

The idea of developing a Public Health Dictionary has accompanied me since the beginning of adventure with Public Health in 1992 when the first School of Public Health was established in Krakow, Poland. It was not until we received funding from the Leonardo da Vinci Program that the idea could materialize. I gratefully record my obligation to all those who have contributed to this edition of the Public Health Learners' Dictionary with suggestion, criticism and information. A special thanks should be given to the people who have made a contribution to the collection of words in this dictionary and who have given generously their time to writing definitions, suggesting terms, locating existing glossaries. Particular appreciation is due to the staff of the Jagiellonian University Medical Library. All of our collaborators are included in the list of authors, contributors, consultants and assistants.

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Contents

Preface..... 9

The Dictionary 13

List of sources 341

List of contributors and their BIOs 355

Preface

The Learners' Dictionary of Public Health terminology has been developed as part of a European project titled Specialist English for European Public Health by an international team of experts from Poland, Lithuania, the United Kingdom and Holland.

Definitions of English language terms, concepts and expressions commonly used in the multidisciplinary practice of Public Health have been clarified and where possible simplified to facilitate English Language learning for students studying in this rapidly growing discipline. Language terms have been organised into the seven main domains of public health namely: epidemiology and biostatistics, environmental health and occupational health, health promotion, health policy and management, ethics and law, as well as economics and finance.

The main intended users of the glossary include students of Public Health, Public Health researchers and lecturers, teachers of specialist English, professionals and practitioners, who often work in international institutions, translators working for the EU and other international institutions, who should take into account the context of Public Health in their work.

The main strength of the approach taken to produce this glossary is the close and on-going collaboration between a range of Public Health specialists from different domains in public health and teachers of English. This has facilitated a close integration of specialised content with state-of-the-art theory and methodology of teaching English.

The development of the dictionary was divided into five stages. In stage one, ten representative scientific articles were collected, from each of the seven domains of Public Health. These were reviewed by public health specialists, students and practitioners from each domain. The task was to highlight the terms which, in their opinion, were typical of or related to a given domain. At the same time, scientific information specialists reviewed and collected existing dictionaries, glossaries and other sources representing these areas, including the terms listed in the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) thesaurus. Definitions of selected terms were then formulated into glossaries in the main thematic or domain groups: epidemiology, biostatistics and environmental health, health policy and management, health promotion, ethics and law as well as, economics and finance.

In stage two, experts representing individual disciplines from each of the countries, reviewed the glossary entries in the master glossary and allocated them to each of the seven domains. This allowed the Master Glossary to be divided into seven domain specific glossaries to facilitate English Language teaching and learning

In stage three a thorough review was undertaken of the glossaries by experts as to their completeness and the quality of definitions. The glossaries were then supplemented with what experts considered to be the missing terms. At this stage the work of the experts from individual international teams was combined, repetitions were removed and the most universal definitions were selected and developed.

In stage four, English language specialists reviewed and adapted the definitions to enhance their clarity and usefulness in teaching specialist English.

In stage five a final review of definitions was undertaken by experts from the UK with a special focus on the language and accuracy aspects. As a result, seven monolingual English glossaries were compiled, complete with translations into Polish and Lithuanian.

The terms in the glossaries overlap on more than one occasion, but this is the natural consequence of the multidisciplinary nature of Public Health. As a result of combining the seven glossaries and removing overlapping terms, a single master glossary of Public Health was produced. Translations of terms were either provided by or consulted with experts. The glossaries have been made available on a dedicated website, accompanied by specialist learning materials for European Public Health specialists.

A mention should also be made of dictionaries and classifications, without which the sphere of Public Health would not be complete. These sources were not directly related to our area of interest but they are nevertheless very relevant. They include e.g. the **International Classification of Diseases: 9th revision (ICD-9-CM_2005)**, containing commonly adopted names of diseases and medical conditions, the **International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems: 10th revision (ICD-10)**, as well as the **International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC)** for primary health care terminology, the **WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health** (<http://www3.who.int/icf/onlinebrowser/icf.cfm>). Likewise, the terminology used in the **Universal Medical Device Nomenclature System** that covers medical equipment, systems and materials developed by the American Institute ECRI translated into a number of languages, was also found useful.

(http://www.ecri.org/Products_and_Services/Products/UMDNS/Default.aspx - UMDNS.)

Conclusions

There is still today no real consensus on the scope or definition of the field of public health across Europe. Different countries include and exclude different domains. In Poland Management is a key aspect of the work of the public health specialist. In the UK it would be seen as a separate discipline.

To incorporate this level of diversity in the definition and classification of Public Health we have included seven domains or disciplines, which cover the widest possible interpretation of public health.

The multidisciplinary nature and blurred conceptual borders of the domain of Public Health contribute to serious problems at the lexical level, such as leading to a different understanding of the same terms or shifting semantic fields. These observations were confirmed in 2004 by a review of Public Health terminology across 8 EU countries (France, Germany,

Italy, Holland, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom), which showed substantial diversity in the use of crucial terms⁰.

It is possible that in the future, IT implementation in health care, the expansion of the internet and institutional networks, the production of databases, the need for international cooperation and the need to overcome communication barriers, may eventually result in the unification and standardisation of terminology in public health across Europe. Without such standardisation the sharing of electronic data and information transfer and processing is made more difficult.

Effective activities in Public Health will always be constrained without complete and up-to-date information. For this the development of a uniform, comprehensive and universal terminology for communication appears to be necessary. Similarly a normalised vocabulary, will dramatically assist in professional education where an increasing number of students are being taught in a second language and in the task of translation within say the EU. For these reasons our efforts to unify Public Health terminology have been undertaken not only at a national level, but also with the international perspective in mind, with significant contribution on the part of international organisations, especially the European Union. It is to be hoped that such efforts will bring about the desired unification of Public Health terminology, similar to that achieved in medicine.

The editors

English – English – *Polish*

*Based on results of the Leonardo da Vinci Language Competencies Project
PL/04/B/F/LA-174434 financed by the European Commission*



10/90 research gap: finding that less than 10% of global spending on health research is devoted to diseases or conditions that account for 90% of the global disease burden. *luka badawcza 10/90*

AA: cf. **Alcoholics Anonymous**.

Abandonment: act of giving up an idea or stopping an activity. *porzucenie, zaniechanie*

Abatement: reducing or minimising public health risks, usually supported by regulation or legislation, e.g. noise abatement, smoke abatement. *łagodzenie, wygasanie*

ABC: cf. **activity-based costing**. *ocena kosztów na podstawie rodzajów działalności*

Abnormal event: unplanned, unusual occurrence or emergency. *wypadek, zdarzenie nienaturalne*

Abnormality: malformation of an organ or its part. *deformacja*

Abortion: the deliberate termination of a human pregnancy before birth. *aborcja*

Absolute rights: rights that cannot be outweighed by other considerations, e.g. many of those who oppose capital punishment say that the right to life is an absolute right, but those who believe that capital punishment is morally justified in some circumstances say it is only a prima facie right. *prawa absolutne*

Absolute risk: incidence of an event, e.g. if 100 patients are given a drug and 5 develop diarrhoea as a side effect, then the estimated absolute risk is 5/100 or 0.05; cf. **risk, relative risk**. *ryzyko absolutne*

Absolute risk difference: difference in the risk for disease or death between an exposed population and an unexposed population. *różnica ryzyka absolutnego*

Absorbed dose: 1. measure of energy transferred to a medium by ionising radiation; 2. amount of a chemical substance taken in by a living organism. *dawka pochłonięta*

Absorption: penetration of atoms, ions, or molecules into the mass of a substance. *absorpcja, wchłanianie*

Abstract: brief summary of the study and its results, should contain information about what the study has tried to achieve, what the researchers have done, and what they found. *abstrakt, streszczenie*

Abuse: 1. use of something in a way that it should not be used, e.g. excessive use of medical supplies; cf. **wrongful deception**. *nadużywanie* 2. harming somebody physically or emotionally. *maltretowanie, wykorzystywanie*

Academic honesty, academic integrity: behaviour that avoids cheating on examinations, lab reports or plagiarism of papers theses and homework assignments as well as other matters concerning research; cf. research ethics. *uczciwość akademicka*

Acceptability: degree to which a service meets the cultural needs and standards of a community, which, in turn, affects utilisation of that service. *akceptowalność, dopuszczalność*

Acceptable daily intake (ADI): estimate of the largest amount of a chemical to which a person can be exposed on a daily basis that will not likely result in negative health effects (usually expressed in mg/kg/day). *dopuszczalna dawka dzienna*

Access: ability of a person to obtain affordable medical care on a timely basis; depends on availability of medical services and their acceptability to the patient, the location of health care facilities, transportation, hours of operation and cost of care. *dostęp*

Access to information: right to obtain and use information collected or generated by others. *dostęp do informacji*

Accessibility of health care: measure of the proportion of a population that reaches appropriate health services. *dostępność opieki zdrowotnej*

Accessible: easy to enter, operate, or use safely. *dostępny*

Accident: unforeseen event commonly leading to injury, in traffic, the workplace, or a domestic or recreational setting. *wypadek*

Accident causation: many factors that act together to cause accidents. *przyczyny wypadku*

Accident investigation: process of systematically gathering and analysing information about an accident, done for the purposes of identifying causes and making recommendations to prevent the accident. *badanie przyczyn wypadków*

Accident prevention: efforts and designs to reduce the incidence of unexpected undesirable events in various environments and situations. *zapobieganie wypadkom*

Accidental fall: fall that results in an injury. *upadek (urazowy)*

Accidents, occupational: unforeseen occurrences, especially of an injurious character due to factors involving one's employment. *wypadki przy pracy*

Acclimatised treatment systems: sewage and wastewater treatment systems that have been prepared by a period of low-level exposure to a chemical; such a system can handle a chemical that might pass through or damage an unprepared system. *aklimatyzacyjny system oczyszczania ścieków*

Account: record of all financial transactions of a particular type, e.g. office rent account is a record of all payments made for office rent. *rachunek*

Accountability: obligation to disclose periodically, in adequate detail to all responsible or interested parties, the details of any activity so that they can be evaluated. *odpowiedzialność, rozliczalność*

Accountable: 1. required to answer for one's actions and decisions; 2. *morally required* to answer for one's actions without specifying to whom one is accountable; cf. **responsible**. *odpowiedzialny*

Accountable health partnership: organisation of doctors and hospitals that provides care for people organised into large groups of purchasers. *odpowiedzialne partnerstwo na rzecz zdrowia*

Accountable health plan (AHP): partnership or joint venture between practitioners, providers or payers that assumes responsibility for delivering medical care and managing the funds required to pay for the services rendered. Physicians and other providers may work for, contract with or own such health plans. *plan zdrowotny/rachunek zdrowia*

Accounting: system for keeping track of financial transactions. *rachunkowość*

Accounting cost: measures explicit costs of operating a business, i.e. those that result from purchases of inputs. *koszt rachunkowy*

Accounting framework: reporting system that monitors the budget and produces necessary financial reports, such as income and expenditure reports and balance sheets. *sprawozdawczość rachunkowa*

Accreditation: process by which an authorised agency or organisation evaluates and officially approves an institution, a programme of study or an individual according to a set of standards; cf. **licensing**. *akredytacja*

Accrual: 1. amount of money that is set aside in a private health plan to cover expenses; an estimate based on the plan's history *stan konta*; 2. increased amount of money over time *narastanie stanu konta*

Accruals accounting: accounting technique that registers transactions when an invoice is received, or when payment becomes due; cf. **cash accounting**. *księgowanie memorialowe*

Accuracy: closeness of the result of a measurement to the true value of the quantity measured. *dokładność, precyzja*

Acid: substance whose water solution is characterised by sour taste and the ability to react with bases and certain metals to form salts; pH below 7.0. *kwas*

Acid deposition: complex chemical and atmospheric phenomenon that occurs when emissions of sulphur and nitrogen compounds and other substances are transformed by chemical processes in the atmosphere, often far from the original sources, and then deposited on earth in either wet or dry form; wet forms are popularly called **acid rain**. *osady kwaśne*

Acid mine drainage: drainage of water from areas that have been mined for coal or other mineral ores; the water has low pH, sometimes less than 2.0 (acid), because of its contact with sulphur-bearing material. *kwaśne wody pokopalne*

Acid rain

Acid rain: rain that has been made acidic by pollutants in the air. *kwaśny deszcz/opad*

Acidic: condition of water or soil that contains a sufficient amount of acid substances to lower the pH below 7.0. *kwaśny*

Acquisition cost: purchase cost. *koszt nabycia/zakupu*

Action and evaluation plan: details on how to achieve a set of specific objectives, including who does which activities/processes and when; takes into account available resources. *plan działania i ewaluacji*

Action learning: learning by doing; with emphasis on reflection, experience and insights gained. *nauczanie poprzez działanie*

Action level: concentration of a specific substance that initiates certain required activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance; calculated as an eight-hour time-weighted average. *poziom działania, stężenie aktywne*

Action planning: documentation of who is going to do what, by when and in what order for the organisation to achieve its strategic goals; includes a schedule with deadlines for important actions. *planowanie działania*

Action research: 1. research procedure used to plan, implement and monitor change; usually a form of qualitative research, but can include a mixture of research methods; 2. flexible and adaptable method using continuous feedback from participants to monitor and revise a research project while it is still in progress. *badania poprzez działanie, badanie aktywne*

Activated sludge: sewage or wastewater that has been mixed with bacteria already present in a treatment plant to start the process of biodegradation. *osad czynny*

Active error: error that occurs with the front line operator and whose effects are felt immediately; cf. **latent error**. *błąd aktywny*

Active ingredient: main component of a substance, e.g. a medicine or a pesticide, that has or causes an effect on bacteria, pests etc. *składnik czynny/aktywny*

Actively-at-work: insurer's policy requirement indicating that coverage will not be effective until the employee's first day of work, or after the effective date of coverage; may also apply to dependents disabled on the effective date. *pod warunkiem podjęcia pracy*

Activities of daily living (ADL): individual's daily habits, e.g. bathing, dressing and eating; often used as an assessment tool to determine an individual's ability to function at home, or in a less restricted environment of care. *czynności codzienne, skala podstawowych czynności życia codziennego, aktywność życiowa, czynności życia/dnia codziennego*

Activity-based costing (ABC): approach to healthcare costs in terms of a healthcare organisation's processes or activities: a. activity mapping, which involves mapping activities in an illustrated sequence; b. activity analysis, which involves defining and assigning a time value to activities; c. bill of activities, which involves generating a cost for each main activity. *rachunek kosztów działań*

Activity-based management (ABM): type of management that supports operations by focusing on the causes of costs and how costs can be reduced; assesses cost drivers that directly affect the cost of a product or service, and uses performance measures to evaluate the financial or non-financial benefit an activity provides. *zarządzanie kosztami działań*

Actuarial: statistical calculations used to determine an insurance company's rates and premiums charged to their customers based on projections of utilisation and cost for a defined population. *aktuarialny, dotyczący obliczania ryzyka ubezpieczeniowego*

Actuarial analysis: forecast developed by specialised actuarial methods, giving the probability of future events for a given population, e.g. life expectancy or frequency of hospitalisation, to calculate insurance premiums and, for the insurer, the necessary reserves. *analiza ryzyka ubezpieczeniowego, analiza aktuarialna*

Actuarial assumptions: assumptions used by an actuary in calculating the expected costs and revenues of the plan, e.g. age and sex mix of enrollees, utilisation rates, costs of medical services. *założenia przyjmowane przy analizie aktuarialnej*

Actuarial equilibrium: stipulates the minimum level, and sometimes the maximum level, of the reserve that the insurer has to maintain over a definite period of time. *poziom obowiązkowej rezerwy*

Actuarial soundness: requirement that the development of capitation rates meet common actuarial principles and rules. *poprawność aktuarialna*

Actuarially fair: description of insurance under which expected payouts equal the premiums paid by beneficiaries; in practice all premiums are set higher in order to cover overhead costs. *ubezpieczenie uczciwe*

Actuarially fair premium: insurance premium charged to an individual that equals the expected losses of the individual. *składka aktuarialna*

Actuary: person whose job involves calculating insurance risks and payments for insurance companies by studying how frequently accidents, illnesses, etc. happen. *aktuariusz*

Acupuncture: Chinese method of treating pain and illness using special thin needles pushed into the skin in particular parts of the body. *akupunktura*

Acute: 1. about a health effect: sudden onset, often short duration; 2. synonym to **severe**; 3. about exposure: short and intense; cf. **chronic**. *ostry*

Acute care (short-stay): type of health care in which a patient is treated for a severe and serious episode of illness, for the subsequent treatment of injuries related to an accident or other trauma, or during recovery from surgery, usually only for a short time; cf. **chronic care**. *opieka zdrowotna w ostrych przypadkach, hospitalizacja krótkoterminowa*

Acute disease: disease characterised by a single episode of a relatively short duration from which the patient returns to his/her normal or previous level of activity; cf. **chronic**. *choroba o ostrym przebiegu*

Acute effect

Acute effect: negative effect on any living organism in which symptoms develop rapidly and often become less intense after the exposure stops. *ostry, nagły skutek*

Acute exposure: single exposure to a hazardous agent. *ostre narażenie*

Acute health effects: health effects occurring in a time frame within minutes to days after exposure. *ostre/nagłe skutki zdrowotne*

Acute health hazard: risk of a short term or single harmful health effect from overexposure to a harmful substance. *nagłe zagrożenie zdrowotne*

Acute toxicity: various poisonous effects that result from a single dose or a brief exposure to a substance, e.g. if accidentally swallowed or spilled on the skin etc. *nagłe zatrucie*

Adaptation: 1. changes in an organism's structure or habits that help it adjust to its surroundings; 2. limited ability for people to tolerate small variations from optimal conditions (equipment design, environment, etc.) without significantly affecting performance, e.g. use of a computer with a slightly different keyboard layout. *adaptacja/przystosowanie*

Addiction: strong dependence on various substances, e.g. drugs, alcohol, tobacco etc. *uzależnienie*

Additive effect: biologic response to exposure to multiple substances that equals the sum of responses of all the individual substances added together; cf. **antagonistic effect, synergistic effect**. *efekt addytywny/sumujący się*

Additive exposure: combined exposure to more than one hazard which may cause an effect greater than that due to either hazard alone. *ekspozycja skumulowana*

Additive hazard model: hazard model where risk factors add to or subtract from the baseline hazard. *model ryzyka skumulowanego*

Adequacy: 1. application of measures, technologies, and resources whose quality and quantity are sufficient for achieving a desired goal; cf. **appropriateness**; 2. extent to which a network offers the appropriate types and numbers of providers in the appropriate geographic distribution according to the needs of the plan's members. *adekwatność*

ADHD: cf. **attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder**.

ADI: cf. **acceptable daily intake**.

Adjudication: processing insurance claims in accordance with terms of agreement between provider and health plan. *orzeczenie, ustalenie*

Adjusted admissions: 1. sum of inpatient admissions and an estimate of the volume of outpatient services; 2. measure of all patient care activity undertaken in a hospital, both inpatient and outpatient calculated by multiplying outpatient visits by the ratio of outpatient charges per visit to inpatient charges per admission. *skorygowana liczba przyjęć*

Adjustment: 1. change made to something in order to correct or improve it; 2. summarising procedure for a statistical measure in which the effects of differences in composition of the compared populations have been minimised by statistical methods. *skorygowanie*

ADL: cf. **activities of daily living**.

Administered service only (ASO): cf. **administrative services only**.

Administrative costs: costs not linked directly to the provision of medical care, e.g. marketing, claims processing, billing, and medical record keeping. *koszty administracyjne*

Administrative law: body of regulations, rules, orders and decisions to carry out regulatory powers created by administrative agencies. *prawo administracyjne*

Administrative prices: prices fixed by governments and agencies, rather than set by markets. *ceny administracyjne*

Administrative services only (ASO): relationship between an insurance company or other management entity and a self-funded plan or group of providers in which the insurance company or management entity performs administrative services only, such as billing, practice management, marketing, etc., and does not assume any risk; cf. **third party administrator**. *tylko usługi administracyjne*

Administratively necessary days (ANDs): payment for days when a patient's medical status is such that s/he should have been discharged from the hospital but was not because no nursing home beds were available. *niezbędny administracyjnie koszt pobytu szpitalnego*

Admission: formal acceptance of a patient into a hospital or other health care institution for a medical, surgical, or obstetrical condition. *przyjęcie do jednostki opieki zdrowotnej*

Admission certification: method of assuring that only those patients who need hospital care are admitted; can be granted before admission (pre-admission) or shortly after (concurrent). *procedura przyjęcia do szpitala*

Admission review: evaluation to determine the necessity of admission into a hospital resulting from a medical emergency; takes place when the provider notifies the insurer of admission by calling. Once notified, the insurer will determine if the condition demands inpatient admission or if the condition could be treated in some other setting; usually done shortly after an emergency admission. *analiza zasadności przyjęcia (do szpitala)*

Advance directive/statement: oral or written statement concerning one's health care preferences in the event of a serious illness or injury which renders a person unable to make medical decisions; cf. **DNR**, **living will**, **proxy**. *oświadczenie woli pacjenta*

Advanced wastewater treatment: treatment of sewage that goes beyond the secondary or biological water treatment stage and includes the removal of nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen and a high percentage of suspended solids; cf. **primary waste treatment**, **secondary treatment**. *zaawansowane oczyszczanie ścieków*

Adverse event: any injury resulting from a medical intervention. *zdarzenie niepożądane*

Adverse reaction: undesirable or unwanted consequence of a preventive, diagnostic or therapeutic procedure; cf. **side effect**. *reakcja uboczna*

Adverse selection: 1. situation where individuals are able to purchase insurance at rates which are below actuarially fair rates, because information known to them is not available

Advertising

to insurers (asymmetric information); cf. **cream skimming**; 2. situation where a larger proportion of persons with poorer health status enrol in specific plans or insurance options, while a larger proportion of persons with better health status enrol in other plans or insurance options; a subpopulation with higher than average costs is adversely selected, while a subpopulation with lower than average costs are favourably selected. *dobór negatywny, selekcja negatywna*

Advertising: promotional activities undertaken by a firm to either manipulate the demand for its product or provide more information to consumers; cf. **informational advertising**, **persuasive advertising** and **reminder advertising**. *reklama, reklamowanie*

Advocacy: 1. process of active promotion of a cause or a person by engaging with key stakeholders, including those with political power to achieve a desired change; 2. process of supporting legal, policy, or scientific positions, decisions, and arguments (may have a negative connotation). *orędowanie/działanie na rzecz*

Advocacy for health: combination of individual and social actions designed to gain political commitment, policy support, social acceptance and systems support for a particular health goal or programme. *orędowanie/działanie na rzecz zdrowia*

Aeration: process that promotes biological degradation of organic matter in water; may be passive (when waste is exposed to air), or active (when a mixing or bubbling device introduces the air). *aeracja, napowietrzanie*

Aerobic: literally “with oxygen”; 1. used about an extended dynamic exercise that stimulates heart and lung activity to produce a training effect; 2. treatment with air or specifically with oxygen. *ćwiczenia poprawiające wydolność oddechową organizmu*

Aerobic dance: series of dance routines done to music designed to produce 20-30 minutes of continuous exercise within the target heart rate. *aerobik*

Aerobic treatment: process by which microbes decompose complex organic compounds in the presence of oxygen and use the liberated energy for reproduction and growth; such processes include extended aeration, trickling filtration, and rotating biological contactors. *tlenowa obróbka odpadów*

Aerosol: suspension of liquid or solid particles in a gas. *aerozol*

Aetiological (etiological) fraction, attributable fraction: proportion of people exposed to the risk factor who have a disease minus the number of people exposed to the risk factor without disease divided by the number of people exposed to the risk factor without disease. *odsetek osób o przypisanym ryzyku*

Aetiology (etiology): 1. literally, the science of causes, causality; 2. (study of) the causes of disease. *etiologia*

Affidavit: written statement that one swears is true; can be used as evidence in court. *oświadczenie (pisemne, zwykle zaprzysiężone)*

Affiliation: (formal) agreement between two or more otherwise independent entities or individuals that defines how they relate to one another, e.g. agreements between hospitals may specify procedures for referring or transferring patients. *afiliacja*

Affinity diagram: tool used to organise ideas, usually generated through brainstorming, into groups of related thoughts. *diagram pokrewieństwa, wykres powinowactwa*

Affirmative action: positive steps to enhance the diversity of some group, often to remedy the cumulative effect of prejudice, e.g. a medical school with an affirmative action programme may seek to admit members of an underrepresented group in proportion to their representation in the population. *akcja wspierania grup dyskryminowanych*

Affordability: extent to which the intended clients of a service can pay for it. *przystępność, dostępność*

Affordable: set at a price which is not too high; inexpensive, e.g. something that can be bought or done because of sufficient resources. *przystępny, dostępny*

After-hours care: medical care provided outside the regular working hours of physicians. *opieka po godzinach pracy*

Age: usually refers to average age of a cohort of insured persons or beneficiaries as of valuation date; defined as the age of at least birthday, i.e. year of valuation minus year of birth. *wiek*

Age of onset: period in life at which a disease or the initial symptoms or manifestations of a disease appear in an individual. *wiek wystąpienia (choroby)*

Age standardisation: procedure for adjusting rates, e.g. death rates, designed to minimize the effects of differences in age composition when comparing rates for different populations. *standardyzacja do wieku*

Age/sex factor: insurance measurement representing the medical risk costs of one population compared to another based on age and sex factors. *czynnik wieku, czynnik płci*

Age/sex rates (ASR): rates where each grouping by age and sex has its own rates; used to calculate insurance premiums for groups of individuals. *wskaźniki według wieku/płci*

Age-adjusted mortality rate: mortality rate statistically modified to eliminate the effect of different age distributions in the different populations. *współczynnik umieralności standaryzowany do wieku*

Age-at-issuance rating: method for establishing health insurance premiums whereby an insurer's premium is based on the age of individuals when they first purchased health insurance coverage. *ocena ryzyka w momencie pierwszego ubezpieczenia*

Age-attained rating: method for establishing health insurance premiums whereby an insurer's premium is based on the current age of the beneficiary; age-attained-rated premiums increase in price as the purchasers grow older. *ocena ryzyka według wieku w chwili wydania polisy*

Ageism: negative attitudes and thinking on the part of society about the elderly. *ageizm, dyskryminacja ze względu na wiek*

Agency: provider of health services other than a facility, practitioner, or supplier, e.g. a cardiac rehabilitation education programme; also called **programme**. *program świadczenia usług zdrowotnych*

Agency principle

Agency principle: process of having one party (agent) make decisions on behalf of another (principal); cf. **agency relationship**. *zasada przedstawicielstwa*

Agency relationship: relationship in which responsibility is delegated from one party (principal) to another (agent), e.g. limited information by consumers (principal) often results in doctors acting as the decision-making agents of persons receiving care; cf. **agency principle**, **supplier-induced demand**. *relacja przedstawicielska, przedstawicielstwo*

Agenda setting: process by which the mass media communicate the relative importance of various issues to the public. *wprowadzanie na porządek dzienny*

Agent (of disease): factor, such as a micro-organism or chemical substance essential for the occurrence of disease. *czynnik (chorobotwórczy)*

Age-specific mortality rate: mortality rate limited to a particular age group; the numerator is the number of deaths in that age group; the denominator is the number of persons in that age group in the population. *współczynnik umieralności w danej grupie wiekowej*

Age-structured model: mathematical model that takes into consideration the division of the host population into different age classes; used to review the consequences of such factors as age-dependent infection, morbidity or mortality rates or of age-specific vaccination schedules. *model populacji według wieku*

Aggregate demand: cf. **market demand**. *popyt zagregowany, popyt globalny*

Aggregate measures: variables that indicate population characteristics, such as average exposure to an environmental hazard, rather than individual characteristic. *zmienne globalne/lączne*

Aggregate stop loss: type of risk insurance that provides protection for the employer against accumulation of claims above a certain level; usually against uncommon frequency of total claims. *reasekuracja, umowa reasekuracyjna od nadmiernych kosztów*

Aggregate surveillance: monitoring of a disease or health event by collecting summary data on groups of cases, e.g. GPs can be asked to report the number of cases of specified diseases seen over a specified period of time. *globalny nadzór epidemiologiczny/monitoring zdrowotny*

Aggregation: 1. process of putting or gathering together; 2. creation of summary measures for a population as a whole; 3. situation where parasites are found to co-occur in particular hosts more often than if the parasites were distributed at random among all hosts. *agregacja/łączenie*

Aggressive behaviour: seeking to dominate others or get one's way at the expense of others. *agresywne zachowanie*

Aging: gradual irreversible changes in structure and function of an organism that occur as a result of the passage of time. *starzenie się*

Aging of the population: demographic term, meaning an increase over time in the proportion of older people in the population. *starzenie się populacji*

Agricultural waste: poultry and livestock manure, and residual materials in liquid or solid form generated from the production and marketing of poultry, livestock, fur bearing animals, and their products; includes grain, vegetable, and fruit harvest residue. *odpady produkcji rolnej*

Agrochemicals: synthetic chemicals (pesticides and fertilisers) used in agricultural production. *agrochemikalia, chemikalia rolnicze*

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome): collection of symptoms and infections resulting from damage to the immune system caused by the HIV virus; late stage of the condition leaves individuals prone to opportunistic infections. *nabyty zespół niedoboru odporności*

Aim: purpose or objective of an activity. *cel*

Air emissions: gases emitted into the air from industrial and chemical processes, e.g. ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and others. *emisja zanieczyszczeń powietrza*

Air exchange rate: rate at which inside air is replaced by outside air; usually expressed as the number of changes of air per unit of time or the volume of air exchanged per unit of time. *szybkość wymiany powietrza*

Air mass: large volume of air in one location with certain meteorological or polluted characteristics, e.g. a heat inversion or smog. *masa powietrza*

Air monitoring: sampling for, and measuring of, pollutants present in the atmosphere. *monitorowanie jakości powietrza*

Airborne infections: mechanism of transmission of an infectious agent by particles, dust, or droplet nuclei suspended in the air. *infekcje przenoszone drogą powietrzną*

Airborne particulates: suspended solid particles or liquid droplets found in the atmosphere such as dust, dirt, and other pollutants that occur as particles. *cząstki stałe w powietrzu*

Air pollutant: any foreign and/or natural substance that is discharged into the atmosphere and that may result in adverse effects on humans, animals, vegetation and/or materials. *substancja zanieczyszczająca powietrze*

Air pollution: degradation of air quality resulting from unwanted chemicals or other materials in the air. *zanieczyszczenie powietrza*

Air quality criteria: levels of pollution and lengths of exposure above which adverse health and welfare effects may occur. *kryteria jakości powietrza*

Air quality standards: level of pollutants prescribed by regulations that may not be exceeded during a given time in a defined area. *normy jakości powietrza*

Airborne infections: mechanism of transmission of an infectious agent by particles, dust, or droplet nuclei suspended in the air. *przenoszone drogą powietrzną*

Alcohol misuse: alcohol-related disturbance of behaviour, disease, or other consequences that are likely to harm an individual, his/her family or society. *nadużywanie alkoholu*

Alcoholic hepatitis

Alcoholic hepatitis: type of **hepatitis** (cf.) caused by excessive drinking of ethyl alcohol; symptoms include yellowing of the skin, fever, and high white blood cell count; cf. **cirrhosis**. *alkoholowe zapalenie wątroby*

Alcoholics anonymous: organisation of (former) alcoholics who meet in order to help one another in practising abstinence. *Anonimowi Alkoholicy*

Aleatory: interpretation of probability concerned with how likely events are to happen; cf. **epistemic**. *przypadkowy*

Algae: chiefly aquatic, eukaryotic one-celled or multicellular plants without true stems, roots and leaves, which are typically autotrophic, photosynthetic, and contain chlorophyll; their biological activities significantly affect the pH and dissolved oxygen of the water. *glony, algi*

Algal bloom: sudden, massive growths of microscopic and macroscopic plant life, such as green or blue-green algae, which develop in lakes and reservoirs; usually adversely affects water quality. *wykwit glonów/alg*

Alienable rights: rights that may be taken or given away; cf. **inalienable rights**.

Alienation: feeling or being separated from the society. *alienacja*

Aliquot: exact fraction of a sample taken for analysis. *próbka wzięta do analizy*

All inclusive visit rate: aggregate costs for any one patient visit based on annual operating costs divided by patient visits per year; incorporates costs for all services at the visit. *łączna liczba wizyt*

All Patient Diagnosis Related Groups (APDRG): (US) development of the original DRGs designed to apply to a broader population; includes groupings for paediatric and maternity cases as well as of services for HIV-related conditions and other special cases. *system jednolitych grup pacjentów/diagnostycznych*

All-payer system: system in which prices for health services and payment methods are the same regardless of who is paying; uniform fees prevent health care providers from shifting costs from one payer to another; cf. **cost shifting**. *system jednolitych płatności*

Allergen: substance causing an allergic reaction in a person who is sensitive to that substance. *alergen, czynnik uczulający*

Alleviate: to make less severe; relieve, e.g. pain or difficulty. *złagodzić*

Alliance: partnership between two or more parties that pursue a set of agreed upon goals. *partnerstwo, przymierze*

Allied health personnel: specially trained and licensed (when necessary) health workers other than physicians, dentists, optometrists, chiropractors, paediatricians, and nurses; sometimes denotes paramedical personnel, or even all health workers who perform tasks that must otherwise be performed by a physician. *pomocniczy personel medyczny*

Allocation of resources: distribution of available resources (capital and human resources) among various categories of care, e.g. general practitioner care, hospital care, laboratory services, pharmaceuticals, etc. *alokacja zasobów*

Allocative efficiency: 1. process that evaluates competing programs and judges the extent to which they meet given objectives; 2. occurs when, given the existing income distribution, resources cannot be reallocated so that they make one person better off (in terms of gaining greater satisfaction from the goods and services they consume) without making at least one other person worse off; cf. **efficiency**. *efektywność alokacyjna*

Allopathy: principle of treating illnesses with therapies that combat their symptoms; e.g. high fever with fever-reducing medicines; cf. **homeopathy**. *alopatia*

Allowable charge: maximum charge for which a third party will reimburse a provider for a given service; not necessarily the same as either a reasonable, customary, maximum, actual, or prevailing charges. *maksymalna dopuszczalna opłata*

Allowable costs: expenses that can be paid for by the insurer within a given health plan. *koszty dozwolone/uprawnione*

Allowed amount (maximum allowable): maximum cash amount assigned for a procedure based on various pricing mechanisms. *(maksymalna) kwota dopuszczalna*

Alluvial: relating to mud and/or sand deposited by flowing water. *aluwialny*

ALOS: cf. **average length of stay**. *średnia długość pobytu w szpitalu*

Alternative delivery system: provision of health services in settings that are more cost-effective than an inpatient, acute-care hospital, such as skilled and intermediary nursing facilities, hospice programs, and in-home services. *alternatywny system opieki medycznej*

Alternative fuels: substitutes for traditional liquid, oil-derived motor vehicle fuels like petrol and diesel; include methanol, ethanol, compressed natural gas, and others. *paliwa alternatywne*

Alternative hypothesis (abbreviated H_1 or H_a): converse of the null hypothesis; statement about a probabilistic model that will be asserted if the null hypothesis is rejected. Typically, the alternative hypothesis will include a range of possibilities (composite alternative), each of which is loosely called an alternative. *hipoteza alternatywna*

Alternative medicine: general term for a number of medical systems that range from allopathic (Western) medicine, including acupuncture, ayurvedic, tribal-traditional medicine, herbal or photo therapeutic, homeopathic and other treatments; cf. **holistic medicine**. *medycyna alternatywna*

Altruism: giving priority to the needs of other people rather than one's own. *altruizm*

Alzheimer's disease: neurological dementia-type degenerative disease characterised by gradual loss of brain cells; symptoms include progressive short-term memory loss and deteriorating capacity for daily living. *choroba Alzheimera*

Amalgamate

Amalgamate: to combine or unite to form one organisation or structure. *połączyć*

Ambient: surrounding; e.g. ambient temperature means outside temperature. *otaczający*

Ambient air: surrounding atmosphere, usually outside air, as exists around people, plants, and structures; does not include the air next to emission sources. *atmosfera otaczająca, powietrze otaczające*

Ambient air pollution: general outdoor air pollution. *zanieczyszczenie otaczającego powietrza*

Ambient environment: defined as the environment over which people may have essentially no control; cf. **personal environment**. *otoczenie, środowisko*

Ambulatory care (also outpatient care): health services provided to patients without overnight admission. *opieka ambulatoryjna*

Ambulatory care facilities: facilities that administer health services to individuals who do not require hospitalisation or institutionalisation. *ambulatoria*

Ambulatory payment classification (APC): basis for payment for medical care depending on the procedures performed. *taryfikator opłat za leczenie ambulatoryjne*

Ambulatory setting: type of institutional health setting in which health services are provided on an outpatient basis. *ambulatorium*

Amnesia: medical condition characterised by partial or complete memory loss. *amnezja*

Anaemia (anemia): one of diseases that affect the ability of blood to carry oxygen into tissues of an organism; symptoms include general weakness, shortness of breath. *anemia, niedokrwistość*

Analysis: identification of factors involved in a given issue, and their respective roles and relationships, with respect to the issue, for the purposes of clarification and understanding. *analiza*

Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA): statistical analysis method that is an extension of analysis of variance, allows estimates of treatment effects to be adjusted for possible covariates as well as factors. *analiza kowariancji*

Analysis of variance (ANOVA): data analysis procedure that divides variability into components that are attributed to various factors. *analiza wariancji*

Analyte: chemical for which a sample (water, air, blood, urine or other substance) is tested; e.g. if the analyte is mercury, the laboratory test will determine the amount of mercury in the sample. *analit, składnik oznaczany*

Analytical epidemiology: aspect of epidemiology concerned with the search for health-related causes and effects; uses comparison groups to obtain baseline data, to quantify the association between exposures and outcomes, and test hypotheses about causal relationships. *epidemiologia analityczna*

Analytical study: comparative study intended to identify and quantify associations, test hypotheses, and identify causes; common types include **cohort study** and **case-control study**. *badanie analityczne*

Ancillary services: supplementary services, e.g. laboratory, radiology, physical therapy, and inhalation therapy provided in conjunction with medical or hospital care. *usługi pomocnicze*

ANCOVA: cf. **analysis of covariance**.

ANDs: cf. **administratively necessary days**.

Aneurysm: pathological dilation (enlargement) of the wall of an artery or vein that may burst, which leads to the leakage of blood into surrounding tissues; if occurs in the brain (haemorrhagic stroke), may result in disability or death. *tętniak*

Angina pectoris: pain in the chest caused by lack of oxygen supply to the heart, usually indicates a serious heart condition; symptoms include radiating pain-like discomfort from the chest to the shoulders or the stomach, breathlessness, sweating; cf. **cardiac arrest**, **congestive heart failure**. *dusznicza bolesna*

Animal rights: rights of animals to be treated well, e.g. by not being hunted or used for medical research. *prawa zwierząt*

Anniversary date: first day of effective coverage of a health insurance policy and anniversaries of that date. *data objęcia ochrony ubezpieczeniową*

Annual budget: statement covering the first year of the medium or long-term plan, involving costing the planned activities for the year and authorising amounts for approved expenditure; includes the basis for performance monitoring during the year. *budżet roczny*

Annual limit on intake (ALI): quantity of a given substance that, if ingested or inhaled, will result in an uptake in the body equivalent to the annual effective dose-rate limit. *maksymalna dopuszczalna dawka roczna*

Anonymised data: previously identifiable data that have been de-identified and for which no links to specific individuals exist any longer. *dane anonimizowane*

Anonymised information: information which does not, directly or indirectly, identify the person to whom it relates. *informacje anonimizowane*

Anonymous data: data that were collected without identifiers and that were never linked to an individual. *dane anonimowe*

Anonymous reporting: error reporting method used to protect the identity of those individuals who report medical errors so that their reports cannot be easily traced and used in civil lawsuits against them. *anonimowe zgłoszenia błędów medycznych*

ANOVA: cf. **analysis of variance**.

Antagonistic effect: biologic response to exposure to multiple substances that is less than would be expected if the known effects of the individual substances were added together; cf. **additive effect**, **synergistic effect**. *efekt antagonistyczny*

Anthrax: serious, usually lethal infectious disease of some animals (cattle, sheep) caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*; can be passed on to people by contact with infected animals or their tissue (cannot spread from person to person); symptoms include skin ulcers. *wąglik*

Anthropogenic: generated or created by humans. *antropogeniczny*

Anthropology: study of humankind, especially of its origins, development, and cultures. *antropologia*

Anthropometric dimensions: dimensions of the human body; may be static measurements (e.g. when the subject is standing or seated) or functional (e.g. when the person assumes an unnatural posture). *wymiary antropometryczne*

Anthropometry: study and measurement of the size, weight and proportions of the human or other primate body. *antropometria*

Antibody: protein produced in the blood of vertebrates following exposure to an antigen; binds specifically to the antigen and thus permits its inactivation by other parts of the immune system. *przeciwciało*

Anti-discriminatory practice: working in a way that actively removes barriers that may prevent people or groups from community activity or using services. *działanie/praktyka antydyskryminacyjna*

Anti-fatigue mats: mats placed on the floor where workers stand to work designed to reduce musculoskeletal fatigue associated with static standing. *maty przeciwmęczeniowe*

Antisocial personality: mental disturbance characterised by history of chronic antisocial behaviour, lack of long-range purpose and moral sense, feeling of anxiety and guilt. *osobowość antyspołeczna*

Antitrust (laws): regulations introduced to ensure that sellers do not conspire to control trade or fix prices for their goods or services in the market. *przepisy antymonopolowe*

Anxiety: psychological state of extreme worry or fear. *lęk, stan lękowy*

Anxiety disorder: mental disturbance in which high levels of anxiety are experienced. *nerwica lękowa, zaburzenia lękowe*

APHA: American Public Health Association. *Amerykańskie Stowarzyszenie Zdrowia Publicznego*

Apparent loudness: measurement in **decibels** (cf.) of sound pressure measured against the threshold of hearing (0 decibels); pain threshold is 120 decibels and an increase of 3 decibels is perceived as doubling in loudness; cf. **noise**. *odbierane natężenie dźwięku*

Appeal: formal request to a court or an authority for a judgment or a decision to be changed. *apelacja*

Appellate court: court that people can go to in order to change decisions that have been made by a lower court. *sąd apelacyjny*

Appendicitis: inflammation of the vermiform appendix; in most cases the affected appendix must be removed to prevent peritonitis and septic shock. *zapalenie wyrostka robaczkowego*

Applied epidemiology: application and evaluation of epidemiological discoveries and methods in public health and health care settings; cf. **epidemiology**. *epidemiologia stosowana*

Applied ethics: branch of ethics that analyses specific controversial moral issues such as abortion, infanticide, animal rights, environmental concerns, homosexuality, capital punishment, or nuclear war. *etyka stosowana*

Applied research: investigation of some phenomena to discover whether their properties are appropriate to a particular need or want; cf. **basic research**. *badanie stosowane*

Appointed person: person who has been nominated to take charge in the event of an accident or illness (and support designated first-aiders, if present) and has been trained in basic lifesaving first-aid techniques; cf. **designated person**. *osoba mianowana*

Appraisal: 1. judgement of the value, performance or nature of somebody/something; 2. follow-up from the scoping stage of an **HIA** (cf.), where the potential health impacts that have been identified are assessed and evaluated using the available evidence base. *ocena*

Appropriateness: 1. quality of health care in which the expected health benefit exceeds the expected negative consequences by a wide enough margin to justify treatment; cf. **usual and customary** or **approved service**; 2. extent to which a particular procedure, treatment, test, or service is clearly indicated, not excessive, adequate in quantity, and provided in the setting best suited to a patient's or member's needs; cf. **medically necessary**. *stosowność, właściwość*

Appropriation budget: type of budget commonly associated with government agencies and characterised by an authorized spending level for a specified period. *przynany budżet*

Approval: (managed care) agreement or permission to carry out a medical procedure; usually is used to describe treatments or procedures that have been certified by utilisation review. *zatwierdzenie procedury medycznej, promesa*

Approved charge: payment approved by private health plans; items that are likely to be reimbursed by the insurance company. *opłata zatwierdzona*

Approved services: services and supplies covered under an insurance agreement, contract, or certificate within the benefit period. *usługi zatwierdzone*

Aquifer: saturated layer of rock or soil below the ground surface that can supply usable quantities of ground water to wells and springs. *formacja wodonośna*

Arbitration: official process of settling an argument or a disagreement by a party that is not involved. *arbitraż*

Area sampling: collection and analysis of representative samples of air in general work areas in order to determine the concentrations of any contaminants that are present. *pobieranie próbek powietrza w miejscu pracy*

Arteritis

Arteritis: inflammatory condition of the walls of an artery, usually following an infection or autoimmune response. *zapalenie naczyń tętniczych*

Artesian well: water held under pressure in porous rock or soil confined by impermeable geological formations. *studnia artezyjska*

Arthritis: group of medical conditions that affect joints and/or their tissues, usually caused by infection, connective tissue inflammation or diseases in which the body attacks itself. *artretyzm, zapalenie stawów*

Artificial nutrition and hydration: provision of food and water when a patient has difficulties receiving them orally. *odżywianie pozaustrojowe*

Artificial organs: temporary or permanent devices intended to replace non-functioning organs; cf. **prosthesis, implant**. *sztuczne organy*

Artificial respiration: “kiss of life” or similar methods used to re-start a person’s breathing. *sztuczne oddychanie*

Asbestos: soft grey mineral that does not burn, used especially in the past in construction as a protection against fire or to prevent heat loss; can pollute air or water and cause cancer or asbestosis when inhaled; its use in manufacturing and construction is banned or severely restricted in most countries. *azbest*

Asbestos abatement: procedures to control fibre release from asbestos-containing materials in a building or to remove them entirely, including removal, encapsulation, repair, enclosure, encasement, and operations and maintenance programmes. *usuwanie azbestu*

Aseptic meningitis: medical condition in which meninges (tissue linings of the brain) develop an inflammation that is not caused by bacteria. *surowicze/aseptyczne zapalenie opon mózgowo-rdzeniowych*

ASO: cf. **administrative services only**.

ASPHER: Association of Schools of Public Health in European Region. *Stowarzyszenie Szkół Zdrowia Publicznego w Europie*

Asphyxiant: vapour or gas that can either reduce the oxygen content in the air or interfere with the body’s ability to use oxygen; exposure to an asphyxiant can result in unconsciousness or death due to being unable to breathe. *gaz/opar duszący*

Aspiration: breathing liquid into the lungs, sometimes when swallowing, more often when vomiting. *wdychanie (płynu)*

ASR: cf. **age/sex rates**.

Assay: 1. quantitative or qualitative evaluation of a hazardous substance in water, food, soil, and air; *próba na obecność niebezpiecznej substancji* 2. results of such an evaluation; cf. **bioassay**. *wynik próby*

Assent: variation of the concept of informed consent specifically used in reference to research subjects such as children or other persons without the full competence to provide informed consent; cf. **informed consent**. *zgoda*

Assertiveness: expressing oneself with confidence and not hurting others in the process. *asertywność*

Assess: 1. evaluate or estimate; *oceniać, szacować*; 2. set the value of a tax, fine etc. for a person or property. *wymierzać*

Assessment: regular collection, analysis and sharing of information about health conditions, risks, and resources in a community; needed to identify trends in illness, injury, and death, the factors which may cause these events, available health resources and their application, unmet needs, and community perceptions of health issues; cf. **appraisal**. *ocena*

Assets: any resource or property with economic value owned by an individual or company with the expectation that it will provide future benefit. *aktywa*

Asset mapping: process by which the capacities of individuals, civic associations, and local institutions are inventorised. *mapowanie aktywów*

Asset specificity: quality of human or capital resources that cannot easily be redeployed elsewhere. *specyficzność aktywów*

Assignment of benefits: method used when a claimant orders that payment be made directly to the health care provider by a private health plan. *cesja płatności*

Assisted living (facility): (institution that offers) a broad range of residential care services for persons who cannot live entirely on their own, but do not need continuous care of nursing homes. *dom pogodnej jesieni, mieszkanie chronione*

Assisted suicide: intentional killing of oneself with the assistance of another who provides the knowledge, means, or both. *samobójstwo wspomagane, samobójstwo z asystą*

Association: 1. organisation of people who have a common interest, activity or purpose; *stowarzyszenie* 2. statistical dependence between two or more events, characteristics, or other variables; does not necessarily imply a causal relationship. *związek*

Assumption: conviction or assertion that may not have been verified. *założenie*

Asthma: chronic disease of the respiratory tract characterised by intermittent attacks of shortness of breath and coughing; often develops from allergies. *astma*

Astringent: 1. causing muscles to contract, e.g. if spilt on arm may cause cramps, if swallowed can cause choking *ściągający*; 2. substance having this property *środek ściągający*.

Asymmetry of information: situation where two economic agents in a market transaction have different amounts of relevant information; may allow the agent with more information to practise opportunistic behaviour; cf. **supplier induced demand, agency relationship**. *asymetria informacji*

Asymptomatic

Asymptomatic: neither producing nor showing signs or symptoms cf. **carrier**

Atherosclerosis: disease that affects large and medium-sized arterial blood vessels characterised by hardening of their walls; caused by the deposition of cholesterol and lipid plaques on the inside lining of the walls. *miażdżycza tętnic*

Athlete's foot: contagious fungal skin infection, usually affects the skin between the toes; characterised by itching, blisters and flaking; can spread to other parts of the body. *stopa atlety*

Atrophy: decrease in size or wasting away of a body organ, tissue, or part because of an illness, injury, or prolonged lack of exercise. *atrofia, uwiąd, zanik*

Attack rate: variant of an incident rate, applied to a narrowly defined population observed for a limited period of time, such as during an epidemic. *zapadalność (w krótkim określonym czasie np. epidemii)*

Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD): disorder usually diagnosed in children characterised by lack of concentration, hyperactivity, absent-mindedness, and rashness. *zespół nadpobudliwości psychoruchowej (z deficytem uwagi)*

Attitude: relatively constant feeling, predisposition, or set of beliefs directed toward an object, person or situation. *nastawienie, postawa*

Attitude to health: public attitudes toward health, disease, and the medical care system. *postawy wobec zdrowia, stosunek do zdrowia*

Attorney: person who acts on behalf of another person in some capacity, typically with respect to business, property, or personal matters; does not have to have any license. *pełnomocnik*

Attorney at law: (US) person trained and licensed to practice law to represent clients in legal matters and to give legal advice. *adwokat*

Attributable fraction: cf. **aetiological fraction**.

Attributable proportion: proportion of a disease in a group that is exposed to a particular factor that can be associated with their exposure to that factor; measure of the public health impact of a causative factor. *odsetek przypisany*

Attributable risk: rate of a disease or other outcome in exposed individuals. *ryzyko przypisane*

Attribute(s): generic element(s) of health status, also called health concepts, domains, or dimensions. *cecha, atrybut*

Audible range: normal hearing frequency, approximately 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz. *zakres słyszalności*

Audiometric testing: tests conducted to determine the hearing ability of a person. *badanie audiometryczne, badanie tonalne progowe*

Audit: systematic, independent and documented onsite verification activity used to determine how effectively a company's systems operate. *audyt*

Audit evidence: records, statements of fact or other information that are relevant to the audit process and verifiable. *dane audytowe*

Audit trail (also decision trail): sequence of decision-making processes. *ścieżka audytowa*

Auditee: organisation being audited. *organizacja poddawana audytowi*

Auditor: person with the competence to conduct an audit. *audytor*

Authority: 1. power or right to give orders and enforce obedience *władza*; 2. person or organisation having official power *upoważnienie*; 3. recognised knowledge or expertise *autorytet*.

Autism: mental condition characterised by inability of a person to communicate with others; first symptoms usually appear in children aged three or below. Diagnosed on the basis of dysfunctions in social interaction, communication, and restricted repetitive activities. *autyzm*

Auto-flammable: quality of a substance that may catch fire without coming into contact with any source of ignition. *samozapalne*

Autogenic training: means of achieving general body relaxation through the use of imagery and the feeling of heaviness and warmth in the body's limbs. *trening autogenny/autogeniczny*

Autonomy: 1. ability to make choices about one's medical care without undue influence from others *niezależność*; 2. view that one's actions are independent from the will of others, e.g. moral autonomy is the freedom to reach one's own values about what is right and wrong; cf. **respect for persons**. *wolność, swoboda, autonomia*

Autopsy: examination of a dead human body in order to determine the cause of death. *autopsja*

Availability: product or service's ability to perform its intended function at a given time and under appropriate conditions. *dostępność*

Avalanche: downhill slippage of built-up snow mixed with ice, rocks and soil. *lawina*

Average: informal term for **mean**. *średnia*

Average cost: total cost (fixed costs + variable costs) divided by the number of units of output produced; cf. **unit costs**. *koszt średni*

Average fixed costs: total fixed costs divided by the quantity of output. *średnie koszty stałe*

Average length of stay (ALOS): data computed by dividing the (total) number of days in inpatient or acute care institutions by the number of discharges (or admissions); i.e. the average number of days for each separate hospital admission. *średni czas (okres) pobytu (w szpitalu)*

Average productivity

Average productivity: total output divided by the level of a factor input, such as labour. *średnia wydajność/produktywność*

Average remaining lifetime: cf. **expected residual life**.

Average total costs: total costs divided by the quantity of output. *średnie koszty całkowite*

Average variable costs: total variable costs divided by the quantity of output. *średnie koszty zmienne*

Average wholesale price (AWP): average cost of a non-discounted item to a pharmacy provider by wholesale providers. *średnia cena hurtowa*

Avoidable hospital condition: medical condition for which hospitalisation could have been avoided if ambulatory care had been provided in a timely and efficient manner. *zaniedbanie ambulatoryjne*

Awkward posture: any fixed or constrained body position that overloads muscles and tendons or loads joints in an uneven or asymmetrical manner. *nieprawidłowa postawa*

AWP: cf. **average wholesale price**.

Ayurvedic (medicine): type of traditional Hindu medicine that treats illnesses using a combination of foods, herbs and breathing exercises. *medycyna ajurwedyjska*

B

Backflow: reverse flow condition created by a difference in water pressures, which causes water to flow back into the distribution pipes of a potable water supply from any source or sources other than an intended source. *ptyw wsteczny*

Background level: normal or typical level of a substance in the environment, often referring to the naturally occurring level. *poziom tła*

Backup provider: designated substitute for a primary care provider who will supply treatment in the event the primary care provider is not available; performs the same function as the primary care provider. *dostawca zapasowy/pomocniczy*

Bacteraemia: presence of bacteria in the blood; cf. **sepsis**. *bakteriemia, sepsa*

Bacteria: (sg. bacterium) simplest and smallest forms of life. *bakterie*

Bacterial agent: live pathogenic organism that can cause disease, illness, or death. *czynnik bakteryjny*

Bad debts: income lost to a provider because of failure of patients to pay amounts owed. *złe długi*

Baffle: flat board or plate, deflector, guide or similar device constructed or placed in flowing water or slurry systems to cause more uniform flow velocities, to absorb energy, and to divert, guide, or agitate liquids (water, chemical solutions, slurry). *przegroda, deflektor*

Balance billing: practice of physicians to charge a patient the balance of charges when the patient's insurance (or other third party payer) will not pay the entire charge. *obciążanie pacjenta różnicą kosztów*

Balance sheet: statement showing the financial position at a particular point in time (e.g. at the end of the financial year), listing all assets and liabilities outstanding at that time; derived from the income and expenditure account, incorporating information on accruals, depreciation and stock balances. *bilans*

Balanced cross-over design: cf. **cross-over design**.

Balanced scorecard: business model that serves as a tool for measuring organizational performance against short and long-term goals; designed to focus managers' attention on those factors that most help the business strategy and financial measures, adds measures for customers, internal processes and employee learning. *strategiczna karta wyników, zrównoważona karta wyników*

Balneology: science of baths or bathing, especially the study of the therapeutic use of mineral baths. *balneologia*

Balneotherapy: treatment of disease by baths. *balneoterapia*

Bar chart: visual display of the size of the different categories of a variable; each category or value of the variable is represented by a bar. *slupkowy/kolumnowy*

Bare-bones health plans: basic low-cost policies with limited hospitalisation, large deductibles and co-payments, and low policy limits. *ubezpieczenie zdrowotne w wariacie podstawowym*

Bargaining: process for determining the prices and/or volume as well as structure of health care goods and services in negotiations between providers/suppliers and third-party payers. *negocjacje, targowanie się*

Barrier cream: cream designed to protect the hands and other parts of the skin from exposure to harmful agents, also called protective hand cream. *krem ochronny*

Barrier to entry: obstacle that prevents firms from entering a particular market without additional costs. *bariera wejścia (na rynek), bariera dostępu do rynku*

Bartlett's test: method of testing the null hypothesis where several variances, each estimated from different groups of subjects, are all equal. *test Bartletta*

Base capitation: specified amount per person per month to cover health care costs. *podstawa kapitacji (stawki za pacjenta)*

Baseline: observation or value that represents the background level of a measurable quantity. *linia/punkt odniesienia, poziom bazowy*

Basic and standard: health plans that provide comprehensive major medical coverage with benefits for fundamental health care needs; basic is available to individuals or small employer groups who have been without employer-sponsored health care coverage for the past 12 months. *standardowe ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

Basic benefit package: standard benefit package, containing essential services, which must be the least which can be provided to any insured individual; also called **core benefit package** or **benchmark benefit package**. *podstawowy pakiet/koszyk świadczeń*

Basic care: provision of any treatment or performance of any act that is primarily intended to provide comfort to, or alleviate the pain of the patient; also called **nursing care**. *pielęgnacja*

Basic research: investigation of natural phenomena without reference to particular human needs and wants; cf. **applied research**. *badanie podstawowe*

Bayes' rule: algebraic formula used to express the probability that a hypothesis is true on the basis of observations of relevant evidence; can be used to determine the probability of each possible diagnosis in the light of test results or clinical observations. *reguła Bayesa*

Bayes' theorem: process of making judgements about the result of a study before the data are analysed (assigning prior beliefs), then combining these with the observed data (in the form of the likelihood) to obtain new posterior beliefs. *twierdzenie Bayesa*

Bayesian (subjectivist) inference: inferential paradigm that interprets observed data by using Bayes' theorem to transform prior (epistemic) probabilities into posterior ones. *wnioskowanie bayesowskie (subiektywistyczne)*

Bayesian method: branch of statistics that uses prior information on beliefs for estimation and inference; cf. **Bayes' rule**. *metoda Bayesowska*

Bed conversion: reallocation of beds from one type of care service to another, e.g. acute care to long term care. *zmiana przeznaczenia łóżek szpitalnych*

Bed day: day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital. *osobodzień*

Bed days: number of inpatient hospital days per 1,000 health plan members for a specified period, usually a year. *wskaźnik osobodni*

Before-and-after design (evaluation): reflexive design in which only a few before-intervention and after-intervention measures are taken. *ewaluacja przed i po*

Behaviour: action that has a specific frequency, duration and purpose, whether conscious or unconscious. *zachowanie*

Behavioural diagnosis: description of specific health-related actions that most likely affect, or could affect, a health outcome. *diagnoza behawioralna*

Behavioural epidemic: epidemic attributable to the power of suggestion or to culturally determined behavioural patterns, as opposed to invading micro-organisms or physical agents; depends not only on person-to-person transmission of the behavioural pattern but also on group reinforcement, as with alcohol or drug use; may be difficult to differentiate from, or may complicate, outbreaks of organic disease, e.g. due to contamination of the environment by a toxic substance; cf. **epidemic**. *epidemia behawioralna*

Behavioural epidemiology: branch of medical science examining the relationship between behaviour and the transmission and control of disease. *epidemiologia behawioralna*

Behavioural health: general term that includes mental health and substance abuse; frequently used to distinguish from physical health. *zdrowie behawioralne*

Behavioural intention: mental state in which the individual expects to take a specified action at some time in the future. *intencja behawioralna*

Behavioural objectives: descriptions of what is to be achieved, which can be checked by observation, or test/measurement. *cele behawioralne*

Behavioural offset: change in the number and type of services projected to occur in response to a change in fees; e.g. a 50 percent behavioural offset means that 50 percent of the savings from fee reductions will be offset by increased volume and intensity of services. *kompensacja behawioralna*

Behavioural risk factor

Behavioural risk factor: characteristic of behaviour that is associated with increased probability of a specified outcome; the term does not imply a causal relationship. *behawioralny czynnik ryzyka*

Behavioural self-blame: victim's assumption of responsibility for specific actions. *behawioralne samooskarżanie*

Belief: declared or implied statement or proposition that is emotionally and/or intellectually accepted as true by a person or group. *przekonanie*

Bell-shaped curve: describes a distribution of data whose profile is similar to a bell. *krzywa dzwonowa*

Benchmark: goal or standard to be achieved; used in quality improvement programs to encourage improvement of care and efficiency of services. *wzorzec, punkt odniesienia, poziom porównawczy*

Benchmark benefit package: cf. **basic benefit package**. *wzorcowy pakiet świadczeń*

Benchmark dose (BMD) or concentration (BMC): statistical lower confidence limit on the dose that produces a predetermined change in response rate of an adverse effect (benchmark response) compared to background. *dawka odniesienia*

Benchmarking: process of measuring another organisation's product or service according to specified standards in order to compare it with and improve one's own product or service; cf. **best practice**. *analiza porównawcza, analiza najlepszej praktyki, benchmarking, metoda punktu odniesienia, naśladownictwo najlepszych w danej dziedzinie*

Beneficence: 1. doing good; 2. (bioethics) implies an obligation to promote benefits of things judged to be good, typically balancing produced goods against risks or harms; 3. (public health) implies acting in the best interest of the population or society as a whole; cf. **prima facie, principles and principlism, utility and utilitarianism**. *dobroczynność*

Beneficiary (also **eligible, enrollee, member**): individual who is either using or eligible to use insurance benefits, including health insurance benefits, under an insurance contract. *beneficjent, ubezpieczony*

Benefit: 1. payment in cash in settlement of a claim under the terms of an indemnity policy; 2. provision of a service in kind following a medical contingency covered by a scheme; cf. **health benefit**. *świadczenie*

Benefit limitations: any provision, other than an exclusion, which restricts coverage in a private health insurance plan, regardless of medical necessity; often expressed in terms of cash amounts, length of stay, diagnosis or treatment descriptions. *ograniczenia świadczeń*

Benefit package: collection of services specifically defined by an insurance policy that can be provided to patients. *pakiet świadczeń*

Benefit payment schedule: list of amounts a health insurance plan will pay for covered health care services. *taryfa opłat za świadczenia*

Benign: 1. (of a tumour) one that does not invade normal tissue or recur after removal; 2. non-cancerous; cf. **malignant**. *łagodny (nowotwór)*

Benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P): potent mutagen and carcinogen; has possible negative effects on industrial workers, as an environmental pollutant, and as a component of tobacco smoke; cf. **polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbonates**. *benzoapiren*

Beriberi: illness caused by severe prolonged deficiency of vitamin B1 that results in a number of heart, gastrointestinal, and nervous system symptoms. *beriberi*

Berm: sloped wall or embankment (typically constructed of earth, hay bales, or timber framing) used to prevent inflow or outflow of material into/from an area. *wał ochronny*

Bernoulli distribution: probability distribution of a binary variable. *rozkład Bernoulliego (dwumianowy)*

Bernoulli trials: sequence of independent events all having the same probability; the events and their complements are usually called success and failure, respectively. *próby Bernoulliego*

Best available evidence: evidence that is judged to be the most reliable and conclusive under given circumstances. *najlepsze dostępne dowody*

Best fit: line that has the smallest deviation from the regression line. *najlepsze przybliżenie*

Best interest standard: what is in the best interest of the patient; decision-making standard to be applied when a seriously injured patient's actual preferences are unknown or when the patient has never had decision-making capacity, e.g. a minor or person with mental retardation. *zgodnie z najlepszym interesem pacjenta*

Best practice (or good practice): process or methodology that has been proved to work well and produce good results, and is therefore recommended as a model; some prefer to use the term **good practice** as it is debatable whether there can be a single best approach in all contexts. *dobra/najlepsza praktyka*

Between-subject effects: comparison of experimental results in which the attributes being compared belong to different subjects; cf. **within-subject effects**. *efekty międzyosobnicze*

Beveridge system: NHS system financed through central or regional taxation, usually covering all inhabitants/residents; scope of services rendered is identical for every person covered and most services are offered by public institutions; system of social security and health services based on the Beveridge Report in England and Wales (1943). *system Beveridge'a*

Bias (systematic error): 1. deviation of results or inferences from neutrality, or processes leading to such distortion. *błąd systematyczny, obciążenie wyniku*; cf. **referral filter bias, selection bias** 2. inclination that influences judgment, but ought not to (prejudice). *uprzedzenie*

Bias in publication: preference for publishing particular findings, e.g. positive results, which leads to failure of authors to submit negative or inconclusive findings for publication or failure of editors to publish reports with such findings, which may distort the general opinion about what has been demonstrated in a particular situation; cf. **publication bias**. *błąd publikacji*

Bias in the presentation of data

Bias in the presentation of data: error due to irregularities produced by digit preference, incomplete data, poor techniques of measurement, or technically poor laboratory standards. *systematyczny błąd prezentacji danych*

Bias of interpretation: error arising from inference and speculation; sources include a. failure of the investigator to consider every interpretation consistent with the facts and to assess the credentials of each, b. mishandling of cases that constitute exceptions to some general conclusion. *systematyczny błąd interpretacji*

Bias, information: flaw in measuring exposure or outcome that results in different quality of information between compared groups. *systematyczny błąd informacyjny*

Bias, measurement: systematic error arising from inaccurate measurement of subjects on the study variables. *systematyczny błąd pomiaru*

Bias, observer: systematic difference between a true value and that actually observed due to observer variation. *systematyczny błąd obserwatora*

Biased selection: market imperfection that results from uneven distribution of risks among subscribers; includes favourable selection (attracting good risks and repelling bad ones) as well as adverse selection (the reverse). *odchylenie doboru*

Bibliographic database: database whose records of documents or publications can be searched by author, subject, title and/or other keywords related to documents or publications; usually includes full citation and an abstract, but without full text of the document. *baza bibliograficzna*

BIDE (Birth, Immigration, Death, Emigration): four demographic processes that might act on a population compartment in a typical compartmental model. (*Urodzenia, Imigracja, Zgon, Emigracja*)

Billed claims: fees submitted by a health care provider for services rendered to a covered person; fees billed and fees paid are not the same. *zapłata należna*

Binary variable (dichotomous variable): variable having only two possible values e.g. on or off, 0 or 1. *zmienna binarna, dychotomiczna*

Binding: quality of something, such as a contract, that must be obeyed on the strength of the law. *wiążący*

Binge drinking: at least twice the recommended limits of alcohol consumed in one session, i.e. more than 6 units for a woman and more than 8 units for a man. *upijanie się*

Binomial distribution: probability distribution associated with two mutually exclusive outcomes; used to model cumulative incidence rates and prevalence rates, cf. **Bernoulli distribution**. *rozkład dwumianowy*

Bioaccumulation: behaviour of a substance that builds up slowly inside the body, rather than being eliminated. *bioakumulacja*

Bioassay: quantitative evaluation of the potency of a substance by observing its effects on tissues, cells, live experimental animals, or humans; cf. **assay**. *biotest, bioindykacja, próba biologiczna*

Bioaugmentation: introduction of cultured micro-organisms into the subsurface environment for the purpose of enhancing bioremediation of organic contaminants; generally micro-organisms are selected for their ability to degrade the organic compounds present at the remediation site. *bioaugmentacja*

Biochemicals: chemicals that either occur naturally or are identical to naturally occurring substances, e.g. hormones, pheromones, and enzymes; may function as pesticides through non-toxic, non-lethal modes of action, such as disrupting the mating pattern of insects, regulating growth, or acting as repellents. *biochemikalia, składniki biochemiczne*

Bioconcentration: process by which a substance concentrates in living tissue, e.g. if a substance builds up in a plant by bioaccumulation and the plant is then eaten by an animal which cannot readily eliminate the substance. *biokoncentracja*

Bioconcentration factor: measure of the ability of a material to bioconcentrate. *czynnik biokoncentracji*

Biodegradable: ability of a substance to be broken down physically and/or chemically by micro-organisms; e.g. many chemicals, food scraps, cotton, wool, and paper are bio-degradable while plastics and polyester generally are not. *ulegający biodegradacji*

Biodiversity: number and variety of different organisms in the ecological complexes in which they naturally occur; term includes different ecosystems, species, and genes that must be present for a healthy environment. *zróżnicowanie biologiczne, bioróżnorodność*

Bioengineering: application of engineering principles to the fields of biology and medicine, as in the development of aids or replacements for defective or missing body organs; also called **biomedical engineering**. *bioinżynieria*

Bioethics: field of inquiry and academic discipline that includes ethics and life sciences; deals with making choices regarding right and wrong in such areas as: biology, health, research, nursing, medicine, etc. *bioetyka*

Biological contaminants: various disease-inducing organisms that may be present in food and water, those that can be transmitted by insects and animals, and those that can be transmitted by person-to-person contact; cf. **biological hazards**. *zanieczyszczenia biologiczne*

Biological hazards: all the forms of life (as well as the nonliving products they produce) that can cause adverse health effects; include plants, insects, rodents, and other animals, fungi, bacterial, viruses, prions, and a wide variety of toxins and allergens; cf. **biological contaminants**. *zagrożenia biologiczne*

Biological monitoring: concentration of chemical or its metabolites checked for biological media such as blood, urine, faeces, hair and etc. in order to evaluate exposure and make risk assessments. *monitoring biologiczny*

Biological transmission: indirect vector-borne transmission of an infectious agent in which the agent undergoes biological changes within the vector before being transmitted to a new host. *transmisja biologiczna*

Biologically effective dose

Biologically effective dose: amount of absorbed or deposited contaminants that contributes to the dose at the target site where the adverse effect occurs. *dawka efektywna biologicznie*

Biomarker, biological marker: cellular or molecular indicator of exposure, health effects, or susceptibility. *markery biologiczne, biomarkery, znaczniki biologiczne*

Biomass: all of the living material in a given area; often refers to vegetation. *biomasa*

Biome: entire community of living organisms in a single major ecological area. *biom*

Biomedical research: involves the application of natural sciences (especially biology and physiology), to medicine. *badania biomedyczne*

Biometric identifier: identifying information based on a physical characteristic (e.g. a fingerprint). *identyfikator biometryczny*

Bioremediation: 1. use of living organisms (e.g. bacteria) to remove pollutants from soil, water, and wastewater; 2. use of living organisms such as non-harmful insects to remove agricultural pests or counteract diseases of trees, plants, and garden soil. *bioremediacja*

Biosphere: portion of the Earth and its atmosphere that can support life. *biosfera*

Biostatistics: application of statistics to biological issues. *biostatystyka*

Biotechnology: any technique that uses living organisms (or parts of organisms) to make or modify products, to improve plants and animals, or to develop micro-organisms for specific use; focuses on practical applications of science. *biotechnologia*

Bioterrorism: illegitimate use, or threat to use micro-organisms or toxins derived from living organisms to produce death or disease in humans, animals, or plants; intended to create fear and/or intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of political, religious, or ideological goals. *bioterroryzm*

Bipolar disorder: psychiatric mental health condition characterised by periods of extreme and sometimes unpredictable mood swings (alternating incidences of mania and depression), also called **manic-depression**. *choroba afektywna dwubiegunowa*

Birth certificate: official, legal document recording details of live birth, usually comprising name, date, place, identity of parents and sometimes additional information such as birth weight. *świadectwo urodzenia*

Birth rate: summary rate based on the number of live births in a population over a given period, usually one year. *współczynnik urodzeń*

Bismarckian system: social security and health insurance system for the majority or the whole population to obtain health insurance with a designated (statutory) third-party payer through non-risk related contributions which are kept separate from taxes or other legally mandated payments; introduced in 19th-century German empire under Chancellor Bismarck; cf. **social health insurance, health care system**. *system Bismarka*

Blind(ed) study (masked study): study in which observer(s) and/or subjects are kept ignorant of the group to which the subjects are assigned, as in an experimental study, or of the population from which the subjects come, as in a non-experimental or observational study in order to eliminate sources of bias. Where both observer and subjects are kept ignorant, the study is termed a **double-blind study**. If the statistical analysis is also done in ignorance of the group to which subjects belong, the study is sometimes called **triple blind**. *badanie maskowane (zaślepienie)*

Block contracts: cf. **contract**.

Block grant: lump sum grant calculated prospectively and based on specific criteria that cannot be influenced by the receiving authority in the short run, e.g. number of inhabitants and their distribution. *grant blokowy*

Blood donor: individual who donates blood. *krwiodawca*

Bloom (algal): cf. **algal bloom**.

Blue Cross: non-profit, tax-exempt insurance plan providing coverage for hospital care and related services. *Niebieski Krzyż (kasa chorych)*

Blue Shield: non-profit, tax-exempt insurance plan that provides coverage for physicians' services; sometimes sold in conjunction with Blue Cross coverage. *Niebieska Tarcza (kasa chorych, plan ubezpieczeniowy)*

BMD, BMC, BMR: cf. **benchmark dose**.

BMI: cf. **body mass index**.

Board eligible (doctor): one who has met all the requirements to become **board certified** (cf.) except taking the examination. *uprawniony do przystąpienia do egzaminu (specjalizacyjnego)*

Board of Directors: primary governing body of a managed care organisation. *zarząd*

Body burden: total amount of a chemical in the body; some chemicals build up because they are stored in body organs like fat or bone or are eliminated very slowly. *skumulowana zawartość substancji chemicznej w organizmie*

Body mass index (BMI [kg/m²]): one of the measures of body mass as related to height; calculated as body weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared; interpretation: below 18 may indicate underweight, 18–25 optimal weight, 25–30 overweight, above 30 obesity. *wskaźnik/indeks masy ciała*

Bog: type of wetland that accumulates peat deposits; depends primarily on precipitation for water source, usually acidic and rich in plant residue with a conspicuous mat of living green moss; cf. **marsh**. *torfowisko*

Boiling point: temperature at which a liquid changes to a gas at normal atmospheric pressure. *punkt wrzenia*

Boolean: referring to the operations of union, intersection and complementation, their relationships and representations. *boolowskie*

Boolean value

Boolean value: truth value (true – coded 1, false – coded 0). *wartość boolowska*

Bootstrapping: method of calculating error variance using only the data at hand as a basis for distribution. *metoda próbkowania wtórnego*

Bottom ash: 1. non-airborne combustion residue from burning pulverised coal in a boiler; 2. material that falls to the bottom of the boiler and is removed mechanically; 3. concentration of non-combustible materials that may include toxics. *żużel*

Botulism: serious illness caused by very powerful toxin produced by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum*; its toxin blocks nerve function and leads to respiratory and musculoskeletal paralysis. *botulism, zatrucie jadem kielbasianym*

Bounded rationality: belief that human behaviour is rational up to a certain point due to limited capacity to process information. *ograniczona racjonalność*

Box plot: visual display that summarises data using a “box and whiskers” format to show the minimum and maximum values (ends of the whiskers), interquartile range (length of the box), and median (line through the box). *wykres pudełkowy*

Boycotting: agreement among competitors in a given market not to do business with a particular supplier or customer. *bojkot, bojkotowanie*

Brackish: quality of mixed fresh and salt waters. *słony*

Brain death: state of prolonged irreversible termination of all brain activity, including lower brain stem function with the complete absence of voluntary movements, responses to stimuli, brain stem reflexes, and spontaneous respirations. *śmierć mózgowa*

Brainstorming: tool used to encourage creative thinking and new ideas; a group formulates and records as many ideas as possible concerning a certain subject; no discussion, evaluation, or criticism of ideas is allowed until the brainstorming session is complete. *burza mózgów*

Brand: name, number, term, sign, symbol, design, or combination of these elements that an organisation uses to identify one or more products. *marka handlowa*

Brand(ed) medicines: 1. medicines whose production and sale are protected by a patent; 2. brand-name drug produced by the initial firm even after its patent expires and other firms begin to sell competing generic versions; cf. **generic**. *leki markowe*

Breach of confidentiality: act of revealing information that was supposed to remain confidential; confidentiality can only be breached when the recipient of the information learns something that was previously unknown to him or her. *naruszenie tajemnicy*

Breach of contract: failure to fulfil a legal contract. *niedotrzymanie/naruszenie (warunków) umowy*

Break-even point: 1. point at which total revenues equal total costs (fixed plus variable costs); 2. volume at which losses no longer occur and profit begins; determines the minimum volume or frequency necessary in order for a cost object to be financially self-supporting. *granica opłacalności*

Break-even time: time it takes from the start of the project to when the cumulative present value of the cash inflows of a project equals the present value of the total cash outflows; cf. **payback period**. *czas (osiągnięcia) zwrotu nakładów, czas zwrotu zainwestowanego kapitału, czas krytyczny*

Breathing zone: volume of air surrounding the worker's head; make-up of air in this volume is thought to be representative of the air that is actually breathed in by the worker. *strefa oddychania*

Bribe: something given or offered to a person or organisation in a position of trust to induce them to behave in a way that is inconsistent with that trust; cf. **extortion**. Bribe is paid to obtain something to which one does not have a right; extortion is paid to secure something to which one has a right. *łapówka*

Brief intervention: intervention of low intensity and short duration, typically consisting of 5 to 60 minutes of counselling and education, with usually no more than three to five sessions; cf. **motivational interviewing, disease prevention, intervention programme**. *krótka interwencja*

Brine mud: waste material, often associated with well-drilling or mining, composed of mineral salts or other inorganic compounds. *ślone błoto*

BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy): cf. **prion diseases**.

Budget: statement of financial resources made available to carry out specific activities over a set period of time or to use them for a specific purpose, includes proposed income and expenditures; cf. **global budget**. *budżet*

Budget constraint: line that links points representing combinations of goods that the consumer is just able to afford. *ograniczenie budżetowe*

Budget deficit: amount by which expenditures exceed revenues in a given year. *deficyt budżetowy*

Budget profile: breakdown of the annual budget into monthly or quarterly figures, to assist the monitoring of actual expenditure against the budget throughout the year. *budżet przedstawiony w okresach krótszych niż rok (np. miesięcznych)*

Budget surplus: excess of revenues over expenditures in a given year. *nadwyżka budżetowa*

Buffer strips: strips of grass or other close-growing vegetation that separate a waterway (ditch, stream, creek) from an intensive land use area (subdivision, farm); also called **filter strips, grassed buffers**. *(ochronny) pas zieleni*

Building-related (-associated) illness (BRI): adverse health conditions that occur in a building that can be traced to its specific features; cf. **sick building syndrome**. *choroba wywołana stanem budynku*

Bundled payment: single comprehensive payment for a group of related services. *opłata zbiorcza/łączna*

Burden of disease

Burden of disease: total significance of disease for society beyond the immediate cost of treatment measured in years of life lost to ill health as the difference between total life expectancy and disability-adjusted life expectancy. *obciążenie chorobami*

By-product: material other than the principal product made as a consequence of an industrial process. *produkt uboczny*

C

Calibration: adjustment of an instrument using a standard or set of standards. *kalibracja*

Cancer: disease characterised by the rapid and uncontrolled growth of aberrant cells into malignant tumours. *rak, nowotwór złośliwy*

Candour: quality of being frank or open. *szczerłość*

Cap: 1. limit on the amount that a payer or group of payers will pay for a service; cf. **cash limit** *ograniczenie, limit* 2. tight seal usually composed of a combination of clay soil and synthetic liner placed over a landfill during closure in order to minimise leachate volume during biodegradation of the waste by keeping precipitation from percolating through the landfill. *pokrywa*

Capacity: 1. (individual) potential for acquiring skills and competencies through such means as self-study, on-the-job training, mentoring, coaching, and professional development activities; *możliwości, potencjał* 2. (organisational) potential to build the size and scope of activities through innovative use of existing resources or the increasing of those resources; *potencjał* 3. ability to perform main public health functions of assessment, policy development, and assurance on a continuous, consistent basis, made possible by maintenance of the basic infrastructure of the public health system, including human, capital, and technology resources. *zdolność, możliwości*

Capacity building: 1. process of enhancing an organisation's ability to implement knowledge management principles and practices; 2. developing skills and systems within health services in order to enable them to increase communities' ability to foster good health. *budowa zdolności/możliwości, tworzenie możliwości rozwojowych*

Capacity utilisation: extent to which productive facilities are utilised; e.g. number of beds filled in a 100-bed hospital is a measure of capacity utilisation. *wykorzystanie możliwości*

Capital: accumulation of financial resources not required for current consumption; allows for a contribution to productive activity by investment in physical capital (e.g. buildings) and in human capital (e.g. education and training). *kapitał*

Capital costs: equipment and physical plant costs, e.g. interest, leases, rentals, taxes and insurance on physical assets like plant and equipment; does not include consumable supplies. *koszty kapitałowe/kapitału*

Capital costs report: capital review normally produced retrospectively rather than prospectively. *sprawozdanie kosztów kapitałowych*

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure: spending that is required for financing permanent or semi-permanent facilities or equipment, such as buildings etc; also called **non-recurrent expenditure**. *nakłady inwestycyjne, wydatki kapitałowe*

Capital expenditure accounts: accounts recording capital expenditure incurred from the beginning of the financial year; each major item of expenditure is shown separately and is identified by type, e.g. purchase of property, office equipment, etc. *konta wydatków kapitałowych*

Capital expenditure review: review of proposed capital expenditures of hospitals or providers to determine the need for, and appropriateness of, the proposed expenditures; usually done by a designated regulatory agency and has a sanction attached that prevents or discourages unneeded expenditures. *analiza wydatków kapitałowych*

Capital investment: funding for resources such as buildings or other “one-off” purchases such as computer hardware and software and other office equipment. *inwestycja kapitałowa*

Capitation, capitated rates: fixed, pre-determined amount of money paid to a health care provider or plan for each member or enrolled family unit; provider or plan agrees to deliver all care during a fixed time for the agreed amount regardless of the services the member uses; providers are not reimbursed for services that exceed the allotted amount; cf. **fee for service**. *kapitacja, stawki kapitacyjne*

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): colourless, odourless gas produced as a waste product of animal respiration and by burning fossil fuels; sometimes referred to as a greenhouse gas because it contributes to earth warming. *dwutlenek węgla*

Carbon monoxide (CO): colourless, odourless, poisonous gas produced by incomplete fossil fuel combustion. *tlenek węgla, czad*

Carcinogen: any substance that can cause or aggravate cancer. *czynnik rakotwórczy/onkogenny*

Carcinogenicity: ability of a chemical to cause cancer. *rakotwórczość*

Carcinogens, environmental: carcinogenic substances that are found in the environment. *rakotwórcze czynniki środowiskowe*

Cardiac arrest: abrupt stoppage of heartbeat that results in the loss of effective circulation of blood; cf. **congestive heart failure**. *zatrzymanie akcji serca*

Cardinal utility: quantitative measure of the value of a good in terms of measurable utility. *użyteczność wyrażona w określonych jednostkach miary na skali interwałowej (np. użycie)*

Career mobility: upward or downward move within an occupation or change from one occupation to another. *mobilność zawodowa*

Carer: person who provides substantial amount of care on a regular basis, but who is not employed to do so by an agency or organisation; carers are usually friends or relatives looking after someone at home who is elderly, ill or disabled (US: **caregiver**). *opiekun*

Carpal tunnel syndrome: numbness, irritation and/or pain that affects the thumb, index finger and middle finger due to repeated pressure on the median nerve; common in people

who perform repetitive motions at work; also called **entrapment neuropathy of the wrist**. *zespół cieśni nadgarstka*

Carrier: 1. insurer; an underwriter of risk that finances health care; refers also to any organisation that underwrites or administers life, health or other insurance programmes *ubezpieczyciel*; 2. person or animal infected by a specific infectious agent without visible clinical symptoms of disease that serves as a potential source of infection; cf. **asymptomatic carrier**. *nosiciel*

Carrying capacity: maximum number of individuals a habitat can support; does not include losses from predation or disease. *pojemność habitatu*

Carve-in: health care delivery and financing arrangements in which all covered benefits; e.g. behavioural and general health care are administered and funded by an integrated system. *zintegrowany system opieki zdrowotnej*

Carve-out: practice of excluding specific services from a managed care organisation's capitated rate and purchase them separately; permits the payer to create a separate health benefits package and assume greater control of costs; carve-outs include such services as e.g. psychiatric, rehabilitation and ambulatory services. *eliminacja niektórych usług z umowy kapitulacyjnej*

Case: 1. (ethics) detailed description of a concrete situation requiring ethical analysis and judgment or action to be taken; cf. **casuistry**; 2. (epidemiology) countable instance in the population or study group of a particular disease, health disorder, or condition under investigation; also individual with the particular disease; 3. individual with the particular disease. *przypadek*

Case-based payment: payment by third-party payers to physicians or hospitals according to the cases treated rather than per service or per bed day; cf. **payment**. *opłata za przypadek*

Case-control study: study comparing a case group, or series, or patients who have a disease of interest, with a control, or comparison, group of individuals without the disease. *badanie kliniczno-kontrolne*

Case definition: set of diagnostic criteria that must be fulfilled in order to identify a person as a case of a particular disease; based on clinical, laboratory, or combined criteria, or a scoring system with points for each criterion that matches the features of the disease. *definicja przypadku*

Case fatality rate (CFR): proportion of cases of a specified condition that is fatal within a specified time. *współczynnik śmiertelności (z powodu danej choroby)*

Case-finding (contact tracing): standard procedure in the control of certain contagious diseases, e.g. tuberculosis, plague, smallpox, whereby efforts are made to locate and treat persons who have had close contact with known cases. *śledzenie kontaktów chorego*

Case management: 1. identifying an individual patient's needs and problems, and devising a method to meet those appropriately and cost-effectively; consultation with medical professionals helps the patient take advantage of care appropriate for their condition rather

than a fixed set of treatments and procedures; 2. system adopted by employers and insurance companies to ensure that individuals receive appropriate, reasonable health care services. *postępowanie w przypadku chorobowym, procedura postępowania w określonym przypadku chorobowym*

Case manager: nurse, doctor, or social worker who works with patients and providers to coordinate all services necessary to provide the patient with a plan of medically necessary and appropriate health care. *terapeuta prowadzący, osoba nadzorująca terapię*

Case mix: mix of patients treated within a particular institutional setting, such as a hospital; generally established by estimating the relative frequency of various types of patients seen by the provider in question during a given time period, may be measured by factors such as diagnosis, severity of illness, utilisation of services and provider characteristics. *case mix, klasyfikacja pacjentów według jednostek chorobowych*

Case-mix index (CMI): measure of relative costs of treatment in an inpatient setting; e.g. an index of 1.05 means that the facility's patients are 5% more costly than average. *wskaźnik case mix*

Case-mix reimbursement: adjustment of reimbursement to account for differences in patient diagnoses, sometimes also for the severity of illness. *opłata za case mix*

Case rate: flat fee paid for a client's treatment based on their diagnosis and/or presenting problem; for this fee the provider covers all the services the client requires for a specific period of time. *opłata za przypadek*

Case-series: report of a number of cases of disease. *seria przypadków*

Case series study: accumulated case reports that describe characteristics of a number of patients with a given disease. *badanie serii przypadków*

Case severity: measure of intensity or gravity of a given condition or diagnosis for a patient; may have direct correlation with the amount of service provided and the associated costs or payments allowed. *ostrość przypadku*

Case study: research strategy that intensively and systematically investigates a single contemporary phenomenon (programme, event, process, institution, community or social group) in its real context, and collects detailed information by using a variety of data collection techniques during a sustained period of time; cf. **casuistry**. *studium/opis przypadku*

Cash accounting: accounting technique that registers transactions when cash is actually paid or received; cf. **accruals accounting**. *księgowanie memorialowe*

Cash benefits: all cash payments made by the insurer to a covered person in certain cases that include sickness, maternity and funeral allowances. *świadczenia w gotówce*

Cash limit: limit imposed by the government on the amount of cash that a public body may spend during a given financial year; cf. **cap**. *ograniczenie, limit wydatków*

Cask: thick-walled container (usually made of lead) used to transport radioactive material; also called a coffin. *pojemnik do przewozu materiałów radioaktywnych*

Casualty: any person suffering physical and/or psychological damage that leads to death, injury, or material loss; cf. **victim** *ofiara*

Casuistry: method of practical ethical reasoning that puts emphasis on particular cases over theories or principles; from model cases and the selection of morally relevant maxims indicating the right judgment or action, the user of casuistry finds guidance for judgments and actions when confronted with similar cases; cf. **case, principles and principlism, specification**. *kazuistyka*

Catalyst: substance that changes the speed or yield of a chemical reaction without being consumed or chemically changed by the chemical reaction. *katalizator (substancja)*

Catalytic converter: air pollution abatement device that removes pollutants from motor vehicle exhaust, either by oxidising them into carbon dioxide and water or reducing them to nitrogen and oxygen. *katalizator (urządzenie)*

Catalytic incinerator: control device that oxidises volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by using a catalyst to promote the combustion process; require lower temperatures than conventional thermal incinerators, thus saving fuel and other costs. *piec katalityczny*

Catalytic model: (rather misleading name for a) type of compartmental model in which the force of infection is treated as a parameter to be estimated. *katalityczny model infekcji*

Catastrophic case: medical case involving a serious illness or accident that is typically complex, often life threatening, and consumes significant health resources and costs. *przypadek krytyczny*

Catastrophic health insurance: health insurance that provides protection against the high cost of treating severe or lengthy illnesses or disability; generally such policies cover all, or a specified percentage of medical expenses above an amount that is the responsibility of another insurance policy up to a maximum limit of liability; cf. **co-payment**. *ubezpieczenie zdrowotne od ekstremalnie wysokich wydatków*

Catchment area: area from which a health care facility takes its patients. *rejon leczniczy, rejon działania, rejon oddziaływania placówki służby zdrowia*

Catchment population: estimate of the population served by a hospital or another health service facility. *populacja obsługiwana*

Catchment ratio: ratio of the total amount of earnings subjected to the payment of contributions (i.e. total insurable earnings) to the total amount of earnings theoretically received by an insured person in their employment. *wskaźnik oskładkowania*

Categorical imperative: term used by Immanuel Kant to refer to an unconditional duty one is required to perform; act is immoral if the rule that would authorise it cannot be universalised. with consequences not taken into consideration, e.g. physicians have a duty not to lie to their patients (a secularised version of “the Golden Rule”). *imperatyw kategoryczny*

Categorical variable (qualitative variable): variable whose possible values are one of a number of categories; although the values may be represented by numeric codes, the num-

Category

bers are not thought of as measured or counted quantities; cf. **quantitative variable**. *zmienna jakościowa*

Category: series of concepts or codes with similar features. *kategoria*

Category rating scales: scales composed of distinct categories; they are often numerical, such as 0, 1, 2, ... 10; the phenomenon being rated must be assigned to one and only one category. Numerical categories often are treated as equal-interval in analyses. *skale skategoryzowane*

Causality: relating causes to the effects they produce; most epidemiological studies concern causality. *przyczynowość, związek przyczynowy*

Cause & effect diagram: tool used to analyse all factors (causes) that contribute to a given situation or occurrence (effect) by breaking down main causes into smaller and smaller sub-causes. *diagram przyczynowo-skutkowy*

Cause of disease: factor (characteristic, behaviour, event, etc.) that directly influences the occurrence of disease; reduction of the factor in the population should lead to a reduction in the occurrence of disease. *przyczyna choroby*

Causes of death: factors that produce cessation of vital bodily functions; can be analysed from an epidemiological viewpoint. *przyczyny zgonu*

Cause-specific mortality rates: incidence of death from specific causes or diseases. *współczynnik umieralności z określonej przyczyny*

CBA: cf **economic analysis**.

CCA: cf. **cost consequence analysis**.

CDF: cf. **cumulative distribution function**.

CEA: cf. **economic analysis**.

Ceiling: exposure limit that must not be exceeded at any time. *pulap*

Ceiling limit: concentration of chemicals in air that should never be exceeded during any part of a working exposure. *nieprzekraczalny limit (stężenia)*

Censored data: variable whose value we only know as a lower or upper bound; e.g. variables representing survival time are typically right-censored for individuals still alive at the time of data collection. *dane cenzorowane*

Census: enumeration of an entire population, usually with details being recorded on residence, age, sex, occupation, ethnic group, marital status, birth history, and relationship to head of household. *spis ludności*

Central limit theorem: statistical phenomenon such that the mean of several data values tends to follow normal distribution, even if the distribution of the original data was not normal. *centralne twierdzenie graniczne*

Central nervous system (CNS): part of the nervous system that includes the brain and the spinal cord. *ośrodkowy/centralny układ nerwowy*

Centralisation: concentration of managerial functions at one point within a system. *centralizacja*

Centralised planning: planning governed centrally by the state covering all the goods and services that will be produced and how factors of production shall be allocated between sectors of a business or an economy. *planowanie centralne*

Centroid: point on a scatterplot with coordinates given by the mean values of the explanatory and response variables; cf. **control event rate**. *centrum rozkładu, centroid*

Certainty equivalent: sure outcome (e.g. 10 years of life) that the decision maker deems equivalent in value to an uncertain proposition (e.g. 10% chance of death today and 90% chance of living 20 years). *ekwiwalent pewności*

Certificate of Compliance (also Certificate of Conformity): document signed by an authorized party affirming that the supplier of a product or service has been verified to meet the requirements of relevant specifications. *świadectwo zgodności*

Certification: process by which a governmental or nongovernmental agency or association evaluates and recognizes an individual, institution, or educational programme as meeting predetermined standards; cf. **accreditation**. *certyfikacja*

Cervical spine: uppermost 7 vertebrae of the spine, which are very delicate and therefore prone to degenerative processes. *kregosłup szyjny*

Ceteris paribus: (Latin) other things being equal; used to acknowledge that other influences aside from the one whose effect is being analysed must be controlled for in testing a hypothesis. *w tych samych warunkach*

CFCs: cf. **chlorofluorocarbons**.

CFR: cf. **case fatality rate**.

CFS: cf. **chronic fatigue syndrome**.

Challenge study: study in which researchers intentionally give subject/patients pharmacological agents in order to induce and study psychiatric symptomology. *badanie prowokacyjne*

Challenges: circumstances that have the potential to obstruct the achievement of a specific objective; can range from the tangible (e.g. inadequate funding, low quality equipment, inappropriate physical space) to the intangible (e.g. inadequate skills, inappropriate understanding, low commitment levels), and can exist at any level (e.g. organizational, regional, national, international). *wyzwania, trudności*

Challenging behaviour: behaviour that challenges people to find ways of managing the problems that result from it. *zachowanie prowokacyjne*

Change in demand

Change in demand: change in the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity demanded caused by a change in a demand determinant other than the price of the good.
zmiana popytu

Change in supply: change in the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity supplied in response to a change in a supply determinant other than the price of the good.
zmiana podaży

Charge: payment for goods or services; cf. **price.** *cena, оплата*

Charge master: list of an organisation's prices for each of its services. *lista/taryfa opłat za usługi*

Charity: social welfare organisation that assists others in times of need. *organizacja charytatywna/dobroczytna*

Charity care: physician and hospital services provided to persons who are unable to pay for the cost of services, especially those who are low-income, uninsured, and underinsured.
charytatywna opieka zdrowotna

CHC: cf. **Community Health Centre.**

CHD: cf. **coronary heart disease.**

Chelation: chemical process of forming or joining together metallic cations with certain organic compounds to stabilise them and allow them to be excreted without further interaction with the body. *chelacja*

Chemical agent: chemical substance that affects the body, a part of the body, or any of its functions; effects may be beneficial or harmful. *czynnik chemiczny*

Chickenpox: acute infectious disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus; characterised by skin rash, fever, and exhaustion; common in childhood. *ospa wietrzna*

Child advocacy: promotion and protection of the rights of children; frequently through a legal process. *działania na rzecz dzieci, rzecznictwo praw dzieci*

Child care: care of children in the home or institution. *opieka nad dzieckiem*

Child death rate: number of death of children aged 1–4 years in a given year per 1,000 children in this age group; useful measure of the burden of preventable communicable diseases in the child population. *współczynnik umieralności dzieci*

Chisel ploughing: preparing croplands by using a special implement that avoids complete inversion of the soil as in conventional ploughing; can leave a protective cover of crop residues on the soil surface to help prevent erosion and improve filtration. *podorywka*

CHI-squared (χ^2) test: any statistical test based on comparison of a test statistic to a chi-squared distribution. *test chi kwadrat*

Chi-squared distribution: probability distribution used in a wide variety of forms of data analysis; in clinical trials used for comparing the equality of proportions in contingency tables. *rozkład chi kwadrat*

Chlamydia: 1. one of the most common sexually transmitted infections in people, affects the reproductive organs and eyes; often presents no symptoms; 2. bacteria causing this infection. *chlamydia*

Chlorinated hydrocarbons: class of persistent, broad-spectrum insecticides that linger in the environment and accumulate in the food chain, e.g. DDT, heptachlor, hexachloride. *węglowodory chlorowane, chloropochodne węglowodory*

Chlorination: adding chlorine to water or wastewater, generally for the purpose of disinfection, but frequently for accomplishing other biological or chemical results; also used in manufacturing, particularly for the plastics industry. *chlorowanie*

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs): family of inert, non-toxic, and easily liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or as solvents and aerosol propellants; because CFCs are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere they drift into the upper atmosphere where their chlorine components destroy ozone; cf. **fluorocarbons**. *freony, chlorofluorowęglowodory*

Chlorophenoxy: class of herbicides that may be found in domestic water supplies and cause adverse health effects; e.g. 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid) and 2,4,5-TP (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy propionic acid). *chlorofenoksy*

Chlorophyll: chemical compound found in the chloroplasts of plant cells that gives plants their green colour; plants use chlorophyll to convert the energy of sunlight to food in the process known as photosynthesis. *chlorofil*

Chlorosis: discoloration of normally green plant parts caused by disease, lack of nutrients, or various air pollutants. *chloroza, blednica*

Cholera: acute infectious disease of the small intestine, caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae* present in water or food; symptoms include diarrhoea, vomiting, muscle cramps and serious dehydration. *cholera*

Chronic: 1. (health-related state) lasting a long time; treatment can normally relieve symptoms but not cure the underlying condition; 2. (exposure) prolonged or long-term, often with specific reference to low intensity; cf. **acute**. *chroniczny, przewlekły*

Chronic care: long-term care of individuals with persistent diseases or conditions; includes care specific to the problem as well as other measures to encourage self-care, to promote health, and to prevent loss of function. *opieka nad przewlekłe chorym*

Chronic disease: disease that has one or more of the following characteristics: is permanent, leaves residual disability, are caused by no reversible pathological alteration, require special training of the patient for rehabilitation, or may be expected to require a long period of supervision, observation, or care. *choroba przewlekła*

Chronic effect

Chronic effect: adverse effect on a human or animal in which symptoms recur frequently or develop slowly over a long period of time. *efekt przewlekły*

Chronic exposure: multiple exposures occurring over an extended period of time, or a significant fraction of the animal's or the individual's lifetime. *przewlekłe narażenie*

Chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS): group of syndromes characterised by the feeling of mental and physical exhaustion and a host of symptoms similar to the flu, e.g. sore throat, headaches, fever, and muscle pain; usually affects active young to middle aged adults, also called **myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME)**, **post-viral fatigue syndrome (PVFS)**. *zespół przewlekłego zmęczenia*

Chronic health hazard: long term or ongoing harmful health effect from overexposure to a harmful substance; may remain undiscovered until years after exposure. *długotrwałe narażenie zdrowotne*

CI: cf. **confidence interval**.

Circular flow of funds: circulation of money that facilitates economic exchange; each currency unit spent by a consumer goes to a producer, who in turn gives it to an owner, worker or supplier, who as a consumer sends those units on to another producer, and so on in an unending flow. *przepływ środków pieniężnych*

Circulatory diseases: diseases affecting the circulation of the blood in the heart, arteries, capillaries or veins. *choroby układu krążenia*

Cirrhosis: chronic disease of the liver characterised by the replacement of normal tissue with scarred tissue that results in loss of liver function; caused by alcoholism abuse, nutritional deficiencies, or infections; cf. **hepatitis**. *marskość (wątroby)*

Civil law: body of law relating to contracts and suits as contrasted with criminal law; covers suits of one party by another for such matters as breach of contract or negligence; standard of proof in civil cases is evidence: a greater weight of evidence for than against, which is a weaker standard than absence of a reasonable doubt. *prawo cywilne*

Civil rights: legal guarantee protecting the individual from attack on personal liberties; not all of these are inalienable, e.g. a citizen may lose the right to vote if convicted of certain crimes; cf. **rights**. *prawa obywatelskie/cywilne*

CJD: Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease; cf. **prion diseases**. *choroba Creutzfeldta-Jakoba*

Claim: 1. request by an individual (or his/her provider) for his/her insurance company to pay for services obtained from a health care professional *roszczenie*; 2. itemized statement of healthcare services and their costs provided by a hospital, physician's office, or other provider facility *rachunek z tytułu poniesionych kosztów*.

Claims review: method by which health care service claims are reviewed before reimbursement; done in order to validate the medical necessity of the provided services and to be sure the cost of the service is not excessive. *analiza roszczeń*

Clarifier: large circular or rectangular tank or basin in which water is held for a period of time, during which the heavier suspended solids settle to the bottom; also called settling basin, sedimentation basin. *osadnik*

Class interval: span of values of a continuous variable grouped into a single category for a frequency distribution of that variable. *przedział klasowy*

Class, social: method of socially stratifying populations, e.g. according to education, income, or occupation. *klasa społeczna*

Classification: assignment to predesignated classes on the basis of perceived common characteristics. *klasyfikacja*

Clean fuels: blends or substitutes for petrol fuels, including compressed natural gas, methanol, ethanol, liquefied petroleum gas, and others. *czyste paliwa*

Cleanup: operation during which hazardous substances are removed, contained, neutralised, stabilised, incinerated, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment. *oczyszczanie*

Clear cut: harvesting all the trees in one area at one time, a practice that can encourage fast rainfall, erosion, sedimentation of streams and lakes, flooding, and destroys vital habitat. *masowa wycinka drzew*

Climate change: build-up of man-made gases in the atmosphere that trap the sun's heat, causing changes in weather patterns on a global scale; used interchangeably with **global warming** and the **greenhouse effect**, but is a more descriptive term; effects include changes in rainfall patterns, sea level rise, potential droughts, habitat loss, and heat stress. *zmiany klimatyczne*

Clinic: health care facility, or part of one, devoted to diagnosis and treatment of outpatients. *przychodnia, poradnia, klinika*

Clinic without walls (CWW): similar to an independent practice association and identical to a practice without walls (PWW); practitioners form CWWs and PWWs when they want the economies of scale and bargaining power offered by centralizing some administrative functions, but still choosing to practice separately. *przychodnia bez ścian*

Clinical: involving the care, treatment or study of patients; usually provided in hospitals and clinics. *kliniczny*

Clinical audit: regular evaluation and measurement by health professionals of the clinical standards they are achieving; also known as **medical audit**; cf. **outcome**. *audyt kliniczny*

Clinical condition: diagnosis or a patient state that may be associated with more than one diagnosis (such as paraplegia) or that may be as yet undiagnosed (such as low back pain). *stan kliniczny*

Clinical data repository (data warehouse): component of a computer-based patient record (CPR) which accepts, files, and stores clinical data over time from a variety of supplemental

Clinical database

treatment and intervention systems for the purposes of practice guidelines, outcomes management, and clinical research. *magazyn danych klinicznych*

Clinical database: collection of information (data set) that a physician collects on a patient in order to make a diagnosis and to be able to detect changes in the patient's condition during treatment and as the disease and the healing progress. *kliniczna baza danych*

Clinical decision support: capacity of a data system to provide key data to physicians and other clinicians in response to “flags” or triggers, which are functions of provider-created rules. *wspomaganie decyzji klinicznych*

Clinical effectiveness: extent to which a treatment achieves its intended purpose for the range of patients who will receive it in practice; cf. **efficacy**. *efektywność kliniczna*

Clinical epidemiology: epidemiological techniques applied to clinical questions, often dealing with the effectiveness of treatments and patient management; used to differentiate the typical focus of clinical epidemiology studies from more traditional aetiological or chronic disease epidemiology, or public health epidemiology. *epidemiologia kliniczna*

Clinical event: service provided to patients (items of history taking, physical examination, preventative care, tests, procedures, drugs, advice) or information on clinical condition or on patient state used as a patient outcome. *usługa kliniczna*

Clinical governance: (UK) government initiative to make NHS organizations accountable for continuously improving the quality and clinical effectiveness of their services. *wymóg stałej poprawy jakości usług zdrowotnych*

Clinical guidelines: systematically developed statements to assist practitioner and patient decisions about appropriate health care for specific clinical circumstances; cf. **guidelines**. *wytyczne postępowania klinicznego*

Clinical integration: type of operational integration that enables patients to receive a variety of healthcare services from the same organisation or entity; streamlines administrative processes and increases the potential for the delivery of high-quality health-care. *integracja kliniczna*

Clinical need: quantity of medical care that a clinical expert prescribes as though medical care were a free good; cf. **need**. *potrzeba kliniczna*

Clinical or critical pathway: “map” of preferred treatment/intervention activities developed by clinicians for specific diseases or events; outlines types of information needed to make decisions, timelines for applying that information, and what action needs to be taken by whom. *kliniczne ścieżki diagnostyczno-terapeutyczne*

Clinical outcome: cf. **health outcome**.

Clinical performance measures: instruments that estimate the extent to which a health care provider: delivers clinical services that are appropriate for each patient's condition; provides them safely, competently, and in an appropriate time frame; and achieves desired outcomes in terms of those aspects of patient health and patient satisfaction that can be affected by clinical services. *mierniki efektywności działań klinicznych*

Clinical personal health services: health services generally provided one-on-one in a medical clinical setting. *indywidualne usługi kliniczne*

Clinical practice guidelines: utilisation and quality management mechanism designed to help providers in making decisions about the most appropriate course of treatment for a specific clinical case. *wytyczne postępowania klinicznego; zasady postępowania klinicznego; standardy postępowania klinicznego*

Clinical practice management: development and implementation of parameters for the delivery of health-care services to plan members. *zarządzanie praktyką kliniczną*

Clinical preventive services: health care services delivered to individuals in clinical settings for the purpose of preventing the onset or progression of a health condition or illness. *kliniczne usługi zapobiegawcze*

Clinical trials: pre-planned studies of the safety, efficacy, or optimum dosage schedule of one or more diagnostic, therapeutic, or prophylactic drugs, devices, or techniques selected according to predetermined criteria of eligibility and observed for predefined evidence of favourable and unfavourable effects; i.e. testing new drugs or medical technology on humans. *badania (próby) kliniczne*

Clinical waste: waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practice, investigation, treatment, care, teaching or research which by nature of its toxic, infectious or dangerous content may prove a hazard or give offence, previously rendered safe or inoffensive; includes human or animal tissue or excretions, drugs and medicinal products, swabs and substances and materials. *odpady kliniczne*

Clinician: healthcare professional directly involved in the care and treatment of patients; e.g. nurses, doctors, therapists, midwives. *lekarz praktyk/klinicysta*

Cloning: (biotechnology) obtaining a group of genetically identical cells from a single cell; making identical copies of a gene. *klonowanie*

Close contact infection: infection whose transmission requires close contact other than sexual between susceptible and infectious individuals. *infekcja bliskiego kontaktu*

Closed access: 1. gatekeeper model of health plan that requires covered persons to receive care from providers within the plan's coverage; except for emergencies, the patient may only be referred to and treated by providers within the plan; 2. managed health care arrangement in which covered persons are required to select providers only from the plan's participating providers. *limitowany dostęp do systemu opieki zdrowotnej*

Closed panel: managed care plan that contracts with physicians on an exclusive basis for services and does not allow those physicians to see patients for another managed care organisation. *zamknięty program opieki zdrowotnej*

Closed-loop recycling: reclaiming or reusing wastewater for non-potable purposes in an enclosed process. *recykling w cyklu zamkniętym*

Closure: procedure a landfill operator must follow when a landfill reaches its legal capacity for solid waste: ceasing acceptance of solid waste and placing a cap on the landfill site. The

Cluster

cap is then planted with grasses and other ground covers; cf. **post-closure care**. *zamknięcie wysypiska*

Cluster: aggregation of relatively uncommon events or diseases in space and/or time in amounts that are believed or perceived to be greater than could be expected by chance. *skupienie, klaster*

Cluster analysis: set of statistical methods used to group variables or observations into strongly inter-related subgroups; may be used to analyse a closely grouped series of events or cases of disease or other health-related phenomenon with well-defined distribution patterns in relation to time or place or both. *analiza skupień, analiza klastrowa*

Cluster sample: sample in which collections of individuals (clusters) are sampled as units, so that whenever one individual in the cluster is included in the sample, then so are all other individuals in that cluster. *próbka skupieniowa, próbka klastrowa, klaster*

Clustering: closely grouped series of events or cases of a disease or other health-related phenomena with well-defined distribution patterns in relation to time or place or both; normally used to describe aggregation of relatively uncommon events or diseases, e.g. plague, smallpox. *skupianie, tworzenie klasterów*

CMA: cf. **cost minimisation analysis**.

CMI: cf. **case-mix index**.

CNG: cf. **compressed natural gas**.

CNS: cf. **central nervous system**.

Coaching: method of building knowledge and skills similar to mentoring; a coach is often not an employee of the organisation but an outside consultant or supervisor; cf. **mentoring**. *trening*

Coalition: group of organizations or representatives of groups within a community joined to pursue a common objective. *koalicja*

Coastal zone: lands and waters close to the coast that influence the uses of the sea and its ecology, or whose uses and ecology are affected by the sea. *strefa przybrzeżna*

COB: cf. **co-ordination of benefits**.

Code: 1. name or identifying label given to a specific segment or concept; *kod* 2. set of regulations *kodeks*

Code of practice: rules established by regulatory bodies or trade associations, which are intended as a guide to acceptable behaviour, but they do not have the force of law behind them. *kodeks postępowania*

Coded data: data separated from personal identifiers through use of a code; as long as a link exists, data are considered indirectly identifiable and not anonymous or anonymised. *dane kodowane*

Coding: process of analysing data, dividing into related pieces and giving them a label (code). *kodowanie*

Coefficient of correlation: cf. **correlation coefficient**. *współczynnik korelacji*

Coefficient of determination (R^2): square of the correlation coefficient between two variables; the ratio of regression sum of squares to residual sum of squares, representing the proportion of variability explained by the model; typically expressed as a percentage. *współczynnik determinacji*

Coefficient of variation: measure of dispersion equal to the standard deviation divided by the mean (and sometimes multiplied by 100). *współczynnik zmienności*

Coerce: persuade someone unwilling to do something by using force or threats. *zmuszać, zmusić*

Coercion: manipulation, excessive pressure or influence to force or attract a person to enrol in a research project or a public health programme (e.g. screening, immunisation); may take the form of excessive incentives, social pressure, use of authority figures, or playing upon perceived vulnerability of the person; cf. **informed consent**. *przymus*

Cognitive: aspect of human beings that involves rationality and reason. *poznawczy*

Cohesion: 1. molecular attraction that holds two particles together *kohezja*; 2. quality of parts of a structure that belong together; 3. sense of integration of individuals resulting from social or other bonds that hold them together as a group. *spójność*

Cohort: well-defined group of people who have had a common experience or exposure, who are then followed up for the incidence of new diseases or events, as in a cohort or prospective study, e.g. birth cohort – group of people born during a particular period or year. *kohorta*

Cohort case-control design: case-control study conducted within a cohort study; also called **nested case-control design**. *projekt nadania kliniczno-kontrolnego w obrębie badania kohortowego*

Cohort study: study in which patients who currently have a certain condition and/or receive a particular treatment are followed over time and compared with another group who are not affected by the condition. *badanie kohortowe*

COI: cf. **cost of illness analysis**.

Co-insurance: money that an individual is required to pay for services, after a deductible has been paid; also called **co-payment**. *podział kosztów, koasekuracja*

Co-interventions: interventions other than the treatment under study that are applied differently to the treatment and control groups; is a serious problem when double blinding is absent or when the use of very effective non-study treatments is permitted. *interwencje towarzyszące*

Coliform organism: micro-organism found in the intestinal tract of humans and animals. Their presence in water indicates faecal pollution and potentially dangerous bacterial contamination by disease-causing micro-organisms. *organizmy fekalne*

Collaboration, collaborative working: 1. teamwork or a group effort; 2. close working relationships involving the sharing of knowledge. *współpraca*

Collective equivalence: cf. **principle of equivalence**.

Collinearity: term to indicate that one of the predictors is an exact linear combination of the others. *współliniowość*

Collusive oligopoly: oligopolistic-type market structure where all the firms in the industry jointly maximise profits as if each were active collectively as a monopolist. *porozumienie oligopolistyczne*

Co-management: one of the promising new ideas in environmental resource management, in which local community manage resources under rules that they develop with the support of government and where they and the government share power and responsibility. *współzarządzanie*

Combined exposure: exposure to several hazards. *łączna ekspozycja (na czynniki chorobotwórcze)*

Combustible: capable of catching fire and burning; cf. **flammable**. *palny*

Combustible liquid: any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 37.8°C, but below 93.3°C, except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 93.3°C, or higher, the total volume of which make up 99% or more of the total volume of the mixture. *płyn palny*

Combustible material: material that burns after being heated sufficiently; flashpoint above 38°C. *material palny*

Combustion: 1. burning or rapid oxidation, accompanied by release of energy in the form of heat and light; 2. controlled burning of waste, in which heat chemically alters organic compounds, converting into stable inorganics such as carbon dioxide and water. *spalanie*

Command and control economy: 1. government regulation of a health care market by detailed central planning and fixing of prices, quantities and capacity; 2. government regulation of a public integrated health care system via line management, with the aim of planning and managing the allocation of resources and the pursuit of efficiency objectives without relying on markets or competition; cf. **Semashko system**. *gospodarka centralnie sterowana*

Commerce: interchange of goods or commodities on a large scale between different countries or between populations within the same country; includes trade and business activities. *handel, wymiana handlowa*

Commercial waste: all solid waste emanating from business establishments such as shops, markets, office buildings, restaurants, shopping centres, and theatres. *odpady komunalne*

Comminution: mechanical shredding or pulverising of waste; used in both solid waste management and wastewater treatment. *rozdrabnianie*

Commissioning: authority to purchase goods and services for patients from a range of different providers in the public, private or voluntary sector, e.g. a PCT may commission palliative care services in its area. *zamówienie*

Commitment accounting: accounting technique that registers transactions when the organisation is committed to them, e.g. when an order is placed. *księgowanie wydatków z tytułu przyszłych zobowiązań*

Commitment of mentally ill: legal process required for the institutionalisation of a patient with serious mental problems. *umieszczenie chorego w szpitalu psychiatrycznym, izolacja chorych umysłowo*

Common good: shared values or benefits deemed to be good, either explicitly or implicitly, for individuals and for society; may include health itself as social value and the broader value of “assuring conditions under which people can be healthy”; common good is often cited to balance claims of the individual. *dobro wspólne*

Common law: law developed over the years by judges when making decisions in court; other judges make decisions in later related cases rely upon these decisions. *prawo zwyczajowe*

Common source outbreak: outbreak that results from a group of persons being exposed to a common noxious influence, such as an infectious agent or toxin; if the group is exposed over a relatively brief period of time, so that all cases occur within one incubation period, then the common source outbreak is further classified as a point source outbreak. *wybuch epidemii z pojedynczego źródła*

Common vehicle spread: transmission of a disease agent (e.g. infectious pathogen) from a source that is common to those who acquire the disease; common vehicles include air, water, food, and injected substances. *rozprzestrzenianie chorób poprzez wspólny nośnik*

Commonpool resource: resource that is large enough geographically to make it difficult, though not impossible, to exclude individuals from benefiting from its use; poor management of this resource may lead to **tragedy of the commons**. *zasoby wspólne*

Communicable disease: illness capable of being transmitted from person to person or from an animal to a human, i.e. infectious diseases such as measles or chicken pox. *choroba zakaźna*

Communicable diseases control: programmes of surveillance designed to prevent the transmission of disease by any means from person to person or from animal to man. *kontrola chorób zakaźnych*

Communication channel: path along which messages flow (e.g. eye gaze, posture, and verbal channel, or tone of voice). *kanal komunikacyjny*

Communication networks (in organizations): patterns imposed on a group restricting the flow of message. *sieci komunikacyjne, sieci przepływu informacji*

Communitarian ethics: approach to ethics emphasizing communal values, common good, social goals and traditional practices; closely aligned with the cooperative virtues and a community’s shared understanding of the good life. *etyka komunitariańska*

Communities of interest: networks of people who share a common interest in a particular topic and who come together informally to share knowledge on that topic; cf. **communities of practice**. *wspólnoty interesów*

Communities of practice: formal or informal networks of people who work on similar processes or in similar disciplines, and who come together to develop and share their knowledge in that field for the benefit of both themselves and their organisation(s); cf. **communities of interest**. *wspólnoty działań*

Community: specific group of people, often living in a defined geographical area, who share a common culture, values and norms, and are arranged in a social structure according to relationships which the community has developed over a period of time. *wspólnota, społeczeństwo*

Community action for health: collective efforts by communities directed towards increasing their control over the determinants of health, and thereby improving health. *działanie wspólnoty na rzecz zdrowia*

Community assets: contributions made by individuals, citizen associations, and local institutions that individually and/or collectively build the community's capacity to assure the health, well-being, and quality of life for the community and all its members. *zasoby wspólnoty*

Community based: service based in a community setting rather than an institutional setting such as a hospital. *środowiskowy*

Community building: techniques for helping stakeholders in a community to come together and deal with a particular social or community problem; cf. **community empowerment**. *budowanie wspólnot*

Community capacity: characteristics of communities that affect their ability to identify, mobilise, and address social and public health problems. *możliwości/zasoby wspólnoty*

Community care: cf. **social care**.

Community cognition: ability to comprehend and orient oneself in the physical environment. *orientacja w otoczeniu*

Community collaboration: dynamic, ongoing process of working together, whereby the community is engaged as a partner in public health action. *współpraca środowiskowa*

Community control: local community having control of issues that directly affect their community. *kontrola społeczności*

Community development: process of raising community's awareness of the factors and forces that affect its health and quality of life in order to help its to identify issues of concern and facilitate their efforts to bring about change in these areas. *rozwój społeczności*

Community diagnosis: process of appraising the health status of a community. *diagnoza stanu zdrowia społeczności*

Community empowerment: involves individuals acting collectively to gain greater influence and control over the determinants of health and the quality of life in their community. *wzmocnienie pozycji wspólnoty/społeczności lokalnej*

Community health: perspective on public health that assumes community to be an essential influence on health and the indispensable ingredient for effective public health practice;

includes both tangible and intangible characteristics of the community: formal and informal networks and support systems, norms and cultural nuances, institutions, politics and belief systems; cf. **public health**. *zdrowie społeczeństwa*

Community involvement: consultation and participation with local people joining in the development of policies to improve the health of their community as well as having a say in the prioritising, planning and delivery of services. *zaangażowanie społeczności*

Community medicine: specialty of medicine devoted to meeting the health care needs of particular populations rather than individuals; includes epidemiology, mass screening, environmental health. *medycyna środowiskowa*

Community nurse: nurse providing health services in a community. *pielęgniarka środowiskowa*

Community organisation: organisation made up of people from a defined community with a common purpose; e.g. church groups, various support groups etc. *organizacja wspólnotowa*

Community participation: 1. processes that enable individuals and groups in the community to contribute to debate and decision-making about a particular activity; 2. (community health) opportunities for community members to participate in planning, implementing, managing and evaluating community health services, and identifying health issues and ways of addressing them. *zaangażowanie, uczestnictwo społeczności lokalnych, wspólnot w podejmowaniu decyzji*

Community partnership: relationships that promote the sharing of resources, responsibility, and accountability in undertaking activities within a community. *partnerstwo wspólnotowe, na poziomie społeczności lokalnej*

Community rating: setting the same insurance contribution for every person in the community regardless of age, sex or previous illness. *szacowanie poziomu składki*

Co-morbid condition: medical condition that, along with the principal diagnosis, exists at admission and is expected to increase hospital length of stay by at least one day for most patients. *choroba współtowarzysząca*

Co-morbidity: coexistence of a disease or diseases in a study participant in addition to the index condition that is the subject of study. *współwystępowanie chorób*

Comparative advantage: enjoyed by a firm if it produces an item at lower opportunity cost per unit than its partner does. *przewaga komparatywna*

Comparative price list: list that compares the performance and prices of similar pharmaceuticals. *cennik/taryfikator porównawczy*

Comparative statistics: study of a system by comparing how the state of equilibrium differs when some set of parameters (incomes, prices, fertility) differs; in contrast to dynamics in which the process of change is the focus of study. *statystyka porównawcza*

Comparison group: any group to which the index group is compared, usually synonymous with **control group**. *grupa porównawcza*

Compartmental model

Compartmental model: mathematical model that divides hosts into different compartments according to their infectious state. *model kompartmentowy*

Compensation and redress: payment or other means of making amends for a wrong or injury. *rekompensata i zadośćuczynienie*

Compensation test: measure of a desirability of a programme; a programme is considered to be welfare-enhancing if those who gain from it are willing to pay enough for their gains to compensate the losers; also called the Kaldor-Hicks criterion; cf. **potential Pareto criterion**. *efektywność Kaldora-Hicksa*

Compensation wage differential: increase in wages needed to attract the marginal worker to a given occupation because there is an added cost to entering the occupation, such as a professional licence. *kompensacyjna różnica płac*

Compensatory damages: money paid to compensate for loss or injury suffered by a person because of breach or neglect of duty. *odszkodowanie kompensacyjne, rekompensata*

Competence: 1. person's capacity (legal ability) to make a particular decision on given and understood information at the time; *zdolność* 2. technical skill needed to do something well; *umiejętność* 3. demonstrated ability to apply knowledge and skills. *kompetencja*

Competency: combination of the knowledge, attitudes and skills necessary for carrying out professional tasks. *kompetencja*

Competency-based training: training that focuses exclusively on teaching the skills, facts, and attitudes related to specific jobs; content of such training is ideally pre-determined by the trainees themselves. *szkolenie kompetencji, podejście oparte na kompetencji*

Competent person: 1. person who is appropriately trained, qualified, experienced and skilled to undertake specific health and safety duties without risk to their own safety or that of others; *osoba kompetentna* 2. person capable of understanding the nature and consequences of the decision to be made and capable of communicating this decision. *osoba w pełni władz umysłowych*

Competing risk: situation when more than one event is considered (e.g. death from any of several causes). *ryzyko konkurencyjne*

Competition: rivalry between two or more sellers for revenue, market share, or other advantage. *konkurencja*

Competitive bidding: 1. pricing method that elicits information on costs through a bidding process to establish payment rates that reflect the costs of an efficient health plan or health care provider *przetarg nieograniczony*; 2. process of offering reduced rates to health plans to obtain exclusive contracts from payers. *oferty konkurencyjne*

Complainant: 1. anyone who raises a concern inside or outside their organisation about something that he believes to be wrong; *osoba wnosząca skargę* 2. somebody who speaks up in some way about a problem, which may or may not include filing a formal charge; f. **whistle-blower**. *powód*

Complaint: statement saying that somebody is not satisfied e.g. with the quality of a service. *skarga, zażalenie*

Complement: event E such that its complement [not E] are mutually exclusive and exhaustive. *dopełnienie, uzupełnienie*

Complementary therapy: therapeutic practices currently not considered part of conventional allopathic medical practice. *terapia uzupełniająca*

Complements: two goods are complements (used together) in consumption if an increase in the price of one good causes a decrease in the demand for the other. *dobra komplementarne*

Compliance: extent to which patients adhere to the advice given by the healthcare provider, e.g. in following medication regimens. *podatność, przestrzeganie zaleceń*

Composite rate: group rate billed to all subscribers of a given group. *stawka grupowa*

Composite sample: sample that is made by combining samples from two or more locations. *próbka złożona*

Compost: decomposed organic material that is produced when bacteria in soil break down biodegradable waste, making organic fertiliser; requires turning and mixing and exposing the materials to air. *kompost*

Compounding: 1. payment or charging interest on an amount of money that includes any interest already earned or charged *odsetki składane*; 2. accumulation of growth over time. *przyrost*

Comprehensive (maxi) HIA: full-scale study involving the full range of stakeholders, an extensive literature search, secondary analysis of existing data and the collection of new data; cf. **health impact analysis**. *wszechstronna ocena wpływu na zdrowie*

Comprehensive health care: providing for the full range of personal health services for diagnosis, treatment, follow-up and rehabilitation of patients. *pełna opieka zdrowotna*

Comprehensive major medical insurance: policy designed to provide the protection offered by both a basic and major medical health insurance policy; generally characterised by a low deductible, a co-insurance feature, and high maximum benefits. *pełna ochrona ubezpieczeniowa*

Compressed gas: substance that is a gas at normal pressure and room temperature, but is held in a pressurised container, resulting in it becoming a liquid. *sprężony gaz*

Compressed natural gas (CNG): alternative fuel for motor vehicles; considered one of cleanest because of low hydrocarbon emissions, but emits a significant quantity of nitrogen oxides. *sprężony gaz ziemny*

Compulsory health insurance: health insurance under an obligatory scheme by law, usually with contributions that are income-related; cf. **health insurance, social health insurance; voluntary health insurance**. *obowiązkowe ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

Computer-based patient record (CPR): process of replacing the traditional paper-based chart with automated electronic means, also called **digital medical record, electronic medical record**. *elektroniczny rejestr/rekord pacjenta*

Computerised physician order entry (CPOE): electronic systems in which physicians enter and transmit medication orders as well as orders for radiology, lab work, and other auxiliary services; helps prevent errors by checking physician orders against potential drug to drug interactions, normal dosages, and diagnostic or therapeutic guidelines, as well as medical errors due to misreading of hand-written orders. *skomputeryzowany system przyjmowania zgłoszeń od lekarzy*

Concentration: amount of one substance dissolved or contained in a given amount of another substance or medium, e.g. sea water has a higher concentration of salt than fresh water does. *stężenie*

Concentration coefficient: measure of inequality in expenditures or wealth distribution that varies from 0 (complete equality) to 1 (all expenditure is paid by one person); also called **concentration index**; cf. **Gini coefficient**. *wskaźnik nierówności społecznej, wskaźnik Giniego*

Concentration curve: plot of cumulative population from poorest to richest against the proportion of expenditure paid, received (expenditure concentration curve) or ill-health (illness concentration curve). *krzywa Lorenza*

Concentration ellipse: ellipse that encompasses the majority of points in a scatter diagram. *elipsa koncentracji*

Concentration index: cf. **concentration coefficient**.

Concentration ratio: share of the market sales or production accounted for by a certain number of the largest firms. *wskaźnik koncentracji*

Concept: abstract idea based on a generalisation from particular instances. *pojęcie*

Concurrent HIA: health impact analysis carried out while a policy, programme or project is being implemented. *analiza wpływu na zdrowie w trakcie realizacji programu*

Concurrent review: review of a procedure of hospital admission done by a health care professional (usually a nurse) other than the one providing the care, during the same time frame that the care is provided; usually conducted during a hospital confinement to determine the appropriateness of hospital confinement and the medical necessity for continued stay; cf. **utilisation review, medical necessity, appropriate and continued stay review**. *bilans w trakcie leczenia, ocena w trakcie leczenia*

Condensation: process of a gas changing into a liquid. *skraplanie*

Condition: pre-existing situation that influences another event. *warunek*

Conditional independence: two random variables are conditionally independent given a third variable if the joint probability of the two given the third is formed from the product of their separate conditional probabilities. *niezależność warunkowa*

Conditional probability: conditional probability of a random variable, X, given a second random variable, Z, denoted “P(X|Z)”, expresses the probabilities for values of X where the value of Z is known – that is, “conditioned” on knowledge of Z; e.g. the probability that a test is positive given that the patient has the illness. *prawdopodobieństwo warunkowe*

Conditions of living: combination of behavioural and environmental circumstances that make up one's lifestyle and health-related social action. *warunki życia*

Conditions of the commons: situation where common access to a resource provides individuals with incentives to overuse the resource. *teoria wspólnego pastwiska*

Conductance: capacity of a sample of water to carry an electrical current, which is related to the concentration of ionised substances in the water; a quick method of estimating the dissolved solids content of a water supply. *przewodność (czynna)*

Cone of depression: area around a discharging well where the hydraulic head (potentiometric surface) in the aquifer has been lowered by pumping. *lej depresji wód gruntowych*

Confidence interval (CI): range of values, calculated from sample observations, to contain the true parameter value with a known probability, e.g. a 95% CI will be expected to contain the true value 95% of the time. *przedział ufności*

Confidence level: probability that a confidence interval includes the true population parameter. *poziom ufności*

Confidence limit: one of the endpoints of a confidence interval; if the other endpoint is plus or minus infinity, the limit (or interval) is called one-sided. *granica ufności*

Confidence profile method: method of meta-analysis that works by applying Bayes' rule to review prior (subjective) probability distributions for unknown parameters, using the likelihood function associated with observed data from clinical studies. *metoda profilu ufności*

Confidential: done or communicated in trust, e.g. information entrusted to another person. *poufny*

Confidentiality: protection of information that can be traced to an individual as required by law or by policy of the healthcare provider; cf. **privacy**. *poufność, informacje poufne*

Confined aquifer: aquifer in which ground water is confined under pressure that is significantly greater than atmospheric pressure. *napięta/naporowa warstwa wodonośna*

Confined space: space in which a hazardous gas, vapour, dust or fume may collect or in which oxygen may be used up because of the construction of the space, its location, contents, or the work activity carried out in it. *przestrzeń ograniczona*

Conflict of interest: arises when a person is in a position of trust which requires him/her to exercise judgment on behalf of others (people, institutions, etc.) and also has interests or obligations of the sort that might interfere with the exercise of such a judgment, and which the person is morally required to either avoid or openly acknowledge, e.g. some journals require that authors disclose any substantial financial interests that might have biased their research assessment. *konflikt interesów*

Confounding: circumstance where the unique effects of two or more independent variables on a dependent variable cannot be statistically estimated because of unobserved or uncontrolled co-variation in the variables. *zakłócanie*

Confounding factors

Confounding factors: factors that can cause or prevent the outcome of interest; are not intermediate variables, and are not associated with the factor (s) under investigation. *czynniki zakłócające*

Confounding variable (confounder): variable that can cause or prevent the outcome of interest, is not an intermediate variable, and is associated with the factor under investigation; unless it is possible to adjust for confounding variables, their effects cannot be distinguished from those of factor(s) being studied. *zmienna zakłócająca*

Congestive heart failure (CHF): condition that arises from any cardiac disorder that restricts the heart's capacity to pump enough blood all over the body, also called **congestive cardiac failure (CCF), heart failure**. *zastoinowa niewydolność serca*

Conscience: view that one has an inner sense of right and wrong. *sumienie*

Consensus: group decision-making process that involves open discussion and ending with the total support of the decision made, even if reservations are noted. *konsensus, porozumienie, uzgodnienie stanowiska*

Consensus building: process by which a group reaches agreement about the best solution to a problem or the best choice among alternative options. *budowanie konsensusu/porozumienia*

Consent: voluntary agreement by a fully informed, competent patient to a form of treatment or investigation; cf. **informed consent**. *świadoma zgoda*

Consent to disclosure: voluntary, specific and informed indication of wishes by which patients signify their agreement for others to reveal identifiable information about themselves for certain known purposes. *zgoda na ujawnienie*

Consequentialism: ethical theories that deal with the consequences that follow from specific actions, often referred to by the Greek term *teleology*, the study of goals, e.g. ethical relativism and utilitarianism. *konsekwencjalizm*

Conservation: 1. preserving and renewing, where possible, human and natural resources; 2. use, protection, and improvement of natural resources according to principles that will ensure their highest economic or social benefits. *ochrona*

Consistency of data: quality of data such that the same information regarding a substance or product is present at one time at any place. *spójność danych*

Consolidation: type of merger that occurs when previously separate providers combine to form a new organisation with all the original companies being dissolved. *konsolidacja*

Consortium: group of people or companies, etc. working together on a particular project. *konsorcjum*

Constant comparison: method of qualitative analysis of where the incoming data are compared with already existing data. *metoda ciągłych porównań*

Constant prices: use of prices of a given year in calculating costs and benefits in other years so as to eliminate the effect of inflation, usually done by means of a price index or price deflator. *ceny stale*

Constant returns to scale: exist when a percentage increase in all factor inputs leads to a proportionately equal increase in output. *stałe efekty skali*

Constraint: something that limits or restricts the freedom to do something else. *ograniczenie*

Construct: abstract group that includes several concepts or categories; often developed from combining several smaller categories. *konstrukt teoretyczny*

Construct validity: when an instrument correlates with other trusted measures of the phenomenon being measured and it is able to discriminate between groups that have known differences. *trafność teoretyczna*

Construction and demolition waste: waste building materials, dredging materials, tree stumps, and rubble resulting from construction, remodelling, repair, and demolition of homes, commercial buildings and other structures and pavements; may contain lead, asbestos, or other hazardous substances. *odpady porozbiórkowe*

Constructionism (also constructivism): approach based on the assumption that human beings construct their social reality and that the social world cannot exist independently of human beings. *konstrukcjonizm społeczny*

Context: 1. circumstances in which an event occurs including its cultural, historic and geographical background; 2. part of a text surrounding a particular word or phrase that determines its meaning. *kontekst*

Contextualization: discussion of information in relation to the research context. *kontekstualizacja*

Consultation: 1. contact between a patient and a health professional in which a health service is provided; *wizyta, porada* 2. planned and organised mechanism to involve citizens in the design, elaboration and decision-making on policies, programmes, projects or activities. *konsultacja*

Consumer: individual who purchases or receives goods or services for personal needs or use and not for resale. *konsument*

Consumer behaviour: observable behaviour of a health care consumer when deciding to use health care products. *zachowanie konsumenta*

Consumer equilibrium: exists when a consumer chooses to buy a combination of goods that maximizes utility for him. *równowaga konsumenta*

Consumer price index (CPI): measure of the average change in price over time in a fixed “market basket” of goods and services purchased either by urban wage earners and clerical workers or by all urban consumers. *wskaźnik cen detalicznych, indeks cen towarów i usług*

Consumer satisfaction: measurement that obtains reports or ratings from consumers about services received from an organisation; e.g. from a hospital, physician or health care provider. *zadowolenie konsumenta/użytkownika, preferencje konsumenta*

Consumer sovereignty: overall power that consumers can have in a market to control the nature, quality and volume of goods and services produced, by the act of purchasing only those goods and services for which they are willing and able to pay. *suwerenność konsumenta*

Consumer surplus: difference between what consumers are willing to pay for a product and the market price; represented by the area under the demand curve but above market price.
nadwyżka konsumenta

Consumption function: relationship between consumption and income as income changes; the fraction of total income saved as the level or composition of aggregate income changes.
funkcja konsumpcji

Consumption rate of interest: (after-tax) rate at which an individual is able to trade present for future consumption via market transactions; e.g. if the consumption rate is 4%, the individual will have adjusted her purchases so that she is indifferent to £1 worth of consumption today versus £1.04 worth of consumption 1 year from now. *stopa dyskontowa konsumenta*

Consumptive use (of water): water removed from available supplies without direct return to a water resource system for uses such as manufacturing, agriculture, and food preparation.
rozbiór wody

Contact: person or animal that has been associated with an infected person or animal or a contaminated environment and therefore has had opportunity to acquire the infection; cf. **direct contact**, **indirect contact**, **primary contact**. *kontakt*

Contact pesticide: 1. chemical that kills pests when it touches them, instead of by ingestion; 2. soil that contains the minute skeletons of certain algae that scratch and dehydrate waxy-coated insects. *pestycyd kontaktowy*

Contact precautions: standard precautions plus placing the patient in a private room or with someone with the same infection; using gloves when entering the room; changing gloves after contact with infective material; limiting the movement or transport of the patient from the room; cf. **airborne precautions**, **disinfection**, and **standard precautions**. *środki ostrożności w kontakcie z chorym*

Contact rate: rate at which susceptibles meet infecteds; usually measured as individuals per unit time. *współczynnik kontaktu z infekcją*

Contact stress: exposure of a body part to a hard or sharp surface/edge at a workstation or by using a tool associated with some musculoskeletal injuries, e.g. leaning forearms against a sharp table edge. *narażenie na urazy*

Contact tracing: identification of persons or animals that have been in an association with an infected person, animal, or contaminated environment and therefore have had the opportunity to acquire the infection; generally accepted method for the control of sexually transmitted diseases. *śledzenie dróg szerzenia się zakażenia, śledzenie kontaktów osobnika zakażonego*

Contagious: capable of being transmitted from one person to another by contact or close proximity. *zakaźny*

Containment: concept of regional eradication of communicable disease, first proposed by Soper in 1949 for the elimination of smallpox. *wykorzenie (choroby)*

Contaminant: any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse affect on air, water, or soil. *substancja zanieczyszczająca*

Contamination: presence of an infectious agent on a body surface; also on in clothes, bedding, toys, surgical instruments or dressings, or other inanimate articles or substances including water, milk and food. *skażenie, zanieczyszczenie*

Contamination effects: (clinical trials) refers to some members of the control group obtaining the treatment or some element of the treatment under study without the knowledge of investigators. *efekty skażenia*

Contestable (market): quality of a market if there are no major barriers to entry into the market by other producers. *(rynek) sporny*

Context: is an environment, setting or a larger picture in which a given behaviour occurs. *kontekst*

Contingency: 1. possible future event or circumstance that cannot be predicted with certainty; *ewentualność, możliwość* 2. provision for such an event or circumstance. *plan na wszelki wypadek*

Contingency reserve: funds set aside by an insurer in order to be able to meet unforeseen benefit expenditure, e.g. caused by an epidemic or catastrophe. *rezerwa finansowa na nieprzewidziane okoliczności*

Contingency table: table of usually 2 rows and 2 columns that shows the relationship between disease and exposure. *tabela kontyngencji, tabela wielodzielcza*

Contingent beneficiary: person named in an insurance policy to receive the policy benefits if the **primary beneficiary** (cf.) dies before the benefits become due. *beneficjent warunkowy*

Contingent valuation: method for evaluation of benefit or value that uses survey methods to establish willingness to pay. *metoda wyceny warunkowej*

Continued stay review: evaluation conducted by an internal or external auditor to determine if the current place of service is still the most appropriate to provide the level of care required by the client. *bilans w trakcie leczenia, ocena w trakcie leczenia*

Continuity correction: adjustment made in the calculations for some significance tests on discrete data to make a better approximation to the test statistic that is continuous; involves adding or subtracting 0.5 to the difference between the observed and expected frequencies of data; cf. **Yates' correction**. *poprawka na ciągłość (poprawka Yatesa)*

Continuity of patient care: health care provided on an ongoing basis from initial contact through all phases of medical care. *ciągłość terapii/opieki nad pacjentem*

Continuous discharge: permitted release of pollutants into the environment that occurs without interruption, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, etc. *dozwolony poziom emisji ciągłej*

Continuous distribution: distribution of a continuous random variable. *rozkład ciągłej zmiennej losowej*

Continuous quality improvement (CQI): type of quality assurance that involves a management structure that continuously gathers and assesses data that are then used to improve performance and design more efficient systems of care (approach borrowed from the manufacturing sector). *ciągła poprawa jakości*

Continuous time model (differential equation model): model in which the system changes continuously over time; the differential equation which reflects the model provides the values of derivatives at any particular time point; a computer can then be used to move the state of the model forwards in time. *model o czasie ciągłym*

Continuous variable: variable whose possible values are given by measurements which could in principle be made with arbitrary precision, and hence could take any values in a continuum. In practice, the values are rounded; e.g. a continuous random variable is a random variable that can take any of the values in an interval; cf. **discrete variable**. *zmienna ciągła*

Continuum of care: holistic approach to health care delivery involving several providers, aiming to improve the quality of care and promote wellness. *ciągłość opieki*

Contour farming: conservation-based method of farming in which all farming operations (e.g. tillage and planting) are performed across (rather than up and down) the slope. *poziomowa uprawa ziemi*

Contour strip farming: kind of contour farming in which row crops are planted in strips, between alternating strips of close-growing, erosion-resistant forage crops. *uprawa naprzemienna*

Contraceptive: mechanism for avoiding pregnancy i.e. the use of condoms or birth control pills.

Contract: legal agreement between a payer and a group or individual which specifies rates, performance covenants, the relationship among the parties, schedule of benefits and other pertinent conditions. *kontrakt, umowa*

Contract limitations: any amounts a covered person is responsible for paying, based on his or her contract with the insurer. *ograniczenia wynikające z umowy*

Contract management system: information system that incorporates membership data and provider reimbursement arrangements and analyses transactions according to contract rules. *system zarządzania kontraktami*

Contract model: system of health service provision which involves contracts between three separate parties: a. beneficiaries, or patients; b. fund-holders or purchasers acting on behalf of the beneficiaries; and c. providers of services; cf. **integrated model**. *model kontraktowy*

Contracting-out: services requested under contract from one provider (often a hospital) to a specialised independently-owned one (e.g. for laundry); cf. **outsourcing**

Contributing factor: any aspect of behaviour, society, or the environment that contributes to a risk factor for a health problem, e.g. difficult access to purchase condoms is a contributing factor for having sex without a condom, which is, in turn, a risk factor for contracting HIV; cf. **risk factor**. *czynnik przyczyniający się do rozwoju choroby*

Contribution: money paid by or on behalf of insured persons to a health insurer to purchase the coverage of a defined range of services (the benefit package). *składka*

Contribution ceiling: maximum amount of salary per month or per year that is subject to social security contributions. *ograniczenie podstawy wymiaru składki*

Contribution-collection ratio: relative proportion of the total amount of contributions actually collected by a scheme in a given financial year as stipulated in financial statements to the expected total amount of contributions. *wskaźnik składek zebranych*

Contribution margin: difference between the rate or fee charged for cost object and the variable costs required for providing that cost object; such a residual amount “contributes” towards covering the fixed costs. *marża brutto (na pokrycie kosztów stałych)*

Contributory programme: programme where the employee and the employer or the union share the cost of group coverage. *pracowniczy program ubezpieczeniowy*

Control: 1. to regulate, restrain, correct, restore to normal *kontrolować, ograniczać*; 2. ongoing operation or programme aimed at reducing incidence and/or prevalence, or eliminating such conditions *opanowanie* 3. experimental subject who does not have the characteristic being tested, in order to provide a standard of comparison. *kontrola*

Control event rate (CER): percentage of the control/non-exposed group who experienced the outcome in question. *częstość występowania w grupie kontrolnej*

Control group: group of people who, for the sake of comparison, are not given the treatment, service or other intervention that the researcher is interested in. *grupa kontrolna*

Control of substances hazardous to health (COSHH): legislation and regulations concerning the duties of employers and employees to ensure that hazardous substances used in a workplace do not affect adversely the operatives or their colleagues. *kontrola substancji niebezpiecznych dla zdrowia*

Controlled area: any laboratory area with controlled access to protect individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials. *obszar ograniczonego dostępu*

Controlled vocabulary: specific words and phrases (descriptors) used when creating subject headings for a book, article, etc. for a specific index or catalogue. *słownictwo kontrolowane, słownik kontrolowany*

Controls: measures designed to eliminate or reduce hazards or hazardous exposures; e.g. engineering controls, administrative controls, hygiene practices, and work practices. *normy, przepisy*

Convenience sample (also opportunistic sample): sample chosen because of its accessibility, or the only form of sampling possible because of research limitations. *dogodnie dobrana próba*

Conventional filtration: method of treating water to remove particulates; consists in the addition of coagulant chemicals, flash mixing, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation and filtration. *filtracja konwencjonalna*

Conventional tillage: traditional method of farming in which soil is prepared for planting by completely inverting it with a mouldboard plough. *uprawa kowencjonalna*

Convergent validity: quality of an instrument when it changes (in the way expected of a good measure for the construct or phenomenon of interest) together with a number of other distinct measures, each of which is thought to be a direct or indirect correlate for some distinct aspect of the construct or phenomenon. *trafność/dokładność zbieżna*

Conversion: 1. (group health insurance) opportunity given the insured and any covered dependents to change his or her group insurance to some form of individual insurance, without medical evaluation upon termination of his group insurance; *konwersja polisy* 2. transaction where all or part of the assets of a health care organisation undergo a shift in profit status (non-profit, public, or for-profit) through sale, lease, joint venture, or operating/management agreements. *przekształcenie*

Conversion coverage: coverage which may be available to a person after coverage ceases under his or her current insurance certificate. *ochrona ubezpieczeniowa po konwersji polisy*

Conveyance loss: water lost in conveyance (pipe, channel, conduit, ditch) by leakage or evaporation. *strata przepływowa*

Cooperative behaviour: interaction of two or more persons or organizations directed toward a common goal which is mutually beneficial. *cooperative behaviour; współpraca*

Coordination: planned collaboration of the different individuals, departments, and organizations concerned with achieving a common goal. *koordynacja*

Coordination of benefits (COB): provision regulating payments to eliminate duplicate coverage when a claimant is covered by multiple group plans; coordination of benefits, or “non-duplication” clause in either policy prevents double payment by making one insurer the primary payer, and assuring that not more than 100 percent of the cost is covered; cf. **cross-over**. *koordynacja świadczeń*

Co-payment, copayment, copay: cost-sharing arrangement in which the enrollee pays a specified flat amount for a specific service; does not vary with the cost of the service and is usually a flat sum for every prescription or doctor visit, unlike **co-insurance** that is based on a percentage of the cost. *współpłacenie*

Coping: responding and dealing with situations that require a reaction. *radzenie sobie*

Copyright: legal right (usually of an author or composer or publisher of a work) to exclusive publication production, sale, distribution of some work; copyright protects the expression, not the idea; cf. **plagiarism**. *autorskie prawa majątkowe*

Core benefits package: cf. **basic benefits package**.

Core category: the most important concept that integrates all other categories developed from the data (grounded theory). *główna kategoria (w teorii ugruntowanej)*

Core functions: three basic functions of the public health system: assessment, policy development, and assurance; state and local public health agencies must perform these

functions in order to protect and promote health, and prevent disease and injury. *funkcje podstawowe*

Coronary heart disease (CHD): gradual and progressive reduction of blood supply to the heart due to the narrowing of the coronary artery because of the build-up of fatty material on the walls of the arteries, also called **coronary artery disease (CAD)**; early stages may not cause symptoms; e.g. heart attack and angina pectoris. *choroba wieńcowa serca*

Coroner: medical officer or lawyer responsible for discovering the cause of deaths, particularly those that occurred under unusual circumstances. *koroner*

Correlation: degree to which variables change together. *korelacja*

Correlation coefficient: measure of how closely the points on a scatter diagram approximate a non-horizontal, non-vertical straight line; lies between 1 and -1, with 1 for a perfect increasing line and -1 for a perfect decreasing line. Numerically, it equals the product of the regression coefficient and the ratio of the standard deviations of the explanatory and response variables, respectively. *współczynnik korelacji*

Corrosion: electrochemical deterioration of a metal resulting from chemical reaction to the surrounding environment. *korozja*

Corrosive (substance): chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. *substancja powodująca korozję*

Cosmic radiation: high-energy particulate and electromagnetic radiation that originates outside the earth's atmosphere; part of the natural background radiation. *promieniowanie kosmiczne*

Cost(s): 1. value of resources used in an activity; 2. value of the best missed opportunity as a result of engaging resources in an activity; there can be a cost without the exchange of money. Cost types: **average costs** – equivalent to the average cost per unit; i.e. the total costs divided by the total number of units of production; **avoided costs** – costs caused by a health problem or illness which are avoided by a health care intervention; **direct costs** – costs borne by the healthcare system, community and patients' families in addressing the illness; **fixed costs** – costs that within a short time span do not vary with the quantity of production; e.g. heating and lighting; **incremental cost** – extra costs associated with an expansion in activity of a given service; **indirect costs** – mainly productivity losses to society caused by the health problem or disease; **marginal cost** – cost of producing one extra unit of a service; **total costs** – all costs incurred in the production of a set quantity of service; **variable costs** – costs that vary with the level of production and are proportional to quantities produced. *koszty*

Cost allocation: accounting procedure by which costs that cannot be clearly identified with any specific cost centre are distributed among other cost centres and by which the cost of support services are distributed among revenue-producing services so as to be recovered in the charge. *alokacja środków finansowych, alokacja kosztów, przesunięcie kosztów*

Cost allocation base: factor (e.g. square meters, full-time equivalents) that is a common denominator for systematically apportioning a cost or group of cost to several cost objects such as department, activity or procedure. *podstawa kalkulacji kosztów*

Cost analysis

Cost analysis: analysis of the comparative costs of alternative interventions or programs; does not include consequences. *analiza kosztów*

Cost and volume contract: cf. **contract**.

Cost-based reimbursement: payment made by a health plan or payer to health care providers based on the actual costs incurred in the delivery of care and services to plan beneficiaries; now replaced by prospective payment and other payment mechanisms. *finansowanie w oparciu o koszty*

Cost-benefit analysis (CBA): economic evaluation in which all costs and consequences of a programme are expressed in the same units, usually money, used to determine allocative efficiency; i.e. comparison of costs and benefits across programs serving different patient groups. *analiza kosztów i korzyści, efektywność nakładów*

Cost-benefit ratio: mathematical expression of the benefits of a given service or the use of certain equipment compared with its costs; a ratio of 1.0 means that the benefits and costs are equal; a ratio over 1.0 means that the benefits exceed the costs; and a ratio under 1.0 means that costs exceed the benefits; cf. **ratio**. *wskaźnik koszt-korzyść*

Cost-consequence analysis (CCA): analytical tool in which the components of incremental costs and consequences of alternative programmes are computed and listed, without any attempt to aggregate these results. *analiza kosztów i konsekwencji*

Cost centre: area of activity of a hospital for which direct costs can be identified. *ośrodek kosztowy*

Cost comparison: compares only the costs of two or more interventions or programs. *porównanie kosztów*

Cost consequence analysis (CCA): form of analysis that compares alternative interventions or programmes in which the components of incremental costs and consequences are listed without aggregation. *analiza kosztów i konsekwencji*

Cost containment: measures and strategies taken to reduce expenditure, the rate of growth of expenditure, or the unit cost of services. *ograniczanie kosztów, redukcja kosztów*

Cost control: determination of the proper capacity to deliver services and the most efficient ways to produce services at any level of capacity. *kontrola kosztów*

Cost description: examination of costs of a single intervention or programme; does not include the consequences of the intervention and no comparison is made with an alternative intervention. *opis kosztów*

Cost effectiveness: 1. efficacy of a programme in achieving given intervention outcomes in relation to the programme costs; *efektywność kosztowa* 2. point at which the minimum amount of input (and therefore cost) is used to achieve a given output. *opłacalność*

Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA): 1. economic evaluation in which the costs and consequences of alternative interventions are expressed as cost per unit of health outcome; used

to determine technical efficiency; 2. comparison of costs and consequences of competing interventions for a given patient group within a given budget; cf. **technical efficiency**. *analiza efektywności kosztowej*

Cost identification study: study that measures the total costs of a particular medical condition, includes: direct medical costs, direct non-medical costs and indirect costs; cf. **cost of illness analysis**. *identyfikacja kosztu*

Cost minimisation analysis (CMA): assessment of the least costly interventions among available alternatives that produce equivalent outcomes. *analiza minimalizacji kosztów*

Costs of illness: cost of acute or chronic disease; cost to the patient may be economic, social, or psychological, or personal loss to self, family, or immediate community. *koszty choroby*

Cost of illness analysis (COI): assessment of the economic impact of an illness or condition, including treatment costs. *analiza kosztów choroby*

Cost of illness study: identifies and measures the total costs attributable to a particular disease. *badanie kosztów choroby*

Cost of living allowance (COLA): increase to an individual's salary or other benefit payment, usually after the first year of payments. *dodatek uwzględniający koszty utrzymania, dodatek drożyzniany*

Cost outcome description: describes the costs and consequences of a single intervention or programme; no comparison is made with an alternative intervention. *opis kosztów programu*

Cost outlier: 1. case that is more costly to treat compared with other patients in a particular diagnosis related group; 2. any unusual occurrence of cost, cases that distort average costs or unusual procedures. *zdarzenie generujące ponadprzeciętne koszty*

Cost-reimbursement: retrospective payment for services based on audited cost reports, often including complex limits and rules for allocation. *zwrot kosztów*

Cost sharing: payment method where a person is required to pay some health costs in order to receive medical care, cf. **balance billing**, **coinsurance**, **copayment**, **deductible**. *podział kosztów, współpłacenie za usługi, uczestnictwo w kosztach leczenia*

Cost shifting: 1. occurs when the cost of uncompensated care provided to the uninsured is passed onto the insured; 2. charging one group of patients more in order to make up for underpayment by others. *przesunięcie/przesuwanie kosztów*

Cost subgroup: group of individuals within the population receiving an intervention expected to experience similar costs or savings. *podgrupa kosztowa*

Cost-to-charge ratio: shows whether a charge for a given product or service is set so that it covers the cost; ratio of 1.0 means that the cost and charge are identical; a ratio greater than 1.0 means that the charge does not recover the costs; and a ratio less than 1.0 means that charge exceeds the cost. *wskaźnik koszt-opłata*

Cost utility analysis (CUA): form of effectiveness analysis where outcomes are rated in terms of utility, or quality of life. *analiza kosztów i użyteczności*

Costs and cost analysis: absolute, comparative, or differential costs pertaining to services, institutions, resources, etc., or the analysis and study of these costs. *koszty i analiza kosztów*

Counselling: therapeutic technique aimed at encouraging a person to think through or reflect on a problem or situation in-order to decide on a course of action. *pomoc/doradztwo psychologa/terapię*

Covariance: measure of how much two continuous variables vary together. *kowariancja*

Covariate: typically continuous variable such as age (known also as a control variable), that is not of primary interest, but maybe has some influence on study outcome, and might result in additional variation. *zmienna towarzysząca*

Cover crop: crop that provides temporary protection for delicate seedlings and/or a canopy for seasonal soil protection and improvement between normal crop production periods; when ploughed under and incorporated into the soil, also called green manure crop. *rośliny ochronne*

Coverage: 1. guarantee against specific losses provided under the terms of an insurance policy; *zakres ubezpieczenia* 2. percentage of a population with full access to health care. *odsetek ubezpieczonych*

Coverage decision: decision by a health plan whether to pay for or provide a medical service or technology for particular clinical indications. *decyzja dotycząca zakupu świadczeń medycznych*

Coverage ratio: ratio of the number of insured persons actually covered by a scheme to the potential number of persons that should be covered; often refers to the number of employed persons in the population or some of its sub-groups, also called **registration ratio, insured ratio**. *wskaźnik ubezpieczonych*

Covered benefit: medically necessary service that is specifically provided for under the provisions of an Evidence of Coverage; must always be medically necessary, but not every medically necessary service is a covered benefit, e.g. some elements of custodial or maintenance care, which are excluded from coverage, may be medically necessary, but are not covered. *świadczenie objęte ubezpieczeniem*

Covered charge: amount a provider bills for a covered service. *opłata za świadczenie objęte ubezpieczeniem*

Covered services: medically necessary procedures, services, or supplies listed in the member's benefits certificate. *usługi objęte ubezpieczeniem*

Cox's proportional hazards model: statistical method for comparing survival times between two or more groups of subjects that also allows adjustment for covariates; assumes proportional hazards; cf. **proportional hazards**. *model proporcjonalnych hazardów Coxa*

CPI: cf. **consumer price index**.

CPR: cf. **computer-based patient record**.

CPT: cf. **current procedural terminology**

CQI: cf. **continuous quality improvement**.

Cradle-to-grave or **manifest system**: procedure in which hazardous materials are identified and followed as they are produced, treated, transported, and disposed of by a series of permanent, related descriptive documents (manifests). *dokumentowany cykl nadzoru materiałów szkodliwych*

Cream skimming (also **favourable selection**): process whereby an insurer tries to select the most favourable individuals with expected losses below the premium charged (or the capitation payment received) in order to increase profits; cf. **adverse selection**. *selekcja przypadków korzystnych, "spijanie śmietanki"*

Credence attributes: characteristics of a good or service that can be assessed only after repeated purchases; most medical care products possess credence attributes. *atrybuty wiarygodności*

Credentialing: review procedure where a potential or existing provider must meet certain standards in order to begin or continue participation in a given health care plan, on a panel, in a group, or in a hospital medical staff organisation; may include registration, certification, licensure, professional association membership, or the award of a degree in the field. *uwierzytelnianie*

Credibility: 1. quality of data that convincingly describe the phenomenon in question; 2. researcher's ability to demonstrate that the study accurately describes the phenomenon studied. *wiarygodność*

Credit: use of loanable funds supplied by lenders to borrowers who agree to pay back the borrowed funds according to an agreed-upon schedule. *kredyt*

Credit balance: balance that exists on a particular account when the sum of credits is greater than the sum of the debits. *saldo kredytowe*

Creutzfeld-Jacob Disease (CJD): cf. **prion diseases**.

Criminal law: law that governs crimes (felonies and misdemeanours); cf. **civil law**. *prawo karne*

Criterion (pl. **criteria**): adopted standard principle or benchmark by which something is evaluated. *kryterium*

Critical parts/items: parts of machinery, equipment, materials, structures or other areas that are more likely than other components to result in a major problem or loss when worn, damaged, abused, misused, or improperly applied. *części kluczowe/krytyczne*

Critical paths/pathways: document essential steps in the diagnosis and treatment of a condition or the performance of a condition in a particular patient; also referred to as: critical paths, practice guidelines/parameters, clinical guidelines/protocols/algorithms, care tracks, care

Critical region

maps, care process models, case care coordination, collaborative case management plans, collaborative care tracks, collaborative paths, coordinated care, minimum standards, patient pathways, reference guidelines, standards of care, standard treatment guidelines, total quality management, key processes, anticipated recovery paths. *ścieżki krytyczne*

Critical region: cf. **rejection region**.

Critical theory: critical study of social phenomena and institutions, including their power structures whose aim is to change society in order to emancipate marginalized groups. *teoria krytyczna*

Critical value: number that the test statistic needs to exceed in order to reject the null hypothesis. In some situations, the null hypothesis is rejected for small values of the test statistic, and in these cases the test statistic needs to be less than the critical value. An alternative convention is to include the critical value itself in the rejection region. *wartość krytyczna*

Crop rotation: system of farming in which a regular succession of different crops is planted on the same land area, as opposed to growing the same crop time after time (monoculture). *plodozmian*

Cross (price) elasticity of demand: percentage change in the quantity demanded of one good resulting from a one percent change of the price of another good; if the value of the coefficient is negative, the two products are complements; if the coefficient is positive, the two products are substitutes; cf. **elasticity**. *elastyczność cenowa popytu*

Cross-over design: experimental design involving two treatments in which every subject receives both treatments at different points in time, such that one group of subjects receives the treatments in one sequence and another group in the opposite sequence; if both groups have the same number of subjects, the design is called balanced. *krzyżowy układ doświadczalny*

Cross-over study: studies comparing two or more treatments or interventions in which the subjects or patients, on completion of one treatment, are placed on another. *krzyżowy układ doświadczalny*

Cross-product ratio: cf. **odds ratio**.

Cross-sectional analysis: statistics constructed using observations across different individuals or groups at one point in time, as opposed to longitudinal or time-series analysis. *analiza przekrojowa, badanie przekrojowe*

Cross-sectional study: study in which the status of an individual with respect to the presence or absence of both exposure and disease is assessed at the same point in time; cannot fully distinguish whether the exposure preceded the development of the disease or whether the presence of the disease affected the individual's level of exposure. *badanie przekrojowe*

Cross-subsidisation: occurs when one social security sub-system or scheme, one provider, or one department of a provider's institution (e.g. one hospital ward) is subsidised by revenues collected by or for another subsystem, scheme, provider or unit. *subsydiowanie krzyżowe*

Crowd-out: phenomenon whereby new public programs or expansions of existing public programs designed to extend coverage to the uninsured persuade some privately insured

persons to drop their private coverage and take advantage of the expanded public subsidy.
wypychanie

Crowding-in effect: increase in private investment as a result of lower interest rates and reduced state involvement in a sector of the economy; cf. **crowding-out effect.** *efekt pobudzania*

Crowding-out effect: reduction in private investment purchases caused by higher interest rates that result from borrowing by the government to cover its budget deficit; cf. **crowding-in effect.** *efekt wypychania*

Crude birth rate: number of live births in a year divided by the population size. *surowy współczynnik urodzeń*

Crude mortality rate (or crude death rate): mortality rate from all causes of death for a population. *surowy współczynnik umieralności (zgonów)*

Cryogenics: science of materials that exist at extremely low temperatures. *kriogenika*

CUA: cf. **economic analysis.**

Culture: 1. totality of learned, socially transmitted behaviour; *kultura* 2. written and unwritten rules that shape and reflect the way an organisation operates; often expressed in art works, language, music and artefacts that make statements about the beliefs and norms of the organisation. *kultura organizacyjna*

Cumulative distribution function (CDF): representation of the distribution of a quantitative variable, giving, for each possible value, the proportion of individuals whose values do not exceed that given value. *dystrybuanta*

Cumulative effects: intensification of effects due to repeated exposure. *efekty skumulowane/lączne*

Cumulative exposure: sum of exposures of an organism to a chemical over a period of time. *ekspozycja łączna/skumulowana*

Cumulative frequency: number or proportion of cases or events with a particular value or in a particular class interval, plus the total number or proportion of cases or events with smaller values of the variable. *częstość skumulowana*

Cumulative frequency curve: plot of the cumulative frequency rather than the actual frequency for each class interval of a variable; useful for identifying medians, quartiles, and other percentiles. *krzywa częstości skumulowanej*

Curie: measure of radioactivity; 1 Curie = 3.7×10^{10} or 37,000,000,000 nuclear disintegrations per second. *curie*

Current assets: assets that have a relatively short life (usually less than one year) and are for use by an organisation, e.g. medicines and medical appliances. *środki obrotowe*

Current procedural terminology, Fourth Edition (CPT-4): comparative inventory of c.a. 18 thousand medical procedures widely used in the United States; manual assigns five-digit

Cystic fibrosis

codes to medical services and procedures to standardize claims processing and data analysis. *aktualna klasyfikacja procedur medycznych*

Curvilinear regression: regression model in which a curve (except a straight line) is fitted to the data. *regresja krzywoliniowa*

Custodial care: help in meeting daily living activities not requiring continued attention and assistance of licensed medical or trained paramedical personnel, e.g. assistance in walking, getting in and out of bed; aid in bathing, dressing, feeding. *dozór nad pensjonariuszami domu opieki*

Customary charge: one of the factors in calculating a physician's payment for a service under the US programme Medicare; calculated as the physician's median charge for that service over a prior 12-month period. *przyjęta średnia opłata za usługę*

Customer: any recipient of a product or service; anyone who is affected by what one produces. *klient*

CWD: chronic wasting disease; cf. **prion diseases**.

Cystic fibrosis (CF): hereditary disease characterised by the production of abnormally thick mucus by exocrine glands, which usually causes recurrent respiratory infections and impaired function of the pancreas, also called **mucoviscidosis**. *mukowiscydoza*

D

DALE: cf. **disability-adjusted life expectancy**.

DALY: cf. **disability-adjusted life year**.

Damages: amount of money that a court decides should be paid to somebody by the person, company, etc., that has caused them harm or injury. *odszkodowanie, suma odszkodowania*

Danger zone: area or location where the probability of injury is high. *strefa niebezpieczna*

Data: collection of material or facts on which a discussion or an inference is based; the product of measurement; cf. **information**. *dane*

Data aggregation: combining sets of protected health information to permit data analysis. *łączenie danych*

Data analysis: investigation of the meaning of data collected by transformation and linking it with relevant studies in the field of research. *analiza danych*

Data bank: information on one or more subjects organised in a way that facilitates local or remote information retrieval; cf. **database**. *bank danych*

Data collection: systematic gathering of data for a particular purpose from various sources, including questionnaires, interviews, observation, existing records, and electronic devices. *gromadzenie/zbieranie danych*

Data mapping: process of matching one set of data elements or individual code values to their closest equivalents in another set of them, sometimes called **cross-walk**. *mapowanie danych*

Data processing: conversion (as by computer) of crude information into usable or storable form. *przetwarzanie danych*

Data sets: sets of information usually in numerical form presented in such a way that they can be readily analysed. *zbiory danych*

Data warehouse: cf. **clinical data repository**.

Database: collection of structured data of a specific subject area stored in a system; can be queried and/or modified by one or more appropriately authorised users or applications. *baza danych*

Database management system (DBMS): separation of data from the computer application that allows the entering or editing of data. *system zarządzania bazą danych*

Day care

Day care: medical and paramedical services delivered to patients who are formally admitted for diagnosis, treatment or other types of health care with the intention of discharging the patient the same day. *opieka dzienna*

Day cases: cf. **day care**.

Day outlier: patient with an atypically long stay compared with other patients in a particular diagnosis related group. *przypadek nietypowy*

Days (visits) per thousand: utilisation performance ratio measuring the annual number of inpatient days per 1,000 members; calculation: (annual inpatient days/annualised members) * 1,000. *wskaźnik osobodni*

DBMS: cf. **database management system**

DCI: cf. **duplicate coverage inquiry**.

DDT: first chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide (chemical name: dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane); has a half-life of 15 years and can collect in fatty tissues of certain animals; now banned or severely restricted in most countries; cf. **persistent organic pollutants**. DDT (dichlorodifenylotrchloroetan, dwufenyłodwuchlorotrójchloroetan) *DDT*

Death certificate: vital record signed by a licensed physician or in some nations, by another designated health workers; includes causes of death, decedent's name, sex, date of birth, and place of residence and of death. *świadcetwo zgonu*

Death-to-case ratio: number of deaths attributed to a particular disease during a specified time divided by the number of new cases of that disease identified in the same time period. *wskaźnik liczby zgonów w stosunku śmiertelności*

Debit balance: balance that exists on a particular account when the sum of debits is greater than the sum of the credits. *wysokość zadłużenia*

Debt ratio: total debt divided by total assets. *wskaźnik zadłużenia "dług ogółem" do "aktywa ogółem"*

Debt service: 1. required payments for interest on and retirement of a debt; 2. amount needed, supplied, or accrued for meeting such payments during any given accounting period. *obsługa długu*

Decant: to draw off the upper layer of liquid after the heavier material (a solid or another liquid) has settled. *przelewać, dekantować*

Decay products: degraded radioactive materials, often referred to as "daughters" or "progeny". *produkty rozpadu*

Decentralisation: changing relations within and between a variety of organizational structures resulting in the transfer of the authority to plan, make decisions or manage public functions from the national level to any organisation or agency at the sub-national level; cf. **de-concentration, delegation, devolution, privatisation**. *decentralizacja*

Decibel (dB): unit for measuring the loudness of sounds, e.g. 10 dB – sound of somebody breathing, 50 dB – normal conversation, 120 dB – hearing damage; an increase of 3 decibels is perceived as doubling in loudness. *decybel*

Decision analysis: plain, quantitative, systematic approach to decision making under conditions of uncertainty in which probabilities of each possible event, along with the consequences of those events, are stated clearly. *analiza decyzyjna*

Decision making: process of making a selective intellectual judgment when presented with several complex alternatives consisting of several variables, and usually defining a course of action or an idea. *podejmowanie decyzji*

Decision-making capacity: ability to 1. understand one's medical situation, treatment options and possible outcomes of each option; 2. consider the alternatives and identify a preference consistent with one's own values and goals; 3. communicate the decision; cf. **competence**. *zdolność do podejmowania decyzji*

Decision matrix: tool used to evaluate problems, solutions, or ideas. Possibilities are listed down the left-hand side of the matrix and relevant criteria are listed across the top; each possibility is then rated on a numeric scale of importance or effectiveness (e.g. on a scale of 1 to 10) for each criterion, and each rating is recorded in the appropriate box. When all ratings are complete, the scores for each possibility are added to determine which has the highest overall rating and thus deserves the greatest attention. *matryca decyzyjna, tablica wyboru multikryterialnego/wielokryterialnego*

Decision support systems: computer technologies used in healthcare that allow providers to collect and analyse data in complex ways; processing includes case mix, budgeting, cost accounting, clinical protocols and pathways, outcomes, and actuarial analysis. *systemy wspomagające podejmowanie decyzji*

Decision tree: graphical representation of a decision, incorporating alternative options, uncertain events (and their probabilities), and outcomes. *drzewo decyzyjne*

Decline: 1. continuous decrease in the number, value, quality, etc.; *spadek, upadek* 2. to become smaller, weaker or worse. *pogarszać się*

Decomposition: breakdown of a chemical or substance into different parts or simpler compounds; can occur due to heat, chemical reaction, decay, etc. *rozkład, rozpad*

De-concentration: passing some administrative authority from central government offices to the local offices of central government ministries; cf. **decentralisation**. *dekoncentracja, przekazywanie władzy na niższe szczeble*

Decontamination: removal of harmful substances, e.g. chemicals, bacteria or other organisms, or radioactive material from exposed individuals, buildings or the external environment. *odkażanie, dekontaminacja*

Decreasing returns to scale: exist when a percentage increase in all factor inputs leads to a less than proportional increase in output. *malejący efekt skali*

Deductible

Deductible: amount that an individual must pay for health care before his/her insurance covers the costs. *stała dopłata pacjenta do każdej jednostki świadczenia, klasyczne współpłacenie*

Deduction: 1. use of a general principle or hypothesis to explain a specific phenomenon or case; *dedukcja* 2. amount subtracted from another amount. *odliczenie, potrącenie*

Deep well injection: process by which waste fluids are injected deep below the surface of the earth. *iniekcja otworowa*

Defamation: act of damaging somebody's reputation by saying or writing negative things about them. *szkalowanie, zniesławienie*

Defence: 1. anything said in court of law to prove that a given person did not commit a crime; 2. act of presenting such arguments in court; *obrona* 3. lawyer(s) who try to prove that a given person did not commit a crime. *obrońca, obrona*

Defendant: party being sued in civil proceedings, or accused of a crime in criminal proceedings. *pozwany, oskarżony*

Defensive medicine: practice of prescribing additional tests or procedures by physicians to justify their care, strengthen support for their decisions or to corroborate their diagnosis; said to be one of the primary causes of the increasing cost of health care. *medycyna defensywna*

Defined contribution health plan: health plans that involve employer funding of a fixed (as opposed to variable) amount for health benefits, which employees may then use to purchase benefits from an employer-arranged funding mechanism; cf. **variable contribution health plan**. *ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

Definitive host: host in which a parasite reproduces sexually; cf. **intermediate host**. *żywiciel ostateczny*

Deflation: rate of downward movement in the price level for goods and services combined. *deflacja*

Defluoridation: removal of excess fluoride in drinking water to prevent the mottling (brown stains) of teeth. *defluoryzacja*

Defoliant: herbicide that removes leaves from trees and growing plants. *defoliant (chemiczny)*

Deforestation: permanent decline in crown cover of trees to a level that is less than 10% of the original cover. *wylesienie, wycinanie lasów*

Degasification: water treatment process that removes dissolved gases from the water mechanically or by chemical treatment, or a combination of both. *odgazowanie, degazyfikacja*

Degradation: 1. chemical or biological breakdown of a complex compound into simpler compounds; *degradacja* 2. loss of quality *spadek jakości*

Degrees of freedom: statistical term to describe the number of independent pieces of information that there are for a statistic. *stopnie swobody*

Delayed health effect: disease or injury that happens as a result of exposures that might have occurred in the past. *opóźniony efekt zdrowotny*

Delegate: 1. give or assign entrust a task or responsibility to another person; 2. authorise someone to act as a representative. *delegować, przekazywać obowiązki*

Delegation: giving an authority the right to plan and implement decisions relating to particular activities without direct supervision by a higher authority; cf. **decentralisation**. *zlecanie/delegowanie obowiązków zawodowych*

Delphi method: systematic process for obtaining a subjective opinion of a group of experts concerning the best estimate for a numerical parameter; the experts each initially communicate their numerical estimate privately to a facilitator who feeds back the group's initial estimates as anonymous numbers to the experts, who may then revise their initial estimates as they see fit; revised estimates are then averaged to arrive at a single value to represent the group's opinion. *metoda delficka*

Delta method: mathematical method to approximate the variance of a function of several random variables in terms of the means and variances of those variables; often used to compute an approximate confidence interval for a complex function of random variables. *metoda delta*

Demand: 1. economic need backed up by buying power; 2. quantity of a good buyers are willing to buy at each conceivable price. *popyt*

Demand curve: 1. graphical depiction of the relationship between quantity demanded and the price of a good or service; 2. mathematical expression containing the various factors that influence the quantity demanded of a given product. *krzywa popytu*

Demand for health services: volume and structure of health services or goods the public is willing or able to purchase at various price levels. *popyt na usługi zdrowotne*

Demand function: mathematical expression containing the various factors that influence the quantity demanded of a given product. *funkcja popytu*

Demand management (also continuum management): 1. promoting member well-being and reducing the need for services through such strategies as prevention, risk identification, risk management, and empowering consumers and providers to make appropriate choices about care through education and informed decision-making tools; 2. programme administered by provider organizations to monitor and process initial member requests designated to lower the demand for services. *zarządzanie popytem*

Demand schedule: relationship between the quantity demanded of a good and the price, whether for an individual or for the market as a whole. *funkcja popytu*

Demand-suppressing function of the market price: uniform market price for a good or service suppresses a part of the potential demand, since some persons are not able or willing to purchase the good or service at the prevailing market price. *wpływ ceny na popyt rynkowy*

Dementia: mental disorder that affects the ability to think, retain information and behave normally; exceeds the decline that can be expected in older people. *demencja, otepienie umysłowe*

Deming cycle: another name for the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle – a four-stage approach to problem-solving. *cykl Deminga*

Demographic information: personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, and occupation; in descriptive epidemiology used to characterise the populations at risk. *informacje demograficzne*

Demographic transition: period of rapidly increasing population that usually occurs during economic development, as a poor society with high mortality and high birth rates moves to a wealthy society with low mortality and low birth rates. *transformacja demograficzna*

Demographics: age, sex, and other characteristics of populations. *dane demograficzne*

Demography: social science discipline concerned with the study of human populations; deals with the collection, presentation and analysis of data relating to the basic life-cycle events and experiences of people such as size, density, fertility, mortality, growth, age, distribution and migration. *demografia*

Denial of claim: refusal by an insurance company to honour a request by an individual (or his or her provider) to pay for health care services obtained from a health care professional. *oddalenie roszczenia*

Denitrification: bacterial reduction of nitrite to gaseous nitrogen under anaerobic conditions. *denitryfikacja (redukcja azotu)*

Denominator: number on the bottom line of a fraction used to calculate a rate or ratio, usually denotes the population (or population experience, as in person-years, etc) at risk. *mianownik ułamka*

Density factor: reflects the ratio of the average period of contributions actually paid during a financial year to the potential full period of contributions over the same financial year. *współczynnik składkowości*

Density of population: demographic term meaning numbers of person in relation available space. *gęstość zaludnienia*

Density-dependent: changing in intensity with increasing population density. *zależny od gęstości zaludnienia*

Dental plaque: thin layer of bacteria, mucus, and food particles that build up on the surfaces of teeth contributing to tooth decay and gum disease. *plytka nazębna (pot. kamień)*

Deontological theories: theories that base morality on specific, foundational principles of obligation (from Greek *deon* – duty). *teorie deontologiczne*

Deontology: 1. normative theory of philosophy which holds that there are extent rules determining what is right and wrong irrespective of the outcome; a bad outcome is OK as long as the rule was followed; 2. duty-based theoretical approach to ethics associated with the philosopher Kant; right actions stem from freely embraced obligations to universal moral imperatives, such as the obligation to respect persons as ends and not as means; cf. **ethics, respect for persons**. *deontologia*

Dependant: person covered by someone else's health plan; a person other than the subscriber eligible to receive care because of a subscriber's contract. *osoba uprawniona (ubezpieczona z tytułu ubezpieczenia innej osoby), współubezpieczony*

Dependence: psychophysical state of an addict in which the usual or increasing doses of the drug are required to prevent the onset of deprivation symptoms. *uzależnienie, zależność*

Dependent child: child placed with a plan member for adoption or a legally adopted child, a stepchild or a foster child. *dziecko pozostające na utrzymaniu*

Dependent variable: variable whose value is influenced by the value of one or more independent variables; cf. **regression analysis**, **response variable**. *zmienna zależna*

Depreciation: decrease in the value of an asset; the amount that capital goods decrease in value due to wear and tear, and obsolescence. *amortyzacja, deprecjacja, spadek wartości*

Deprived areas: regions or areas characterised by significantly lower social and economic levels measured on a range of indices such as unemployment and lower rates of income per head, or other agreed indices, compared with the national average. *obszary wykluczenia*

Derived demand: demand for one commodity that depends on the demand for another good, such as when the first commodity is used as an input in producing the second. *popyt zależny*

Dermal toxicity: ability of a pesticide or toxic chemical to poison people or animals by contact with the skin. *toksyczność ostra skórna*

Desalination: 1. removing salts from ocean or brackish water by using various technologies; 2. removal of salts from soil by artificial means, usually leaching. *odsłanianie*

Description: comprehensive account of the significant phenomena found in research. *opis*

Descriptive epidemiology: aspect of epidemiology concerned with organising and summarising health-related data according to time, place, and person. *epidemiologia opisowa*

Descriptive ethics: describing how people act in given situations or societies without evaluating if such acts are right or wrong. *etyka opisowa*

Descriptive statistics: part of statistics that organizes and summarizes observations – just describe the data, but do not try to draw conclusions and make inference; can take form of tables, graphs, and numerical summary measures. *statystyka opisowa*

Descriptive study: study concerned with and designated only to describe the existing distribution of variables, without regard to causal or other hypotheses. *badanie opisowe*

Descriptive theory: coherent group of general propositions or principles whose objective is to explain phenomena. *teoria opisowa*

Desertification: land degradation in arid, semiarid and dry areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. *pustynnienie*

Desiccant: chemical agent that absorbs moisture; some desiccants are capable of drying out plants or insects, causing death. *środek wysuszający*

Design of experiments: science of designing sets of experiments that generate enough useful data to make sound decisions without costing too much or taking too long; includes methods and procedures for collecting, analyzing and interpreting data. *planowanie badań/eksperymentów*

Designated person: person who has been designated as a first aider at work and has been trained to have the knowledge and confidence to deal with any first aid emergency; cf. **appointed person**. *osoba wyznaczona do udzielania pierwszej pomocy*

Designer bugs: popular term for microbes developed through biotechnology that can degrade specific toxic chemicals at their source in toxic waste dumps or in ground water. *bakterie biodegradacyjne*

Destratification: development of vertical mixing within a lake or reservoir to eliminate (either totally or partially) separate layers of temperature, plant, or animal life. *destratyfikacja, mieszanie warstw*

Detailing: 1. marketing of pharmaceuticals to physicians by drug company representatives (detailers); *marketing bezpośredni* 2. offers of free samples and advice in order to increase the number of times a drug is prescribed. *szkolenia i promocyjne próbki leków*

Detection limit: smallest amount of substance that a laboratory test can reliably measure in a sample of air, water, soil or other medium. *poziom/próg wykrywalności*

Determinant: any definable factor that effects a change in a health condition or other characteristic. *czynnik determinujący, wyznacznik (zdrowia)*

Determinants of health: range of personal, social, economic and environmental factors that determine the health status of individuals or populations. *determinanty zdrowia*

Deterministic model: model that computes quantities of interest (e.g. treatment effect size, survival probabilities, number of persons ending in various health states) directly by algebraic formulae; cf. **stochastic models**. *model deterministyczny*

Detrimental: harmful or damaging. *szkodliwy, krzywdzący*

Detritus: loose fragments of non-living organic matter. *detrytus, martwa materia organiczna*

Developmental disease: disease that occurs when faults or mistakes occur within the genes (or chromosomes) or stages in development of the foetus are disturbed. *choroba genetyczna*

Deviance: 1. amount of variance. *odchylenie* 2. behaviour that constitutes violation of accepted social norms. *dewiacja, zboczenie*

Devolution: passing responsibility and a degree of independence to regional or local government, with or without financial responsibility (i.e. the ability to raise and spend revenues); cf. **decentralisation**. *dewolucja*

Diabetes mellitus: metabolic disorder characterised by high sugar levels in blood and urine and assorted other symptoms, such as thirst, frequent urination and wasting. **Type 1 (insulin-dependent diabetes)** *insulinozależna* – usually caused by autoimmune destruction of cells

in the pancreas that produce insulin, severe incidences involve abnormal metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins; **type 2 insulinoniezależna (non-insulin-dependent diabetes)** – insulin resistance in body organs, sometimes leads to type 1; mild form usually occurs in obese individuals who do not exercise; **gestational diabetes** *cukrzyca ciążowa* – hormones of pregnancy cause insulin resistance in women who are genetically prone to developing type 2 diabetes because of insulin resistance. *cukrzyca*

Diagnosis: process of determining health status and the factors responsible for producing it; may be applied to an individual, family, group, or community; applied both to the process and to its findings. *diagnoza, rozpoznanie*

Diagnosis-based payment: mechanism whereby the provider or health care organisation receives a fixed, pre-specified payment for each instance in which they treat an individual with a specified diagnosis. *opłata na podstawie diagnozy*

Diagnosis Related Groups (DRGs): system that categorizes the entire range of reasons people are hospitalised into about 600 groups to determine how much the hospital will be paid by the insurer; based on the average cost of treating a patient within the same age range, diagnosed with the same or similar condition and needing the same type of treatment; e.g. the same amount is paid for patients with pneumonia and a different amount for patients with a broken hip. *jednorodne grupy pacjentów, grupy pokrewne diagnostycznie, grupy powiązanych rozpoznań, system jednorodnych grup pacjentów*

Diagnostic error: incorrect diagnosis after medical examination or diagnostic procedures. *błąd diagnostyczny*

Diagnostic journey, remedial journey: problem-solving approach in which a problem is investigated by looking first at symptoms, and gradually working back towards root causes. *szlak diagnostyczny*

Diatomaceous earth (diatomite): chalk-like material (fossilised diatoms) used to filter out solid waste in wastewater treatment plants, also used as an active ingredient in some powdered pesticides. *ziemia okrzemkowa, diatomit*

Dietary fibre: indigestible portion of food after it is exposed to the body's enzymes. *blonnik pokarmowy*

Difference equation: mathematical formulation corresponding to a discrete time model. *równanie różnicowe*

Differential equation: mathematical formulation corresponding to a continuous time model; an equation involving derivatives. *równanie różniczkowe*

Diffusion: 1. movement of suspended or dissolved particles from a more concentrated to a less concentrated area; the process tends to distribute the particles more uniformly; *dyfuzja*
2. process by which a cultural item is spread from group to group or society to society. *rozprzestrzenienie*

Diffusion of Innovation: dissemination of new ideas, procedures, techniques, materials, and devices and the degree to which these are accepted and used. *dyfuzja innowacji*

Digestion

Digestion: biochemical decomposition of organic matter, resulting in partial gasification, liquefaction, and mineralisation of pollutants. *trawienie*

Digit preference: preference for certain numbers that leads to rounding off measurements. *preferencja cyfr*

Digital medical record: cf. **computer-based patient record**.

Dilemma: forced choice between courses of action (usually two) which are equally unacceptable. *dylemat*

Dimension(s): generic element(s) of health status, also called health concepts, attributes, or domains. *wymiar(y)*

Dimictic: used to describe lakes and reservoirs that freeze over and normally go through two stratification and two mixing cycles within a year. *dimiktyczny*

Diminishing marginal returns: as additional inputs of a variable input are put into the production process, holding constant all other variables, the addition to total output will eventually decline. *malejące przychody krańcowe*

Dioxin: any of a family of compounds known chemically as dibenzo-p-dioxins; tests on laboratory animals indicate that they are among the more toxic man-made compounds. *dioksyna*

Diphtheria: contagious disease that affects the upper respiratory tract and then tissues of the heart and central nervous system; symptoms include sore throat, difficulty in breathing, fever, and a false membrane on the tonsil(s), pharynx, and/or nose. *blonica, dyfteryt*

Direct contact: mode of transmission of infection between an infected host and susceptible host; occurs when skin or mucous surfaces touch, as in shaking hands, kissing, and sexual intercourse; cf. **transmission of infection**. *kontakt bezpośredni*

Direct contracting: service that an employer contracts directly to save money on its employees' health plan, leaving them free to choose among other eligible providers for their primary, obstetric, paediatric and other medical care needs. *kontraktowanie bezpośrednie*

Direct cost: cost of all the goods, services and other resources that are consumed in the provision of a particular service or area (e.g. hospital supplies), including medical costs e.g. payments to providers, material) and non-medical costs (e.g. transportation to hospital); cf. **indirect cost**. *koszt bezpośredni*

Direct costs: costs directly associated with the absence of an employee from the workforce; include salary of the absent employee and rehabilitation or medical costs as charged back through the insurance carrier. *koszty bezpośrednie*

Direct life cycle: life cycle in which a parasite is transmitted directly from one host to the next without an intermediate host or vector of another species. *prosty cykl rozwojowy*

Direct medical costs: value of health care resources (e.g. tests, drugs, supplies, health care personnel, and medical facilities) consumed in the provision of an intervention or in deal-

ing with the side effects or other current and future consequences linked to it. *bezpośrednie koszty medyczne*

Direct non-medical costs: value of non-medical goods, services, and other resources, such as child care or transportation, consumed in the provision of an intervention or in dealing with the side effects or other current and future consequences linked to it. *bezpośrednie koszty niemedyczne*

Direct payment subscriber: person enrolled in a prepayment plan who makes individual premium payments directly to the plan rather than through a group; rates of payment are generally higher, benefits may not be as extensive as for the subscriber enrolled and paying as a member of the group. *ubezpieczający się indywidualnie*

Direct runoff: water that flows over the ground surface or through the ground directly into streams, rivers, or lakes. *odpływ bezpośredni*

Direct service costs: costs that are directly identifiable with a particular service. *koszty bezpośrednie świadczeń*

Direct to consumer (DTC) advertising: advertising of prescription drugs or other products directly to consumers via various conventional means such as television, radio, or periodicals. *reklama skierowana bezpośrednio do konsumenta*

Direct transmission: immediate transfer of an agent from a reservoir to a susceptible host by direct contact or droplet spread. *przenoszenie bezpośrednie*

Direct utilisation (evaluation): explicit utilisation of specific ideas and findings of an evaluation by decision makers and other stakeholders. *wykorzystanie bezpośrednie*

Direct/indirect pattern of delivery of services: some insurers have their own health service facilities (outpatient clinics or even hospitals), which supply services to insured persons (direct pattern of delivery), in other cases, services might be provided by external providers under contract with the insurer, or expenses for services purchased from providers might be reimbursed to the patient (indirect pattern of delivery). *bezpośredni/pośredni model świadczenia usług zdrowotnych*

Directive: official or authoritative instruction. *dyrektywa*

Directly identifiable health information: any health information that includes personal identifiers. *identyfikowalne dane zdrowotne*

Disability: temporary or long-term reduction of a person's capacity to function in society as compared with other individuals of similar age, sex, and occupation. *upośledzenie, niepełnosprawność*

Disability days: days in which worker activity is restricted due to either a short-term or long-term health problem or condition. *dni opuszczone z powodu choroby*

Disability discrimination: failure to offer equitable treatment or opportunities on account of disability. *dyskryminacja ze względu na niepełnosprawność*

Disability insurance: private health insurance designed to provide income during periods of sickness or injury. *ubezpieczenie od długotrwałej niezdolności do pracy*

Disability management: programmes and policies designed to decrease or manage the length (or duration) of an illness or injury; focuses on early intervention, active rehabilitation, effective claims management, and early return to work. *program pomocy osobom niepełnosprawnym*

Disability-adjusted life expectancy (DALE): equivalent number of healthy years of life that can be expected on average in a given population, after adjusting for disability and disease. *spodziewana długość życia skorygowana niepełnosprawnością*

Disability-adjusted life year (DALY): unit for measuring both the global burden of disease and the effectiveness of health interventions (indicated by reductions in the disease burden); calculated as the present value of the future years of disability-free life that are lost as the result of the premature deaths or cases of disability occurring in a particular year. *lata życia skorygowane niepełnosprawnością*

Disabled persons: persons with physical or mental disabilities that affect or limit their activities of daily living and that may require special accommodations. *niepełnosprawni, osoby niepełnosprawne*

Disabling injury: injury that prevents a person from coming to work or doing his or her usual job duties. *uraz powodujący niezdolność do pracy*

Disadvantaged groups: groups of people who, due to factors usually considered outside their control, do not have the same opportunities as other, more fortunate groups in society, e.g. unemployed people, refugees; cf. **vulnerable/marginalised groups**. *grupy upośledzone społecznie*

Disallowance: situation in which a payer refuses to pay for all or part of a claim submitted for payment. *odmowa zapłaty*

Disaster: any occurrence that causes damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life or deterioration of health and health services on a scale sufficient to require an extraordinary response from outside the affected community or area. *katastrofa, klęska*

Disaster drill: exercise, or demonstration, that tests the readiness and capacity of a hospital, a community, or other system to respond to a public health emergency or other disaster. *ćwiczenie na wypadek katastrofy*

Disbursement: paying money to cover an expense or a debt. *zapłata*

Discharge: 1. official termination of a patient's stay in a hospital or other medical facility to which one has been admitted; *wypis ze szpitala* 2. flow of surface water in a stream or canal or the outflow of ground water from an artesian well or spring; *wyciek* 3. liquid flow from a facility or of chemical emissions into the air through designated venting mechanisms. *wyciek, emisja*

Discharge planning: procedure for determining health services for after discharge from hospital or another inpatient facility; cf. **case management**. *planowanie wypisów*

Disclosure: revealing of identifiable health information to anyone other than the subject. *ujawnienie informacji*

Discordant pair: pair of units giving different values on a variable, usually in reference to binary variables in a matched-pair design. *para niezgodna*

Discount rate: 1. adjustment mechanism used to convert future costs and benefits into equivalent present values; typically 2 to 6% per annum; 2. rate chosen to express the strength of preference over the timing of costs and benefits; cf. **discounting, time preference**. *stopa dyskonta/dyskontowa*

Discounted fee-for-service: contracts in which providers to pay a specified percentage of usual charges. *zdyskontowana opłata za usługę*

Discounting: procedure commonly used in economic evaluation where costs and benefits flow into future time periods; systematically applies a lower weight to costs or benefits that occur in the future according to the principle of positive time preference; described as “present value” amounts (not to be confused with adjusting for inflation); cf. **constant prices, discount rate**. *dyskontowanie*

Discrete choice analysis: statistical analysis in which the variable to be explained is limited among alternatives, typically to values of 0 or 1. *analiza dyskretneho wyboru*

Discrete probability density function: cf. **probability mass function**.

Discrete time model: model in which the outcomes or events of interest are portrayed as occurring at specific, usually equally spaced, points in time, e.g. one that assumes outcomes (costs and effects) to occur at the beginning or the end of each year rather than continuously or at various points during the years under study; cf. **continuous time model**. *model o czasie dyskretnym*

Discrete variable: variable which can take only one of a discrete set of possible values; often integers representing counts and typically few in number, although in principle they could be infinite. *zmienna dyskretna, zmienna skokowa*

Discriminant analysis: statistical analytic technique used with discrete dependent variables, concerned with separating sets of observed values and allocating new values; can sometimes be used instead of regression analysis. *analiza dyskryminacyjna*

Discriminant validity: feature of an instrument that does not correlate with variables and measures that are considered to be unrelated to the construct being measured. *trafność dyskryminacyjna*

Discrimination: 1. form of behaviour that shows prejudice; failure to treat people *in the same way* because of a bias due to certain characteristics, such as race, religion, sex, national origin, sexual orientation, disability, irrelevant to their suitability for something, e.g. a particular job. *dyskryminacja* 2. ability to notice very small differences *wyczucie, rozeznanie*

Disease: 1. physiological/psychological dysfunction; 2. used broadly to include: disabilities, disorders, injuries, and infections by pathogens, syndromes and symptoms. *choroba*

Disease management (also compliance management): identifying individuals with chronic health conditions and providing them with education and other support to comply with their prescribed treatments in order to maximize their well-being and to reduce or delay the need for more advanced or costly medical interventions; some conditions which benefit from these programs are arthritis, asthma, HIV-AIDS, lower back pain, and diabetes. *postępowanie w chorobie, zarządzanie stanem chorobowym*

Disease notification: reporting by physician or other health care provider of the occurrence of specified contagious diseases, e.g. T. B. or HIV infections, to designated public health agencies. *powiadamianie o chorobach*

Disease outbreak: sudden increase in the incidence of disease; term includes epidemics. *epidemia, wybuch choroby*

Disease prevention: covers measures not only to prevent the occurrence of disease, such as risk factor reduction, but also to arrest its progress and reduce its consequences once established. *zapobieganie chorobom*

Disease transmission: describes the process of spread of a disease agent through a population; investigations answer the questions: who got it? how did it spread? *przenoszenie chorób*

Diseconomies of scale: situation in which the average cost per unit rises as the quantity produced increases. *negatywne efekty skali*

Disinfectant: any oxidant, including but not limited to chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines, and ozone, that is added to water in any part of the treatment or distribution process and is intended to kill or inactivate pathogenic micro-organisms. *środek dezynfekujący/odkażający*

Disinfection: killing of infectious agents outside the body by direct exposure to chemical or physical agents. *dezynfekcja, odkażanie*

Dispensary: specialised ambulatory facility that can be assigned to a hospital or serve as an independent institution; term used mainly in Eastern European and developing countries. *przychodnia*

Dispersant: chemical agent used to break up concentrations of organic material such as spilled oil. *dyspersator*

Disposable (personal) income: amount of income available for households to spend after receipt of government transfer payments and payment of taxes. *dochód netto, dochód rozporządzalny*

Disposal: 1. final placement or destruction of toxic, radioactive, or other wastes; *usuwanie*
2. sale of assets. *zbycie, sprzedaż*

Disseminate: spread widely. *upowszechniać, propagować*

Dissemination: active process of distributing information such as evidence or practice advice, to ensure maximum exposure to (and hence uptake by) relevant groups of people. *upowszechnianie, propagowanie*

Dissolved oxygen: oxygen freely available in water, vital to fish and other aquatic life and for the prevention of odours; its levels are considered an important indicator of a water body's ability to support desirable aquatic life. *rozpuszczony tlen*

Dissolved solids: disintegrated organic and inorganic material in water; excessive amounts make water unfit to drink or use in industrial processes. *całkowita zawartość stałych związków rozpuszczonych*

Distillation: act of purifying liquids through boiling, so that the steam condenses to a pure liquid and the pollutants remain in a concentrated residue. *destylacja*

Distress: negative experience of stress; cf. **eustress**. *ból, cierpienie*

Distribution function: mathematical function that gives the probability that a random variable is less than any given value. *funkcja rozkładu prawdopodobieństwa*

Distribution: 1. (epidemiology) frequency and pattern of health-related characteristics and events in a population. 2. (statistics) observed or theoretical frequency of values of a variable. *rozkład*

Distributive justice: form of justice that applies to the distribution of goods or resources between individuals or within a society; cf. **equity**. *sprawiedliwość dystrybucyjna*

DME: cf. **durable medical equipment**.

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid): acid inside the nuclei of cells of living organisms that contains genetic instructions for their development. *kwas dezoksyrybonukleinowy, DNA*

Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order: advance decision that cardiopulmonary resuscitation will not be attempted on a sick person. At the person's request, such an order may be included in his/her medical chart; instructs the medical staff not to try to revive the person if his/her breathing or heartbeat has stopped. *nie reanimować (polecenie powstrzymania się od reanimacji)*

DOE: cf. **design of experiments**.

Domain(s): 1. generic element(s) of health status, also called health concepts, attributes, or dimensions; 2. cluster of factors relating to understanding of the environment, or practice, each of which significantly affects best practices in health. *dziedzina, domena*

Domestic partners: unmarried couples who are eligible as spouses for coverage under one partner's health plan. *prowadzący wspólne gospodarstwo domowe*

Domestic violence: deliberate, often repeated, physical abuse by one family member against another. *przemoc domowa*

Domiciliary care: personal and practical care provided to support an individual living in their own home, either alone or with a relative or other carer. *opieka domowa*

Dominance: quality of an intervention under study that is both more effective and less costly than its alternative. *przewaga, prymat*

Donor: 1. person or organisation that donates (gives) something voluntarily; *dawca* 2. person who gives blood or a part body to be used by doctors in medical treatment. *krwiodawca*

Dose: amount of a substance available for interaction with metabolic processes or biologically significant receptors after crossing the relevant boundary (epidermis, gut, respiratory tract). *dawka*

Dose, absorbed: cf. **absorbed dose**.

Dose, equivalent: cf. **equivalent dose**.

Dose-effect relationship: relationship between the dose and the severity of a health effect in an individual (or typical person in the population). *zależność dawka-skutek*

Dose-response assessment: determination of the relationship between the magnitude of an administered, applied, or internal dose and a specific biological response; can be expressed as incidence or change in level of response, percent response in groups of subjects (or populations), or probability of occurrence or change in level of response within a population. *szacowanie efektu dawka-odpowieź*

Dose-response relationship: relationship between the dose and the proportion of individuals in an exposed group that demonstrate a defined effect. *relacja dawka-odpowieź*

Dosimeter: portable detection device for measuring the total accumulated exposure to ionising radiation. *dozometr*

Dot plot: visual display of the actual data points of a non-continuous variable. *wykres punktowy*

Double blind trial: clinical study of the impact of a medicine, in which neither the participants nor the doctors know who is receiving the experimental drug and who is receiving the placebo or standard comparison treatment; believed to achieve greater accuracy in observed results; cf. **blind(ed) study**. *podwójnie ślepa próba*

Double burden of disease: epidemic of non-communicable diseases coupled with the continuing problem of infectious diseases, malnutrition and maternal mortality. *podwójne obciążenie chorobą*

Double-entry bookkeeping: recording system that registers the dual aspect of every transaction, i.e. for each transaction, there are always two entries, one debit and one credit. *księgowość podwójnego zapisu*

Downcycling: recovering a product at the end of its useful life, break it down into its constituent components, and re-incorporate it into new product that has an inherent value less than the original product; cf. **recycle**. *jednorazowe przetwarzanie odpadów (na mniej wartościowe)*

DPSEEA framework: driving force-pressure-state-exposure-effect-action framework developed in order to visualize linkages between environmental indicators and health indicators; used as a tool in accurate monitoring of environmental or occupational health risk. *metoda DPSEEA*

DPT vaccine: diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine. *szczepionka di-per-te*

Drainage: technique to improve the productivity of some agricultural land by removing excess water from the soil; surface drainage is accomplished with open ditches; subsurface drainage uses porous conduits (drain tile) buried beneath the soil surface. *osuszanie, melioracja*

Drawdown: 1. drop in the water table or level of water in the ground when water is being pumped from a well; *obniżenie zwierciadła wody* 2. amount of water used from a tank or reservoir. *ciągnięcie wody*

Dredging: removal of mud from the bottom of water bodies; can disturb the ecosystem and causes silting, which can kill aquatic life; dredging of contaminated mud can expose biota to heavy metals and other toxic substances. *pogłębianie*

DRG: cf. **diagnosis-related group**.

Droplet infections: process whereby the organisms are contained within mucous droplets that are expelled to the air in sneezing, coughing, or talking, and travel short distances to be inhaled or ingested by persons very near by (usually less than one metre). *infekcje kropelkowe*

Droplet precautions: standard precautions plus placing the patient in a private room or with someone with the same infection (if not feasible, maintaining at least three feet between patients); using a mask when working within three feet of the patient; limiting movement and transport of the patient; using a mask on the patient if he or she needs to be moved; cf. **airborne precautions, standard precautions**. *środki ostrożności zapobiegające infekcjom kropelkowym*

Droplet spread: direct transmission of an infectious agent from a reservoir to a susceptible host by spray with relatively large, short-ranged aerosols produced by sneezing, coughing, or talking. *rozprzestrzenianie się drogą kropelkową*

Drought: long-lasting weather pattern consisting of dry conditions with very little or no precipitation. *susza*

Drug approval: procedure used for investigating new applications for medicinal products. *procedura zatwierdzania/rejestracji leków*

Drug claims processing: automated assessment of drug claims at the point of service, intended to detect potential problems that should be addressed before drugs are dispensed to patients. *procedura kontroli recept*

Drug costs: amount that a health care institution or organisation pays for its drugs. It is one component of the final price that is charged to the consumer. *koszty leków*

Drug formulary: lists of prescription medicines approved by a given health plan for distribution to a covered person through specific pharmacies in order to restrict the type and number of medicines allowed for reimbursement; closed include only certain medicines, open include all medicines; both usually impose a cost scale requiring consumers to pay more for certain brands or types of medicines; cf. **formulary**. *receptariusz*

Drug utilisation: prescription and use patterns of medicines. *zużycie leków*

Drug utilisation review (DUR): review of an insured population's medicine utilisation with the goal of determining how to reduce the cost of utilisation; often result in recommendations to practitioners, including generic substitutions, use of formularies, use of copayments for prescriptions and education. *analiza zużycia leków*

Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD): hereditary muscle disease that begins in early childhood with progressive muscle wasting, leading to death in adolescence; cf. **muscular dystrophy**. *dystrofia mięśniowa Duchenne'a*

Due diligence: taking of every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of the health and safety of workers. *z należytą starannością*

Due process: procedure or *process* required for a given judgment to be fair; e.g. although it is desirable that those and only those who are guilty of a crime be punished for it, infallibility of judgment by the law courts cannot be guaranteed; feasible goal is to try to ensure everyone a fair trial. *z zachowaniem właściwej procedury*

Dummy variable: any variable in a regression model that takes on only values of 1 and 0. These values indicate different categories of a nominal variable. If there are k categories of a nominal variable, then there can be at most $k-1$ dummy variables to index these categories (when an intercept term is included into a model) or k dummy variables (when the model does not have an intercept term); cf. **indicator variable**. *zmienna sztuczna, zmienna wskaźnikowa*

Dump: land site where wastes are discarded in a disorderly or haphazard fashion without regard to protecting the environment; cf. **landfill**. *wysypisko*

Duplicate coverage inquiry (DCI): method used by insurance companies or group medical plans to inquire about the existing coverage of another insurance company or group medical plan. *zapytanie o drugie ubezpieczenie*

Duplication of benefits: when a person is covered under two or more health plans with the same or similar coverage. *duplikacja zabezpieczenia*

Durable medical equipment (DME): items of medical equipment owned or rented which are placed in the home of a patient to facilitate treatment and/or rehabilitation; generally consists of items that can withstand repeated use. *sprzęt medyczny trwały*

Durable power of attorney for health care: legal document formally appointing a representative who will assume medical decisional authority when the person executing the document loses decisional capacity; often combined with a written advance directive or "living will". *prawo do decydowania o opiece nad pacjentem*

Duration: 1. continuous time of a task being performed without a rest period; *czas trwania*
2. length (usually measured in days) of an employee's absence due to illness or injury. *czas nieobecności*

Dust: fine particles of a solid that can remain suspended in air; cf. **respirable particles**. *pył, kurz*

Dust mites: either of two mites, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* or *D. farinae*, that feed on shed skin cells and produce excrement that is a common household allergen associated especially with asthma and respiratory allergies. *roztocza*

Duty: cf. **obligation**.

Duty ethics: name sometimes attributed to Immanuel Kant's system of ethics because of his focus on performing a moral act out of sense of duty, not inclination. *etyka obowiązku*

Duty of confidentiality: obligation not to disclose information about any patient, including mature and immature minors, and adults who cannot make decisions for themselves; endures beyond the individual's death. *obowiązek (zachowania) poufności*

Duty to warn: health professional's obligation to breach patient confidentiality in order to warn third parties of the danger of contracting a serious infection. *obowiązek ostrzeżenia*

Dynamic efficiency: use of inputs to maximise long-run value over time, taking account of the need for tinkering to bring about technological and organisation advances. *efektywność dynamiczna*

Dynamic shortage: temporary deficit in supply caused by a sudden increase in demand, or a sudden drop in supply. *niedobór dynamiczny*

Dynamics: process of change; the study of how change occurs over time, including the order, timing and strength of interacting forces. *dynamika*

Dystrophic lakes: acidic, shallow bodies of water that contain much humus and/or other organic matter; contain many plants but few fish. *jeziora dystroficzne*

E

Early detection: prevention or health promotion programme that assists in the early detection of risks associated with illness and injury. *wczesne wykrywanie*

Early intervention: identification of persons or groups whose behaviour places them at risk and of persons in the early stages of destructive practices; cf. **disease prevention, intervention programme**. *wczesna interwencja*

Early warning system: specific procedure to detect as early as possible any departure from usual or normally observed frequency of phenomena. *system wczesnego ostrzegania*

Earmarked taxes: taxes collected with the specific purpose of using them for health care. *podatki znaczone*

Earthing: electrical connection of one or more conductive objects to the earth through the use of metal rods or other devices, also called **grounding**. *uziemienie*

Earthquake: sudden shift or movement in the tectonic plate in the Earth's crust; usually occur along fault lines and tend to be unpredictable. *trzęsienie ziemi*

Ebola (haemorrhagic fever): 1. extremely contagious and usually fatal haemorrhagic fever; symptoms include vomiting, diarrhoea, general body pain, internal and external bleeding. Death usually occurs because of multiple organ failure; *gorączka krwotoczna Ebola* 2. virus causing this disease. *wirus Ebola*

Ecological analysis: analysis based on aggregated or grouped data; errors in inference may result because associations may be artificially created or masked by the aggregation process. *analiza ekologiczna*

Ecological correlation: correlation in which the units studied are populations rather than individuals. *korelacja ekologiczna*

Ecological fallacy: bias that may occur because an association observed between variables on an aggregate level does not necessarily represent the association that exist at an individual level. *błąd ekologiczny*

Ecological impact: effect that a man-made or natural activity has on living organisms and their non-living environment. *wpływ ekologiczny*

Ecological indicator: characteristic of the environment that, when measured, quantifies magnitude of stress, habitat characteristics, degree of exposure to a stressor, or ecological response to exposure. *wskaźnik ekologiczny*

Ecological risk assessment: application of a formal framework, analytical process, or model to estimate the effects of human actions on a natural resource and to interpret the significance of those effects in light of the uncertainties identified in each component of the assessment process; includes initial hazard identification, exposure and dose-response assessments, and risk characterisation. *ocena ryzyka ekologicznego*

Ecological study: study in which the units of analysis are populations groups of people, rather than individuals. *badanie ekologiczne*

Ecology: 1. study of the relationships between all living organisms and the environment, especially the totality or pattern of interactions; 2. view that includes all plant and animal species and their unique contributions to a particular habitat. *ekologia*

Econometric analysis: 1. application of mathematics to economic data; 2. statement of theory followed by the use of objective measurement methods, usually **regression analysis**. *analiza ekonometryczna*

Economic analysis/evaluation: analyses that involve the allocation of limited resources among competing alternative uses and the distribution of the products from these uses among the members of the society; includes: **cost-effectiveness analysis** (compares interventions or programmes having a common measurement of health outcome in a situation where, for a given level of resources, the decision maker wishes to maximise the health benefits conferred to the population of concern), **cost-utility analysis** (measures benefits in utility-weighted life-years (QALYs) and computes a cost per utility-measure ratio for comparison between programmes), **cost-benefit analysis** (measures costs and benefits in monetary units and computes a net monetary gain/loss or a cost-benefit ratio). *analiza ekonomiczna*

Economic appraisal: cf. **economic evaluation**.

Economic burden of disease: cf. **cost of illness**.

Economic competition: effort of two or more parties to secure the business of a third party by offering, usually under fair or equitable rules of business practice, the most favourable terms. *konkurencja, współzawodnictwo (ekonomiczne)*

Economic cost: monetary value of all inputs used in a particular activity or enterprise over given period. *koszt ekonomiczny*

Economic credentialing: use of economic criteria unrelated to quality of care or professional competence in determining an individual's qualifications for hospital medical staff membership or privileges. *ocena pracy lekarza za pomocą kryteriów ekonomicznych*

Economic evaluation: 1. systematic appraisal of costs and benefits of projects, normally undertaken to determine the relative economic efficiency of programs; cf. **cost-benefit analysis**, **cost-effectiveness analysis**, **cost-minimization analysis**, **cost-utility analysis**; 2. comparison of alternative courses of action in terms of their costs and consequences, with a view to making a choice. *ocena ekonomiczna*

Economic growth: expansion in production possibilities that results from increased availability and increased productivity of economic resources. *wzrost gospodarczy*

Economic impact assessment: involves exploring and identifying the ways in which the economy in general, or local economic circumstances in particular, will be affected by a policy, programme or project. *ocena wpływu na gospodarkę*

Economic model: simplified depiction of a complex economic phenomenon used by economists to examine economic behaviour. *model ekonomiczny*

Economic outcome: consequence of the use of health care products, services, or programmes that affect costs from any of several perspectives; cf. **health outcome**. *wynik ekonomiczny*

Economic profit: return over and above that which is necessary to keep the firm from exiting the market in the long run; also called **above normal profits**, **excess profits** and **supra-normal profits**; cf. **monopoly profit**. *zysk*

Economic regeneration: series of activities aimed at creating jobs and wealth. *odnowa gospodarcza*

Economic resources: inputs used in the process of production. *zasoby gospodarcze*

Economic system: accepted in a society way of organizing production, establishing rights to ownership and use of productive resources, and governing economic transactions. *ustrój gospodarczy*

Economic value of life: cf. **value of life**.

Economic value theory: if value is defined in terms of money, value determines price; cf. **value in use**, **value in exchange**. *ekonomiczna teoria wartości*

Economics: study of how individuals and societies choose to allocate scarce productive resources among competing alternative uses and to distribute the products from these uses among the members of the society; cf. **economy**. *ekonomia, ekonomika*

Economies of scale: benefits gained when the average cost per unit decreases as output increases; cf. **economies of scope**. *korzyści/ekonomia/efekt skali*

Economies of scope: benefits of producing multiple goods or services (i.e. if it is cheaper to produce both good X and good Y together rather than separately); cf. **economies of scale**. *korzyści/ekonomia/efekt zakresu*

Economy: mechanism through which the use of labour, land, structures, vehicles, equipment, and natural resources is organised to satisfy the desires of those who live in a society; cf. **economics**. *gospodarka*

Ecosystem: all the plants and living creatures in a particular area considered in relation to their physical environment. *ekosystem*

Ecotoxicology: science of measuring the effect of chemicals on the environment. *ekotoksykologia*

Education: formal process of learning in which some persons consciously teach while others adopt the social role of learner. *edukacja, oświata, kształcenie*

Educational diagnosis: delineation of factors that predispose, enable and reinforce a specific behaviour. *diagnoza pedagogiczna*

EER: cf. **experimental event rate**.

Effect measure: epidemiological variables that describe changes in population experience. *miara efektu*

Effect modification: change in the magnitude of an effect measure according to the value of some third variable. *modyfikacja efektu*

Effect size: standardised measurement of change in some variable using a “before and after” design in a group or a difference in such changes between two groups; the mean change divided by the standard deviation of changes across individuals. *wielkość efektu*

Effect: 1. result of a cause; *skutek, rezultat* 2. (epidemiology) synonym for effect measure. *efekt*

Effective date: date on which contracted insurance benefits become available. *data rozpoczęcia, data wejścia w życie*

Effective dose: amount of a chemical that reaches the general circulation and ultimately the location where a particular effect is seen or felt. *dawka skuteczna (efektywna)*

Effectiveness: 1. degree to which desired results are achieved; 2. net health benefits provided by a medical service or technology for typical patients in community practice settings; cf. **efficacy**, **community effectiveness**, **clinical effectiveness**, **intention to treat analysis**. *efektywność*

Effectiveness subgroups: groups of individuals within the population receiving an intervention that are expected to experience similar levels and types of effects. *podgrupy o porównywalnej efektywności*

Efficacy: net health benefits achievable under ideal conditions for carefully selected patients, e.g. in a laboratory setting, within the protocol of a carefully managed randomised controlled trial; cf. **effectiveness**, **community effectiveness**. *skuteczność terapii*

Efficiency: extent to which objectives are achieved by minimising the use of resources; a. technical efficiency – producing maximum possible sustained output from a given set of inputs; b. allocative efficiency – when resources are allocated in such a way that any change to the amounts or types of outputs currently being produced (which might make someone better off) would make someone worse off, sometimes called **Pareto efficiency**. *wydajność pracy*

Effluent: liquid waste discharged to the environment. *ściek*

E-health: cf. **telemedicine**.

EHMA: European Health Management Association. *Europejskie Stowarzyszenie Zarządzania Szukbą Zdrowia*

Elastic: situation where the absolute value of the elasticity is greater than 1, i.e. the percentage change in the dependent variable is greater than the percentage change in the independent variable in absolute value terms. *elastyczny*

Elasticity: ratio of substitution between two factors such as quantity of goods demanded and the price to the consumer. *elastyczność*

Elasticity of demand/supply: ratio of the percentage change of the quantity consumed or produced of a given good or service to a given percentage change in the price of the respective good or service; cf. **elasticity**. *elastyczność popytu/podaży*

Elasticity of input substitution: elasticity measure of the extent to which two inputs can be substituted for each other in the production process; equals the percentage change in the input rate divided by the percentage change in the marginal products of the two inputs; cf. **elasticity**. *elastyczność substytucji nakładów*

Elasticity of substitution: percentage change in the capital-labour ratio resulting from one per cent change in relative factor prices; cf. **elasticity**. *elastyczność substytucji*

Electronic claim: digital representation of a medical bill generated by a provider or by the provider's billing agent for submission using telecommunications to a health insurance payer; most claims are electronically submitted. *elektroniczny rachunek za usługi zdrowotne*

Electronic data interchange (EDI): automated exchange of data and documents in a standardised format; common uses include claims submission and payment, eligibility, and referral authorisation. *elektroniczna wymiana danych*

Electronic medical record (EMR): computer-based record containing health care information; cf. **computer-based patient record**. *elektroniczny rekord medyczny*

Elementary event (simple event, atomic event, outcome): event that, in a specific context, will not be refined by specifying additional information. *zdarzenie elementarne*

Elements: components as in **quality elements**, e.g. transparency, accuracy, accessibility, availability, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability; used to group objectives for improvements in identified areas. *elementy, komponenty*

Eligibility: process used by the plan and providers to determine if a person is a covered member by the plan at the time provider services are to be rendered. *uprawnienie*

Eligibility conditions: process used by the plan and providers to determine if a person is a covered member by the plan at the time provider services are to be rendered. *warunki uprawnienia do ubezpieczenia*

Eligible dependant: person entitled to receive health benefits from someone else's plan; cf. **dependant**. *osoba uprawniona z tytułu ubezpieczenia członka rodziny*

Eligible employee: employee who qualifies to receive benefits. *pracownik uprawniony*

Eligible expenses: charges covered under a health plan; cf. **covered services, approved services**. *wydatki uprawnione/uzasadnione*

Eligible person: person who meets the qualifications of a health plan contract. *osoba uprawniona*

Elimination (of disease): reduction of case transmission to a predetermined very low level; cf. **eradication** (of disease). *eliminacja (choroby)*

Elimination period: waiting period in a health insurance policy. *okres oczekiwania*

Emancipated: free from restrictions. *wyzwolony, wyemancypowany*

Embryotoxin: agent that is harmful or poisonous to unborn children up to the end of the eighth week of development; cf. **teratogen**. *embriotoksyna*

Emergency: 1. sudden serious and dangerous event or situation which needs immediate action; *stan zagrożenia, stan nagły* 2. sudden unexpected onset of illness or injury which requires immediate care and attention of a qualified physician, and which, if not treated immediately, would put in danger or impair the health of the patient. *nagły przypadek*

Emergency admission: 1. entry to hospital which must take place immediately or the result may be loss of life, serious impairment to bodily functions, or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part; 2. patient admitted on the same day that admission is requested. *przyjęcie w trybie nagłym*

Emergency department: part of a health care organisation that provides emergency care services; typically supervised by experienced physicians and often emergency medicine specialists; operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. *szpitalny oddział ratunkowy*

Emergency management: systematic programme of activities that governments and their partners undertake before, during and after a disaster to save lives, prevent injury, and to protect property and the natural environment; includes: mitigation (eliminating hazards or reducing their potential impact); preparedness (planning, training, and exercising for disastrous events); response (taking action when a disaster occurs to save lives, prevent injuries, and prevent or limit property damage); recovery (restoring normalcy after the disaster). *zarządzanie kryzysowe*

Emergency medicine: branch of medicine and medical speciality that deals with the recognition, stabilisation, evaluation, treatment, and disposition of an undifferentiated population of patients with acute illness or injury; handles a full spectrum of physical and behavioural conditions. *medycyna ratunkowa, medycyna nagłych wypadków*

Emergency patient: outpatient with a potentially disabling or life-threatening condition who receives initial evaluation and medical, dental, or other health-related services in an emergency department or a freestanding emergency centre. *nagły przypadek*

Emergency physician: physician who specialises in emergency medicine. *lekarz medycyny ratunkowej*

Emergency plan: detailed procedure for responding to an immediate crisis situation, such as a fire or an explosion; an emergency plan is necessary to keep order, and minimise the effects of the disaster. *plan awaryjny, plan postępowania ratunkowego*

Emergency preparedness: programme of long-term development activities whose goals are to strengthen to overall capacity to manage efficiently all types of emergency and bring about

Emergency service

an orderly transition from relief through recovery, and back to sustained development. *przygotowanie na wypadek sytuacji kryzysowych*

Emergency service, hospital: hospital department responsible for the administration and provision of immediate medical or surgical care to the emergency patient. *szpitalny oddział ratunkowy*

Emerging infectious disease: diseases of infectious origin whose incidence in humans has either increased within the past 2 decades or threatens to increase in the near future. Some of them may be new to the human species, others may have been re-emerging due to the breakdown in public health measures such as inadequate sanitation, increasing resistance of the infectious agents to the medicines, etc. *nowe choroby zakaźne lub o ponownej zwiększonej zapadalności*

Emic perspective: point of view internal to a social situation; cf. **emic**. *perspektywa nemiczna*

Emission cap: limit designed to prevent projected growth in emissions from existing and future stationary sources; provisions to that effect usually require that any emission growth from facilities under the restrictions be compensated for by equivalent reductions at other facilities under the same cap. *limit/ograniczenie emisji zanieczyszczeń*

Emission: release of air to the environment containing gaseous or particulate matter having one or more contaminants. *emisja*

Emissions trading: creation of surplus emission reductions at certain stacks, vents, or similar emissions sources and the use of this surplus to meet or redefine pollution requirements applicable to other emission sources; allows one source to increase emissions when another source reduces them, maintaining an overall constant emission level. Facilities that reduce emissions substantially may “bank” their “credits” or sell them to other industries. *handel uprawnieniami do emisji zanieczyszczeń*

Emotional health: ability to control one’s feelings so that they enhance life relationships. *zdrowie emocjonalne*

Emotivism: theory that morality is primarily based not on reason but rather on human emotions. *emotywizm*

Empirical: based on observation and experiment or practical experience rather than theory. *doświadczalny*

Empiricism: reasoning from experience and sense observation. *empiryzm*

Employee and child(ren) coverage: benefit coverage allowable for the plan enrollee and eligible dependent child(ren). *ubezpieczenie pracownika i małżonka pozostającego na utrzymaniu*

Employee and spouse coverage: benefits allowable for the plan enrollee and spouse. *ubezpieczenie pracownika i małżonka pozostającego na utrzymaniu*

Employee involvement: regular participation of employees in decision-making and suggestions. *zaangażowanie/uczestnictwo pracowników*

Employer health costs: portion of total health care costs borne by an individual's or group's employing organisation. *koszty opieki zdrowotnej ponoszone przez pracodawcę*

Employer mandates: health care reform plan that requires employers to provide medical care insurance to employees. *zobowiązanie pracodawców do ubezpieczenia zdrowotnego pracowników*

Empowerment: giving individuals and/or communities more control over their lives and situations they are in, and/or decision-making authority. *empowerment, upęłnomocnienie*

Empowerment education: process of encouraging a community to take control of its own education, assess its own needs, set its own priorities, develop its own self-help programme and, if necessary, challenge the power structure to provide resources. *kształcenie poprzez pobudzenie poczucia własnej wartości*

Empowerment for health: process through which people gain greater control over decisions and actions affecting their health. *wzmacnianie/umacnianie działań na rzecz zdrowia*

Enabling: taking action in partnership with individuals or groups to empower them, through the mobilisation of human and material resources, to promote and protect their health. *umożliwianie*

Enabling factor: any characteristic of the environment that facilitates action and any skill or resource required to attain a specific behaviour. *czynnik umożliwiający*

Encephalitis: acute inflammation of the brain and adjoining lining tissues (meninges) that push against the skull causing brain damage and possible death; usually due to viral infection, but may also result from a bacterial infection, or a complication of other infectious diseases such as rabies (viral) or syphilis (bacterial). *zapalenie mózgu*

Encounter: contact between an individual and the health care system for a health care service or set of services related to one or more medical conditions; cf. **consultation**, **visit**. *kontakt, wizyta*

Encounter data: description of the diagnosis made and services provided when a patient visits a health care provider under a managed-care plan. *dane na temat usług medycznych wykonanych podczas wizyty*

Encounter report: report that supplies management information about services provided each time a patient visits a provider. *raport na temat usług medycznych wykonanych podczas wizyty*

Endangered species: animals, birds, fish, plants, or other living organisms threatened with extinction by man-made or natural changes in their environment. *gatunki zagrożone*

Endangerment assessment: site-specific risk assessment of the actual or potential danger to human health or welfare and the environment from the release of hazardous substances or waste. *ocena zagrożenia*

Endeavour: 1. attempt to achieve something; *próba* 2. earnest effort. *wysiłek*

Endemic

Endemic: something peculiar to a particular people or locality, such as a disease which is always present in the population. *endemiczny*

Endemic disease: constant presence of a disease or infectious agent within a given geographic area or population group; may also refer to the usual prevalence of a given disease within such area or group. *choroba endemiczna*

Endemic fadeout: parasite extinction occurring because endemic levels are so low that it is possible for small fluctuations to remove all parasites; cf. **epidemic fadeout**. *zanik endemiczny*

Endocrine disruptors: synthetic chemicals that have the ability to mimic or block hormones; cause unwelcome changes in hormone receptor sites; change the baseline production of hormones; or replace hormones on the carrier proteins. This makes some proportion of the native functional hormone unavailable and produces adverse health consequences. *czynniki zaburzające działanie hormonów*

Endogenous: describes factors determined in the economic model, such as price and quantity in the supply and demand model. *endogenny*

Endorsement: 1. statement or action showing support for somebody/something; *poparcie*
2. clause in an insurance policy describing exemptions from or change in coverage. *klauzula o wyjątkach*

Endpoints: final targeted result of health event such as death or recovery. *punkty końcowe*

Energy recovery: capture of energy from waste through a variety of processes (e.g. burning). *odzyskiwanie energii*

Engineering controls: measures that limit or reduce exposure to toxic substances, physical agents, mechanical hazards and other types of hazards, e.g. ventilation, isolation, elimination, enclosure, substitution and design of the workplace or equipment. *techniczne środki ochrony*

Enrichment: addition of nutrients (e.g. nitrogen, phosphorus, carbon compounds) from sewage effluent or agricultural runoff to surface water, which greatly increases the growth potential for algae and other aquatic plants. *wzbogacanie*

Enrolee: person who is covered by health insurance; also **member**. *ubezpieczony*

Enrolled group: persons with the same employer or with membership in an organisation in common, who are enrolled together in a health plan. *grupa ubezpieczonych*

Enrolment: 1. process by which a health plan enrolls groups and individuals for membership; *procedura ubezpieczeniowa* 2. total number of covered persons in a health plan. *liczba ubezpieczonych*

Enrolment area: geographic area that an individual must live in to be eligible for health plan coverage. *obszar (geograficzny) działania firmy ubezpieczeniowej*

Enterprise: 1. business or company; *przedsiębiorstwo* 2. large-scale and/or difficult project. *przedsięwzięcie*

Enterprise scheduling system: information system that permits physician groups, hospitals, and other facilities within an enterprise to function as a single organisation in arranging access to facilities and resources. *system koordynacji usług zdrowotnych*

Entitlement: benefit in kind or cash benefit to which beneficiaries are entitled by law with little consideration given to actual contributions, premiums, or income qualifications. *prawo (do świadczenia)*

Entrepreneur: person who undertakes the effort to create an organisation and the network of contracts necessary for its success. *przedsiębiorca*

Entrepreneurship: organisation, management and assumption of risks of a business or enterprise, usually implying an element of change or challenge and a new opportunity. *przedsiębiorczość*

Environment: all that is external to the individual human host; e. g. circumstances, objects, or conditions that surround us, including: people; social, political, and economic systems and structures; psychological and physical conditions. *środowisko*

Environmental audit: independent evaluation of a facility's fulfilment of policies, practices, and controls, usually to determine where waste may be reduced or eliminated or energy conserved. *audyt środowiskowy*

Environmental burden of disease: total combined impacts of disease on a given environment. *środowiskowe obciążenie chorobami*

Environmental diagnosis: systematic assessment of factors in the social and physical environment that interact with behaviour to produce health effects or quality of life outcomes; also called **ecological assessment**. *diagnoza środowiskowa*

Environmental disease: any pathologic process having a characteristic set of signs and symptoms that are detrimental to the well-being of the individual and the consequence of external factors, including exposure to physical or chemical agents, poor nutrition, and social or cultural behaviours. *choroba środowiskowa*

Environmental epidemiology: study of health effects on populations of exposure to physical, chemical, and biological agents external to the human body, and of immediate and remote social, economic, and cultural factors (e.g. urbanization, agricultural development, energy production/combustion) related to these physical, chemical, and biological agents. *epidemiologia środowiskowa*

Environmental equity: equal protection from environmental hazards for individuals, groups, or communities regardless of race, ethnicity, or economic status. *sprawiedliwa ochrona przed ryzykiem środowiskowym*

Environmental exposure: exposure to potentially harmful chemical, physical, or biological agents in the environment or to environmental factors that may include ionising radiation, pathogenic organisms, or toxic chemicals. *poziom narażenia środowiskowego, narażenie środowiskowe*

Environmental factor: extrinsic factor (geology, climate, insects, sanitation, health services, etc) that affects the agent and the opportunity for exposure. *czynnik środowiskowy*

Environmental health: 1. aspects of human health, including quality of life, determined wholly or partially by factors in the social and physical environment; 2. theory and practice of assessing, correcting, controlling or preventing those factors in the environment that can potentially affect adversely the health and quality of life of present and future generations. *zdrowie środowiskowe*

Environmental health criteria documents: official publications containing a review of existing knowledge about chemicals, radiation, etc. and their identifiable immediate and long-term effects on health; produced by the WHO, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and a number of national agencies. *dokumenty zawierające kryteria zdrowia środowiskowego*

Environmental health hazard: 1. factor or exposure that may adversely affect health; 2. source of danger. *zagrożenie dla zdrowia środowiskowego*

Environmental health impact assessment (EHIA): methods developed to identify, assess, and mitigate the environmental and health effects of major industrial, agricultural, and other large developmental projects before they occur. *środowiskowa ocena wpływu na zdrowie*

Environmental health indicators: variables used in risk monitoring; should be reliable, easy to measure year after year, closely connected to health risks or measurable outcomes, and closely related to the opportunity for exposure to environmental hazards. *wskaźniki zdrowia środowiskowego*

Environmental health officer, also public health inspector, sanitarian: officer concerned with public health surveillance and the protection of the environment as it impacts health. *inspektor sanitarny, inspektor ds. ochrony środowiska*

Environmental health programmes: organised community efforts to monitor and modify man-environment relationships in the interests of better health; may be directed towards the modification of environmental factors themselves or towards the modification of human behaviour in relation to the environment. *programy zdrowia środowiskowego*

Environmental health services: services intended to carry out duties that facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the environmental health policy, and to ensure its effectiveness; include: advising and educating the public and the business community on compliance with laws and standards on environmental health, enforcing such laws and standards, and monitoring other services related to public or environmental health. *usługi w zakresie zdrowia środowiskowego*

Environmental health technician: essentially has the same tasks as the environmental health officer (see above), but at a lower level of responsibility, and is supervised by a fully qualified environmental health officer; specific titles may be given, e.g. **food inspector, building inspector, pest control officer**. *technik ds. zdrowia środowiskowego*

Environmental hypersensitivity disorder: cf. **multiple chemical sensitivity**.

Environmental impact: change in effect on an environmental resource or value resulting from human activities including project development, often called an **effect**. *oddziaływanie/wpływ na środowisko*

Environmental impact assessment (EIA): technique used for identifying the environmental effects of development projects. *ocena oddziaływania na środowisko*

Environmental inspector: professional who enforces environmental regulations and provides advice on following them; often has engineering or chemistry background. *inspektor ochrony środowiska*

Environmental law: system that uses all of the laws in a legal system to minimise, prevent, punish, or remedy the consequences of actions that damage or threaten the environment and public health and safety. *prawo chrony środowiska*

Environmental media: media through which environmental hazards may be transmitted, such as air, water, food or soil. *komponenty środowiska*

Environmental medicine: interactions between risk factors in the environment and human health; may be general such as to UV-irradiation from the sun, or specific such as to toxic mushrooms and dioxin. *medycyna środowiskowa*

Environmental monitoring: continuous or repeated measurement of agents in the environment to evaluate environmental exposure and possible damage to living organisms. *monitorowanie/monitoring środowiska*

Environmental resistance: pressures that limit population and may include such factors as disease, wars, predatory behaviour, toxic waste accumulation, or species competition. *opór środowiska/środowiskowy*

Environmental services: services spanning more than one category, such as consultancy and laboratory analysis, relating to any environmental activity; e.g. technical consultancy, risk analysis, and laboratory testing and analysis. *usługi związane z ochroną środowiska*

Environmental technology: all-inclusive term used to describe pollution control devices and systems, waste treatment processes and storage facilities, and site remediation technologies and their components that may be utilised to remove pollutants or contaminants from, or to prevent them from entering, the environment; e.g. wet scrubbers (air), soil washing (soil), granulated activated carbon unit (water), and filtration (air, water). *technologia przyjazna środowisku*

Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS): tobacco smoke consisting of side-stream smoke that originates from the burning end of the cigarette, and exhaled smoke. *biernie palenie tytoniu*

Environmental toxicology: toxicity and toxicology of environmental pollutants in air, dust, sediment, soil and water, and natural toxins in the environment. *toksykologia środowiskowa*

Enzyme: any of numerous proteins or conjugated proteins produced by living organisms and functioning as biochemical catalysts. *enzym*

EPI: expanded programme on immunisation. *rozszerzony program szczepień*

Epidemic: occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness, specific health-related behaviour, or other health-related events clearly above what is considered normal. *epidemia*

Epidemic curve: histogram that shows the course of a disease outbreak or epidemic by plotting the number of cases by time of onset. *krzywa epidemii*

Epidemic fadeout: parasite extinction occurring because numbers are so low immediately following an epidemic that it is possible for small fluctuations to remove all parasites; cf. **endemic fadeout**. *zanik poepidemiczny*

Epidemic period: time period when the number of cases of disease reported is greater than expected. *okres epidemii*

Epidemiologic factors: Events, characteristics, or other definable entities that have the potential to bring about a change in a health condition or other defined outcome. *czynniki epidemiologiczne*

Epidemiological diagnosis: delineation of the extent, distribution and causes of a health problem in a defined population. *diagnoza epidemiologiczna*

Epidemiological triad: traditional model of infectious disease causation; includes three components: external agent, a susceptible host, and an environment that brings the host and agent together, so that disease occurs. *triada epidemiologiczna*

Epidemiologist: investigator who studies the occurrence of disease or other health related conditions or events in defined population. *epidemiolog*

Epidemiology: study of the distribution of determinants and past history of health and disease in human populations in order to identify the underlying causes of a disease, then apply findings to disease prevention and health promotion. *epidemiologia*

Episode of care: various health care services provided in connection with an identified injury or period of illness. *epizod opieki, opieka epizodyczna*

Epistemic: interpretation of probability concerned with the degree of knowledge or belief one has about a fact; cf. **aleatory**. *epistemiczny*

Epistemology: branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of human knowledge. *epistemologia*

Epizootic: outbreak (epidemic) of disease in animal population (often with the implication that it may also affect human populations). *epizootyczny*

EPO: cf. **exclusive provider organisation**.

Epornithic: outbreak (epidemic) of disease in a bird population. *epidemia w populacji ptaków*

EP-toxicity: yielding toxic constituents in a leaching test. *toksyczność ekstrakcyjna*

Equality: principle by which all persons or things under consideration are treated in the same way; not the same thing as **equity** (cf.). *równość*

Equilibrium: 1. state in which a system is not changing; a. static equilibrium – at which nothing is happening (there are no births or deaths); b. dynamic equilibrium at which different processes are balanced (there are the same numbers of births and deaths); 2. situation in which there are no inherent forces that produce change. *równowaga*

Equilibrium price (quantity): price (quantity) at which the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied are equal. *cena (ilość) równowagi*

Equipoise: state of uncertainty on the part of an investigator or a community of investigators about the relative merits of interventions; community or clinical equipoise – collective professional uncertainty – may be invoked to make trial participation ethically acceptable. *zasada niepewności*

Equity audit: 1. analysis of inequalities within an area; 2. analysis of coverage of inequalities issues in a policy, programme or project, usually with recommendations as to how they can be addressed. *analiza/audyt nierówności zdrowotnych*

Equity in health: situation in which people's needs guide the distribution of opportunities for well-being. *równość w zdrowiu*

Equity: principle of being fair to all with reference to a defined and recognised set of values; also known as **distributive justice**; **horizontal equity** – principle that says that those who are in identical or similar circumstances should pay similar amounts in taxes (or contributions) and should receive similar amounts in benefits; **vertical equity** – principle that says that those who are in different circumstances with respect to a characteristic of concern for equity should be treated differently, e.g. those with greater economic capacity should pay more; those with greater need should receive more; cf. **health inequity, health inequality**. *sprawiedliwość*

Equivalent dose: all types of radiation (alpha, beta, etc.) presented on a common scale for calculating the effective absorbed dose; product of absorbed dose and certain modifying factors. *dawka równoważna*

Eradication (of disease): termination of all transmission of infection by extermination of the infectious agent through surveillance and containment; based on the joint activities of control and surveillance. *likwidacja, eradykacja (choroby)*

Ergonomic hazards: workplace conditions that place workers at increased risk of developing a musculoskeletal injury or which otherwise increase the likelihood of other work performance problems. *zagrożenie urazem w miejscu pracy*

Ergonomics: study of working conditions, especially the design of equipment, in order to help people work more efficiently. *ergonomia*

Ergonomics programme: systematic application of ergonomics principles to day-to-day business decisions and operations; typically to prevent musculoskeletal injuries and/or improve work performance; components include: health and risk factor surveillance, workplace analysis and design, training and medical management. *program stosowania zasad ergonomii*

Erosion: wearing away of land surface by wind or water, intensified by land-clearing practices related to farming, residential or industrial development, road building, or logging. *erozja*

Error: false or mistaken result obtained in a study or experiment; **random error** – the portion of variation in a measurement that has no apparent connection to any other measurement or variable, generally regarded as due to chance. *błąd losowy*; **systematic error** – often has a recognizable source, e.g. a faulty measuring instrument or pattern that is consistently wrong in a particular direction. *błąd systematyczny*

Error sum of squares: cf. **residual sum of squares**.

Error type I: error of rejecting a true null hypothesis, also called alpha error. *błąd I rodzaju*

Error type II: error of failing to reject a false null hypothesis, also called beta error. *błąd II rodzaju*

Escherichia coli (poisoning): 1. range of infections that include meningitis, peritonitis, mastitis, septicemia and pneumonia in humans caused by the bacterium *E. coli* *zatrucie pałeczkami grupy coli*; 2. name of bacterium that lives in animal intestines. *pałeczki grupy coli*

Essence: the most characteristic or unchangeable features of something. *istota*

Essential community providers: providers such as community health centres that have traditionally served low-income populations. *dostawcy usług medycznych dla grup nieuprzywilejowanych*

Essential drugs: policy initiative to ensure that a minimal number of effective medicines is available to treat priority health problems at a cost that can be afforded by the community. *leki podstawowe*

Estimate: 1. judgement about something made without having exact details about the size, amount, cost, etc. *ocena szacunkowa*; 2. observed value of an estimator. *wartość szacowana*

Estimation: procedure that uses the results from a sample to learn about the parameters in population. *szacowanie, estymacja*

Estimator: statistic that is used in place of an unknown parameter. *estymator*

Estuary: complex ecosystems between a river and near-shore ocean waters where fresh and salt water mix; term include bays, mouths of rivers, salt marshes, wetlands, and lagoons, and are influenced by tides and currents. *estuarium, ujście rzeki*

Ethical absolutism: theory that morality is absolute rather than relative: there are moral truths that must always be obeyed in all situations. *absolutyzm etyczny*

Ethical egoism: consequential system of ethics in which an individual is primarily interested in his/her own self-interest. *egoizm etyczny*

Ethical principles: guidelines for appropriate values-based conduct. *zasady etyczne*

Ethical relativism: theory that acts are determined to be right or wrong depending on the society in which one lives: “When in Rome, do as the Romans do”. *relatywizm etyczny*

Ethics: 1. branch of philosophy that studies how and why people make decisions regarding what is right and what is wrong; 2. moral guidelines of the activities of an organisation; 3. system or code of conduct based on universal moral duties and obligations, which indicate how one should behave; cf. **bioethics**. *etyka*

Ethnic group: social group characterised by a distinctive social and cultural tradition, maintained within the group from generation to generation, a common history and origin, and a sense of identification with the group. *grupa etniczna*

Ethnocentrism: perspective that one's own point of view and belief system is the truth, therefore other people's views are suspect and not as correct. *etnocentryzm*

Ethnography: a qualitative research strategy in which the researcher studies an intact culture or cultural group in a natural setting during a prolonged period of time, watching and listening and trying to inductively derive meaning from behaviours initiated by others. The strategy is based on the assumption that culture is learned and shared among members of a group and as such may be described and understood. *etnografia*

Ethnographic method: relies primarily on the techniques of participant observation and unstructured interviews; develops theory that helps in understanding ours and other cultures and gives basis to change it. *metoda etnograficzna*

Ethnoscience: a type of ethnography designed to get at the structure or cognitive domain of the world view of the informants. The assumption is that all knowledge is ordered and may be acquired or understood using interviews, observations, and interview techniques. *etnonauka*

Etic perspective: observations made from a point of view external to a social situation, usually includes reference to theory and generalizations; cf. **emic**. *perspektywa osoby z zewnątrz, perspektywa osoby z zewnątrz*

Etiology (aetiology): literally, the science of causes, causality; in common usage, cause. *etiologia*

EUPHA: European Public Health Association. *Europejskie Stowarzyszenie Zdrowia Publicznego*

Eustress: stress that is helpful and positive, e.g. stress caused by news of a promotion; cf. **distress**. *eustres*

Euthanasia: deliberate ending of a human life; from Greek – “happy death”; **active euthanasia** (direct killing of a patient), **passive euthanasia** (withdrawal of medical technologies in order to allow the underlying disease to take its natural course, **voluntary euthanasia** (undertaken at the behest of the patient), **non-voluntary euthanasia** (patient has made no such request), and **involuntary euthanasia** (the action is performed against the patient's wishes). *eutanazja*

Eutrophic lakes: shallow, murky bodies of water with concentrations of plant nutrients causing excessive production of algae. *jeziora eutroficzne*

Eutrophication: slow ageing process during which a lake, estuary, or bay evolves into a bog or marsh and eventually disappears; at later stages the water body is choked by abundant plant life due to higher levels of nutritive compounds. *eutrofizacja*

Evaluation: regular review of relevance, adequacy, progress, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of a course of action; **process evaluation** (assesses the way an activity or strategy has been run, and the extent to which it was implemented as planned), **impact evaluation** (measures short-term effects of the health promotion programme, concerned with whether the objectives were achieved), **outcome evaluation** (measures the long-term effects of a programme and is concerned with assessing if there was any overall change in health status). *ocena, ewaluacja*

Evaluation research: application of scientific methods to assess the effectiveness of programmes, services, or organizations established to improve a patient's health or prevent illness. *badania oceniające/ewaluacyjne*

Evaluation studies: studies determining the effectiveness or value of processes, personnel, and equipment, or the material on conducting such studies. *badania ewaluacyjne*

Evaporation ponds: areas where sewage sludge is dumped and dried. *staw odparowujący*

Evapotranspiration: combined processes of evaporation and transpiration; sum of water used by vegetation and water lost by evaporation. *ewapotranspiracja*

Event: primitive concept in the theory of probability denoting something to which one can assign a probability. *zdarzenie*

Evidence: piece of information that is considered to be based on facts rather than opinions or assumptions. *dowody, świadectwo*

Evidence base: best current research information available based on a regular evaluation of the effectiveness of a treatment, service or any other intervention and its use, in order to produce the best outcome. *baza dowodowa, dowody naukowe*

Evidence-based decision making: application of the best available scientific evidence to policy decisions about specific medical treatments or changes in the delivery system in order to improve the quality of care, increase the efficiency of care delivery, and improve the allocation of health care resources. *podejmowanie decyzji w oparciu o dowody naukowe*

Evidence-based health care: conscientious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients or the delivery of health services. *ochrona zdrowia oparta na dowodach naukowych*

Evidence-based medicine, evidence-based practice: careful, clear and sensible use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients. *medycyna oparta na dowodach naukowych, medycyna oparta na faktach*

Evidence-based practice: integration of best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values. *praktyka oparta na dowodach naukowych*

Ex ante: situation viewed from beforehand, i.e. before the event occurs, before an action is taken, or before an outcome is known. *(sytuacja) sprzed zdarzenia*

Ex-ante evaluation: evaluation of a project or programme before a planned intervention. *ocena/ewaluacja szacunkowa (przed projektem)*

Ex situ: moved from its original place; removed or recovered from the subsurface. *(przeniesienie) poza miejsce*

Exception report: account of significant variances, which directs management's attention to the most relevant areas of income or expenditure to be examined. *raport o istotnych odchyleniach*

Excess burden: loss in net benefits from resource use caused by the distortion in choices resulting from taxation. *zewnętrzne efekty opodatkowania, dodatkowe straty w dobrobycie*

Excess risk: either specific or aggregate stop loss coverage. *ubezpieczenie od nadmiernego ryzyka*

Exclusion criteria: conditions that preclude entrance of candidates into an investigation even if they meet the inclusion criteria. *kryteria wykluczenia*

Exclusion of benefits (exclusions): clauses in an insurance contract that deny or limit coverage of specific risks or types of services, or subject them to qualifying conditions; cf. **co-payments**. *wykluczenie ze świadczeń*

Exclusions: conditions, situations or medical services that are not covered by an individual's (health) insurance policy. *wykluczenie, wyłączenie*

Exclusive provider organisation (EPO): managed care organisation similar to preferred provider organisation (PPO) in that patients may choose to receive care from among providers operating within a network; if a patient wishes to receive care from a provider outside the established network, the cost of that treatment is not reimbursed by the scheme. *organizacja wyłącznych świadczeniodawców*

Exclusivity clause: clause between the provider (e.g. doctor or hospital) and the insurer that prohibits the provider from contracting with more than one managed care organisation (e.g. HMO, PPO, etc.). *klauzula wyłączności*

Exhaustive: property of exhausting all possibilities; collection of events is called exhaustive if their union is the sure event. *wyczerpujący, drobiazgowy*

Exogenous: factors determined outside the economic model, such as buyer income or tastes and preferences in the supply and demand model. *zewnętrzny, egzogeny*

Exothermic reaction: chemical reaction that generates heat. *reakcja egzotermiczna*

Exotic species: species that is not indigenous to a region. *gatunki egzotyczne*

Expectation (expected value): mean value of the distribution of a random variable. *wartość oczekiwana*

Expectation of life: average number of years an individual of a given age is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to apply. *oczekiwana długość życia*

Expected frequency: number of individuals in a table cell calculated under the assumption that the null hypothesis is true. *liczebność oczekiwana*

Expected residual life

Expected residual life (average remaining lifetime): expected length of time until death for an individual who has survived to a specific age. *oczekiwana pozostała długość życia*

Expected utility: quantity used to represent comparative desirability of a particular course of action(s) where the outcome of the action cannot be specified before the fact with certainty. Each potential outcome is assigned a utility, to represent its desirability, and a probability, to represent the likelihood of its occurring if the course of action were adopted. The expected utility is the probability-weighted average utility of the potential outcomes; cf. **expected utility theory**. *spodziewana/oczekiwana użyteczność*

Expected utility theory: system for analysing decisions in uncertain circumstances in which alternative actions are characterised by a set of possible outcomes and a set of probabilities corresponding to each outcome; the sum of the products of the probability of each outcome and the utility of that outcome is the expected value of utility and reflects the preferences of the decision maker; cf. **expected utility**. *teoria oczekiwanej użyteczności*

Expected value: 1. value of an outcome multiplied by its probability of occurrence; 2. the probability-weighted average of all possible outcomes; cf. **expectation**, **fitted value**. *wartość oczekiwana*

Experience: term used to describe the relationship of premium to claims for a plan, coverage, or benefits for a stated time period; usually expressed as a ratio or percentage; cf. **medical loss ratio**. *doświadczenie*

Experience attributes: characteristics of a good or service that can be assessed only after the product has been purchased. *cechy towaru lub usługi ocenione w oparciu o doświadczenie*

Experience good: good for which evaluation is difficult prior to experience or purchase. *dobro doświadczone*

Experience rating: system for determining risk and setting premiums by considering the cost of medical claims incurred by a group. *doświadczana ocena ryzyka*

Experience-rated premium: premium based on the anticipated claims experience of, or utilisation of service by, a contract group according to its age, sex, constitution, and any other attributes expected to affect its health service utilisation, and which is subject to periodic adjustment in line with actual claims or utilisation experience. *poziom składek w oparciu o doświadczenie*

Experiential learning: method of teaching that uses active participation of learners, applied use of new skills through role playing and on-the-job experience. *nauczanie poprzez doświadczenie*

Experiment: study in which the investigator performs some intervention. *doświadczenie, eksperyment*

Experimental event rate (EER): percentage of intervention/exposed group who experienced the outcome in question. *częstość występowania efektu końcowego*

Experimental research: the most scientifically rigorous type of research; attempts to establish cause and effect, e.g. whether or not taking a particular drug reduces blood pressure; it

is done by forming a theory and then testing it by carefully devised experiments. *badania eksperymentalne*

Experimental study: study in which the investigator specifies the exposure category for each individual (clinical trial) or community (community trial), then follows up the individuals or community to detect the effects of the exposure. *eksperyment, badanie eksperymentalne*

Expert patients: patients who are educated about their condition and have developed their motivation and confidence so they can use their own skills and knowledge to manage their conditions in partnership with health and social care providers. *pacjent ekspertem*

Expert testimony: review of relevant data by an individual with a recognised special skill or knowledge in a particular subject. *opinia biegłego*

Explanation of health care benefits (EOB): statement a health plan member receives which outlines how benefits are applied to a submitted claim. *objaśnienie należnych świadczeń*

Explanatory study: study in which conditions are under the direct control of the investigator. *badania wyjaśniające*

Explanatory variable (predictor, independent variable): variable that is used to predict or explain the values of another. *zmienna objaśniająca, zmienna niezależna*

Explicit knowledge: knowledge that can be easily expressed in words or numbers, and can be shared through discussion or by writing it down, e.g. a telephone directory, an instruction manual, or a report of research findings; cf. **tacit knowledge**. *wiedza formalna*

Explosible concentration: amount of a gas, vapour or fine powder in the air needed before an explosion can occur. *stężenie wybuchowe*

Explosion limits (explosive limits): minimum and maximum concentration limits of a gas, vapour or fine powder in the atmosphere between which an explosion can occur. *granice eksplozji*

Explosion pressure: force against a surface that can be generated by an exploding substance. *ciśnienie eksplozji/wybuchu*

Explosive: substance, mixture or compound that is capable of producing an explosion. *material wybuchowy*

Exponential decay: decline in which the rate of decay is always proportional to the amount of material remaining. *wykładniczy czas rozpadu*

Exponential growth: increase in which the rate of growth is always proportional to the amount of material present. *wzrost wykładniczy*

Exposed (group): group whose members have been exposed to a supposed cause of disease or health state of interest, or possess a characteristic that is a determinant of the health outcome of interest. *grupa narażona*

Exposure

Exposure (external dose): contact with a substance by swallowing, breathing, or touching the skin or eyes; may be short-term (acute), of intermediate duration, or long-term (chronic). *ekspozycja, narażenie*

Exposure assessment: process that estimates the amount of a chemical that enters or comes into contact with people or animals, how often and for how long it has occurred. *ocena/oszacowanie narażenia/ekspozycji*

Exposure limit: identified concentration of a substance that, if not exceeded, will not normally result in adverse effects to persons who are exposed. *wartość graniczna narażenia*

Exposure pathway: route a substance takes from its source to its end point, and how people can come into contact with it; has five parts: **source of contamination** (such as an abandoned business); an **environmental media and transport mechanism** (such as movement through groundwater); a **point of exposure** (such as a private well); a **route of exposure** (eating, drinking, breathing, or touching); and a **receptor population** (people potentially or actually exposed). *droga narażenia*

Exposure records: notes kept by an employer, company doctor or nurse of an employee's exposure to a hazardous material or physical agent in the workplace, showing the time, level and length of exposure for each substance or agent involved. *dane na temat narażenia*

Exposure registry: system of ongoing follow-up of people who have had documented environmental exposures. *rejestr narażenia*

Exposure surveillance: monitoring of individual members of the population for the presence of an environmental agent or its clinically unapparent (e.g. sub-clinical or pre-clinical) effects. *monitorowanie narażenia*

Exposure values: airborne concentrations of a biological, chemical, or physical agent to which it is believed nearly all workers may be exposed without experiencing any harmful effects. *wartości narażenia*

Express consent: 1. oral or written permission to proceed with a course of action; 2. indication of consent, oral or written, usually dependent on the risks to which the patient will be exposed. *wyraźna zgoda*

Extended health care (plans): offered to employees, usually on a cost-sharing basis, to cover the costs associated with medical care not covered under the provincial plan; benefits normally include medicine, dental, and hospital coverage. *ponadstandardowe ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

Extension of benefits: insurance policy provision that allows medical coverage to continue past termination of employment. *przedłużenie świadczeń poza okres zatrudnienia*

External dose: cf. **exposure**.

External exposure: same as exposure; generally used to refer to presence of a chemical that emits ionising radiation in media outside of the body. *narażenie zewnętrzne*

External locus of control: belief that, regardless of what one might do, one's fate will be determined by other people or events. *teoria poczucia umiejscowienia kontroli*

External radiation: radiation originating from a source outside the body. *promieniowanie zewnętrzne*

External validity: extent to which one can generalise the study conclusions to populations and settings of interest outside the study. *wiarygodność zewnętrzna*

Externality: result of an activity that causes incidental benefits (desirable effects) or incidental damages (costs, pollution) to others with no corresponding compensation provided to or paid by those who generate the externality. *efekty zewnętrzne*

Extortion (money): capitulating to a demand under coercion or intimidation; it may be ethically justified to pay extortion in some circumstances, even though it would be wrong to offer a bribe; cf. **bribe**. *wymuszenie*

Extractable pollutants: pollutants that can be removed from a contaminated sample by passing water through the sample. *zanieczyszczenia ekstrahowalne*

Extraordinary measures: any means used to treat a sick or dying person that is out of the ordinary, or heroic. *środki nadzwyczajne*

Extrapolation: 1. using known information to infer something about the unknown; 2. use of animal data to predict human response to chemical exposure; widely used in toxicology to deduce the risks human face. *ekstrapolacja*

Extreme event: event whose occurrence casts doubt on the null hypothesis; one event may be considered more extreme than another if it suggests more strongly the falsity of the null hypothesis. *zdarzenie ekstremalne*

Extrinsic value: quality that comes not from inside a thing itself, but from outside the value placed upon it, e.g. Pokémon cards have no inherent value, but are considered valuable because people desire them (an externally created value). *wartość zewnętrzna*

F

F distribution: probability distribution of an *F*-ratio when the null hypothesis is true. *rozkład F*

Fabrication: 1. (ethics) act of making up data, experiments or other significant information in proposing, conducting or reporting research; *zmyślanie, fabrykowanie* 2. (engineering) producing something. *wytwarzanie*

Face validity: judgment of the validity of reasonableness of a measurement or model based on its examination by persons with expertise in the health problems and intervention being measured or modelled. *trafność fasadowa*

Facilitate: to make something easy or easier. *ułatwiać*

Facilitator: person who helps a team with teamwork, communication, and problem-solving; should not contribute to the content of the team's project, focusing instead on the team's functioning as a group. *moderator*

Facility: place, usually including buildings, used for a particular purpose or activity, e.g. health care facility. *zakład, centrum, ośrodek, baza, obiekt*

Factor: event, characteristic, or other definable entity that brings about a chance in a health condition or other defined outcome. *czynnik*

Factor analysis: set of statistical methods for analysing the correlations among several variables in order to estimate the number of fundamental dimensions that underlie the observed data and to describe and measure those dimensions. *analiza czynnikowa*

Factors of production: inputs (land, labour, capital, materials) into the production process. *czynniki produkcji*

Facultative: able to grow or develop either in the presence or absence of a specific environmental factor (e.g. oxygen). *fakultatywny*

Faecal coliform bacteria: bacteria found in the intestinal tracts of animals; their presence in water or sludge is an indicator of pollution and possible contamination by pathogens. *bakterie kałowe/fekalne*

Failure: 1. value of a binary variable that is identified as the opposite of the event of interest, often coded as 0. *porażka* 2. cf. **market failure**.

Fair: quality of being free from undue favouritism or bias. *sprawiedliwy, uczciwy*

Fair financing: arrangement whereby every member of society pays the same share of their disposable income to cover their health costs. *sprawiedliwe finansowanie*

Fallacy of composition: logical error of assuming that what holds true for the individuals within a group must also hold true for the group collectively, or vice versa. *błędne uogólnienie*

False negative rate: conditional probability of a negative result given that disease is present. *prawdopodobieństwo fałszywie negatywnego wyniku*

False positive rate: conditional probability of a positive result given that disease is absent. *prawdopodobieństwo fałszywie pozytywnego wyniku*

Falsification: changing or misrepresenting data or experiments, or misrepresenting other significant matters, such as the credentials of an investigator in a research proposal. *falszowanie*

Familial disease: disease that exhibits a tendency to occur in families. *występowanie choroby w rodzinie*

Family coverage: benefits allowed for the plan enrollee and eligible family members. *świadczenia rodzinne, świadczenia dla rodziny ubezpieczonego*

Family health: 1. health status of the family as a unit including the impact of the health of one member of the family on the family as a unit and on individual family members; 2. impact of family organisation or disorganization on the health status of its members. *zdrowie rodziny*

Family physician: physician who provides primary care in a manner that considers patients in relation to their families and social environments as factors in diagnosis and treatment. *lekarz rodzinny, lekarz pierwszego kontaktu*

Family planning: programs directed at assisting couples in having the number of children they desire regardless of how many; cf. **population control**. *planowanie rodziny*

Family practice: form of specialty practice in which physicians provide continuing comprehensive primary care within the context of the family unit. *praktyka rodzinna*

Family study: epidemiological study of a family or group of families. *epidemiologiczne badanie rodziny lub grupy rodzin*

Famine: extreme lack of food. *głód*

Fatal outcome: death resulting from the presence of a disease in an individual, as shown by a single case report or a limited number of patients; cf. **death, mortality**. *zgon*

Fatality: death resulting from an accident. *ofiara śmiertelna*

Fatality rate: death rate observed in a designated series of persons affected by a simultaneous event, e.g. victims of a disaster. *współczynnik śmiertelności*

Favourable selection: result of enrolling in a health plan a disproportionate share of healthy individuals compared with the population from which the share is drawn; cf. **adverse selection, risk adjustment, risk selection**. *selekcja pozytywna*

FCs: cf. **fluorocarbons**.

Fear: mental state that motivates problem-solving behaviour if an action (fight or flight) is immediately available; if not, it motivates other defence mechanisms such as denial or suppression. *strach, lęk*

Feasibility study: small-scale investigation of a problem to determine whether a proposed research approach is likely to provide useful data. *studium wykonalności*

Fee: charge for a service provided. *opłata, honorarium*

Fee-for-service (FFS): traditional method of payment for health care services where specific payment is made for specific services rendered; usually contrasted with **capitation**, **DRG** or **per diem discounted rates**. *opłata za określone świadczenie medyczne, opłata za wykonaną usługę, finansowanie według usług*

Fee schedule: listing of accepted fees or established allowances for specified medical procedures. *cennik usług medycznych*

Feedback: 1. flow of information between an employee and a supervisor, or a service provider and a consumer, for the purpose of modifying, correcting, and strengthening the performance and results of the employee or the service provider; 2. advice or criticism about how good somebody's work is. *informacja zwrotna, sprzężenie zwrotne*

Feedstock: raw material supplied to a machine or processing plant from which other products can be made, e.g. polyvinyl chloride and polyethylene are raw chemicals used to produce plastic tiles, mats, fenders, cushions, and traffic cones. *surowce*

Felony: act of committing a serious crime, such as murder. *ciężkie/poważne przestępstwo*

Feminist research: research approach centred around women's lives and opinions, or concerned with gender as a variable. *badania feministyczne*

Fertility: actual production of live offspring; does not include stillbirths, foetal deaths and abortions. *plodność*

FFS: cf. **fee-for-service**.

Fiduciary: related to or founded on trust or confidence; a fiduciary relationship exists where an individual or organisation has an explicit or implicit obligation to act on behalf of another individual's or organisation's interests in matters which affect the other person or organisation. *powierniczy*

Fieldnotes: record or description of thoughts, ideas, observations and quotes from the field. *notatki z badań w terenie*

Field research: research in practice instead of in a laboratory setting. *badania w terenie*

Field survey: planned collection of data "in the field", i.e. usually among non-institutionalised persons in the general population. *badania terenowe/w terenie*

Filling: depositing dirt, mud or other materials into aquatic areas to create more dry land, usually for agricultural or commercial development purposes, often with ruinous ecological consequences. *wypełnienie*

Filter strip: strip or area of vegetation used for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and waste water. *pas filtrujący*

Filtration: treatment process, under the control of qualified operators, for removing solid (particulate) matter from water by means of porous media such as sand or a man-made filter; often used to remove particles that contain pathogens. *filtracja*

Finance: art or science of obtaining and managing funds; directly related to accounting, marketing, and production; constitutes an integral part of management in all three sectors of the economy (i.e. the private, non-profit, and public sectors). *finanse, finansowość*

Financial accounting: standard accounting techniques and how they are used to report to external decision makers (e.g. government); follow legal and generally accepted accounting principles. *rachunkowość finansowa*

Financial equalisation: system of transferring payments sometimes used by social security systems to equalise certain risks between independent individual statutory health insurance funds, e.g. an over-proportionate number of persons with costly illnesses (end-stage renal disease, haemophilia, etc.); a form of institutionalised cross-subsidisation. *wyrównywanie finansowe*

Financial feasibility: projected ability of a provider to pay the capital and operating costs associated with the delivery of a proposed health care service. *wykonalność finansowa*

Financial management: obtaining and management of funds for institutional needs and responsibility for fiscal affairs. *zarządzanie finansami, gospodarka finansowa*

Financial plan: medium- or longer-term support tool for a scheme, covering a three- to five-year period; supports the aims and objectives for the scheme, and ensures that its financial status is secure; requires actuarial projections for the scheme to be drawn up, assessing the likely amount of medical benefit expenditure and expected contributions. *plan finansowy*

Financial resource allocation: any process by which financial resources flow from a third-party payer (e.g. government, insurer, etc.) through the health care organisation to the individual clinical provider. *alokacja zasobów finansowych*

Financing: raising revenue to pay for a good or service; types include: third-party payers, public grants, contracts with managed care, government contracts, direct public/government payment for service, philanthropic grants and payments for service, loans, bonds and self-payment. *finansowanie*

Finished water: water that has passed through a water treatment plant; all the treatment processes are completed or “finished”, ready to be delivered to consumers; also called product water. *woda uzdatniona*

Fire prevention

Fire prevention: precautions designed to avoid an outbreak of fire, reduce the potential for fire to spread, and safeguard persons and property in the event of fire. *zapobieganie pożarom*

Firm: organisation that is responsible for coordinating the transformation of inputs, such as land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship, into final output or outputs. *firma, przedsiębiorstwo*

First aid: immediate care given to a person who is injured or who suddenly becomes ill; may range from disinfecting a cut and applying a bandage to helping someone who is choking or having a heart attack. *pierwsza pomoc, pomoc doraźna*

First draw: water that comes out when a tap in the kitchen or bathroom is first turned on, which is likely to have the highest level of lead contamination from old plumbing solder and pipes. *woda płynąca z kranu tuż po otwarciu*

First fundamental theorem of welfare economics: under specified conditions, competitive markets are Pareto efficient. *podstawowe twierdzenie ekonomii dobrobytu*

First mover: firm that poses a barrier to entry by being the first to introduce a product to a given market; potential competitors must overcome the problem of name recognition (brand loyalty advantage) if they wish to enter the market. *firma korzystająca z pierwszeństwa na rynku*

First-copy costs: costs accrued in order to produce the first unit of a drug or other medical service, but independent of the number of units provided after that, e.g. research and development costs. *koszty pierwszego produktu*

Fiscal policy: use of government spending and taxing for the specific purpose of stabilizing the economy. *polityka fiskalna/podatkowa*

Fish kill: situation where all or nearly all life in a river, lake, or stream dies out. *śnięcie ryb*

Fisher's exact test: statistical significance test for 2x2 tables based on hypergeometric distribution. *dokładny test Fishera*

Fishing expedition: exploratory study to find clues and leads for further study. *poszukiwanie na ślepo*

Fitted value: value of an observation on a response variable that would be predicted by a statistical model. *wartość dopasowana*

Fixed assets: property used by an organisation to produce economic benefit, e.g. premises, equipment, vehicles, etc. *środki trwałe*

Fixed budget: budget that is not adjusted for changes in the volume of services; cf. **flexible budget**. *budżet stały/ustalony*

Fixed (defined) contribution health plan: health insurance plan that involves employers paying a specified amount towards benefits funding for employees regardless of actual benefit price; cf. **variable contribution health plan**. *plan ubezpieczeniowy o stałej wysokości dopłaty pracodawcy*

Fixed cost: cost that does not vary with quantity or volume of output provided, at least in the short run (e.g. rent); cf. **variable cost.** *koszt stały*

Fixed effect: categorical variable where the different levels of the factor are exactly the ones that we wish to draw conclusions about. *efekt stały*

Fixed fee or charge: cf. **co-payment.**

Flammable gas: gas that when mixed with air forms a flammable mixture at ambient temperature and pressure. *gaz łatwopalny*

Flammable liquid: liquid with a flash point below 37.8°C. *ciecz łatwopalna*

Flammable material: material that catches fire readily and burns rapidly; flash point of 38°C or less. *material łatwopalny*

Flammable solid: solid that is liable to cause fires through friction, absorption of moisture, etc., or which can be readily ignited. *łatwopalne ciało stałe*

Flare: device that burns gaseous materials to prevent them from being released into the environment; may operate continuously or intermittently and is usually found on top of a stack. *pochodnia*

Flash point: lowest temperature at which evaporation of a substance produces enough vapour to form an ignitable mixture with air. *temperatura zapłonu*

Flat fee-per-case: fee paid for a client's treatment based on their diagnosis and/or presenting problem; the provider covers all of the services the client requires for a specific period of time; DRGs are examples of flat fees paid by diagnosis. *zryczałtowana opłata za usługę*

Flexible budget: budget that is adjusted for changes in the volume of services; cf. **fixed budget.** *budżet elastyczny*

Flocculation: gathering together of fine particles in water by gentle mixing after the addition of coagulant chemicals to form larger particles. *flokulacja*

Flood plain: mostly level land along rivers and streams that may be submerged by floodwater, e.g. a 100-year flood plain is an area which can be expected to flood once in every 100 years. *równina zalewowa*

Flow (rate): amount viewed over a period of time (e.g. income, annual mortality rate). *szybkość przepływu*

Flowchart: graphical representation of a given process delineating each step; used to show how a process actually functions and where waste and errors enter the process. *diagram sekwencji działań*

Flu: cf. **influenza.**

Flue gas: air coming out of a chimney after combustion in the burner it is venting; can include nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides, water vapour, sulphur oxides, particles and many chemical pollutants. *gazy spalinowe*

Flue gas desulphurisation

Flue gas desulphurisation: technology that employs a sorbent, usually lime or limestone, to remove sulphur dioxide from the gases produced by burning fossil fuels. *odsiarczanie gazów spalinowych*

Fluidised: made to flow like a liquid by injection of water or gas into a mass of solid particles. *material upłynniony*

Flume: natural or man-made channel that diverts water. *rynna, kanał*

Fluoridation: addition of a chemical to increase the concentration of fluoride ions in drinking water to a predetermined optimum limit to reduce the incidence of dental caries (tooth decay) in children. *fluoryzacja*

Fluorides: gaseous, solid, or dissolved compounds containing fluorine that result from industrial processes; excessive amounts in food may lead to **fluorosis**. *fluorki*

Fluorocarbons (FCs): any of a number of organic compounds analogous to hydrocarbons in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by fluorine; found mainly in coolants and some industrial processes; FCs containing chlorine are called **chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)** and are believed to be modifying the ozone layer in the stratosphere, thereby allowing more harmful solar radiation to reach the Earth's surface. *fluorowęglany, węglowodory fluorowane*

Focus group: method used in testing the perception of a target population of an idea by recording the reaction of a sample of eight to ten people, often with similar backgrounds, discussing it with each other. *grupa fokusowa*

Foetal alcohol syndrome (FAS): damage that may be caused to a developing foetus by heavy maternal drinking, characterised by certain physical, mental and emotional effects. *plodowy zespół alkoholowy, zespół alkoholizowanego płodu, zespół alkoholowego uszkodzenia płodu, zespół fetopatii poalkoholowej*

Foetal death rate: number of foetal deaths in a year expressed as a proportion of the total number of births in the same year. *współczynnik umieralności okołoporodowej płodów*

Foetus (fetus): 1. unborn human more than eight weeks after conception; 2. unborn offspring of a mammal. *płód*

Fog: suspended droplets of a liquid produced by condensation or by the breaking up of a liquid, e.g. by splashing or foaming. *mgła*

Fogging: applying a pesticide by rapidly heating the liquid chemical so that it forms very fine droplets that resemble smoke or fog; used to destroy mosquitoes, black flies, and similar pests. *rozpylanie mgły pestycydów*

Follow-up: observation over a period of time of an individual, group, or population whose relevant characteristics have been determined in order to observe changes in health status or health-related variables. *(obserwacja) kontrolna/odległa*

Foodborne disease: disease caused by consuming contaminated food or drink; majority are infectious and are caused by bacteria, viruses, and parasites; other are essentially poisonings caused by toxins, chemicals contaminating the food. All foodborne microbes and toxins enter

the body through the gastrointestinal tract and often causes the first symptoms there, such as nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhoea. *zatrucie pokarmowe*

Food chain: sequence of organisms, each of which uses the next, lower member of the sequence as a food source. *łańcuch pokarmowy*

Follow-up study: study in which individuals or populations are followed to assess the outcome of exposures, procedures, or effects of a characteristic, e.g. incidence of a particular disease. *badanie (typu) follow-up, obserwacja długofalowa*

Force field analysis: tool used to analyse opposing forces involved in causing/resisting any change; shown in balance sheet format with forces that will help (driving forces) listed on the left and forces that hinder (restraining forces) listed on the right. *analiza pola sił, analiza czynników przeciwnych*

Force of infection: per capita rate at which susceptibles are infected. *wskaźnik siły zakażenia*

Forecasting: method of estimating what may happen in the future that relies on extrapolation of existing trends. *przewidywanie*

Forensic: connected with scientific tests used by the police in the process of trying to solve a crime. *dotyczący ekspertyz sądowych*

Formatting and protocol standards: data exchange standards needed between CPR systems as well as CPT and other provider systems, to ensure uniformity in methods for data collection, data storage and data presentation. *standardy formatowania i przesyłania danych*

Formulary: list of approved drugs for reimbursement, with all non-approved drugs paid at a lesser rate or not at all; cf. **essential drugs**. *receptariusz*

For-profit organisation: organisation operating with the aim of making a profit from its activities. *organizacja dochodowa/nastawiona na zysk*

Fossil fuel: fuel derived from ancient organic remains, e.g. peat, coal, crude oil, and natural gas. *paliwo kopalne*

Foster: 1. to encourage somebody/something to develop; *promować, rozwijać* 2. bring up a child that is not one's own by birth. *wziąć na wychowanie*

Foster home care: private families who care for neglected children or patients unable to care for themselves. *opieka nad dziećmi w rodzinie zastępczej*

F-ratio: ratio of two (independent) mean squares; the denominator is usually (but not always) the residual mean square; *F-ratio* is typically used as a test statistic for the null hypothesis that the source of variation corresponding to the numerator in fact has no effect. *iloraz F*

Fraud: intentional distortion of fact that can result in criminal prosecution, civil liability and administrative sanctions. *oszustwo*

Free choice of provider: situation in which patients can choose the provider/supplier of care they prefer, without restriction. *wolny/swobodny wybór dostawcy usług*

Freedom of choice

Freedom of choice: benefits option for health maintenance organizations or other pre-paid organisation where plan members can select the provider of choice; benefits are not limited to established panel of physicians. *swoboda wyboru*

Free-rider problem: situation that exists when persons can benefit from a health care system without contributing to it; cf. **moral hazard 1**, **tragedy of the commons**. *efekt gapowicza*

Freezing point: temperature at which a liquid becomes a solid, at normal atmospheric pressure. *temperatura krzepnięcia*

Frequency: number of cases of treatment or (defined) units of care per insured or protected person in a given category of services within a defined period of time. *liczebność*

Frequency distribution: complete summary of frequencies of the values or categories of a variable; often displayed in a two-column table: the left-hand column lists the individual values or categories, the right column indicates the number of observations in each category. *rozkład liczebności*

Frequency polygon: graph of a frequency distribution with values of the variable on the x-axis and the number of observations on the y-axis; data points are plotted at the midpoints of the intervals and are connected with a straight line. *wielokąt liczebności*

Frequency table: table that usually shows number of times each data value occurs, percentage, cumulative frequency and cumulative percentage of occurrences. *tabela liczebności*

Fresh water: water that generally contains less than 1000 mg/l of dissolved solids. *woda słodka*

Friable: capable of being crumbled or pulverised by hand pressure. *kruchy*

Frictional costs: costs incurred as a result of a transaction, e.g. administrative costs of providing unemployment insurance or inefficiencies associated with use of replacement labour. *koszty frykcyjne*

Friedman's test: nonparametric significance test for testing the null hypothesis that all of several treatments given to the same subjects have the same distribution of responses; non-parametric equivalent of repeated measurements analysis of variance. *test Friedmana*

Frontier analysis: statistical analysis of company efficiency that tries to identify the best possible production practice and interprets inefficiency as a departure from the best possible production practice (or frontier). *(stochastyczna) analiza graniczna*

FTE: cf. **full time equivalent**.

Fuel efficiency: proportion of the energy released on combustion of a fuel that is converted into useful energy. *wydajność energetyczna, efektywność wykorzystania paliwa*

Fugitive emissions: air pollutants released to the air other than those from stacks or vents; typically small releases from leaks in plant equipment. *emisje lotne*

Full economic evaluation: study in which a comparison of two or more treatments or care alternatives is undertaken and in which both the costs and outcomes of the alternatives are

examined; cf. **cost-benefit analysis**, **cost-effectiveness analysis**, **cost-utility analysis**. *pełna ocena ekonomiczna*

Full time equivalent (FTE): measure of the quantity of labour used. *etat przeliczeniowy, pełny wymiar godzin*

Full-time student: dependent claiming status as a full-time student; must be enrolled in an accredited institution of higher learning, such as a college, university, nursing school, or trade school, and must be considered full-time as defined by the institution in which the dependent is enrolled; the status continues during regularly scheduled school vacation periods; and absence from class in which enrolled for up to four months due to a physical or mental disability. *studiujący w pełnym wymiarze godzin, student studiów dziennych*

Fully absorbed costs: includes all direct and indirect costs and overheads; a cost object that is fully costed is said to be one that has had all of these costs identified, attributed, or allocated to that cost object. *koszty całkowite*

Fumigant: pesticide vaporised to kill pests; used in buildings and greenhouses. *fumigant*

Function: 1. profession or place within an organisation; 2. mathematical expression that establishes a relationship between the value of a dependent variable and a set of values for the independent variables. *funkcja*

Functional status: individual's effective performance of, or ability to perform, roles, tasks, or activities, e.g. work, play, maintain the house; often divided into physical, emotional, mental, and social domains, although finer distinctions are possible. *funkcjonowanie*

Fund accounting: system of fund accounting reports on individual funds, using cash, accrual or commitment accounting (or a combination thereof). *sprawozdawczość rachunkowa w zakresie wykorzystania funduszy*

Fundamental theorem of exchange: any voluntary exchange between persons must make both of them better off since they willingly agreed to trade. *podstawowe twierdzenie wymiany*

Funder: entity responsible for funding health and disability support services, e.g. government, private or public insurance, provider, etc. *instytucja finansująca*

Fundholding: system of payment for medical care that has the following characteristics: financial resources for health care are allocated on a per capita basis; financial resources are held in a fund and the general practitioner is usually the decision-maker for allocating the funds. *dysponowanie środkami na opiekę zdrowotną (np. przez lekarza rodzinnego)*

Funding level: amount of revenue required to finance a medical care programme. *poziom finansowania*

Funding method: system for employers to pay for a health benefit plan. *sposób finansowania*

Funding: providing health care organizations with the financial resources required to carry out a general range of health-related activities. *finansowanie*

Fungi

Fungi: aerobic, multicellular, non-photosynthetic, heterotrophic micro-organisms; include mushrooms, yeast, moulds, and smuts; most are saprophytes, obtaining their nourishment from dead organic matter. *grzyby*

Fungicide: pesticide used to control or destroy fungi on food or grain crops. *fungicyd, środek grzybobójczy*

Fungistat: chemical that keeps fungi from growing. *fungistat, środek grzybostatyczny*

Furrow irrigation: irrigation method in which water travels through the field by means of small channels between each row or groups of rows. *nawadnianie bruzdowe*

Gag rules: rules that prohibit a physician in a managed-care plan from discussing alternative treatment options not covered by the health insurance plan, providing information on the limitations of the plan, and commenting negatively about the plan to patients. *ograniczenie swobody udzielania informacji*

Galbraith effect: effect of advertising on market demand for the product. *wpływ reklamy na popyt*

Galvanisation: process of coating a metal with zinc. *galwanizacja*

Galvanise: to coat a metal (especially iron or steel) with zinc. *galwanizować*

Game theory: model that analyses economic behaviour as a series of strategic moves and countermoves by rival agents. *teoria gier*

Gamma radiation: short-wavelength electromagnetic radiation of nuclear origin that has no mass or charge; due to its short wavelength (high energy), gamma radiation can cause ionisation. *promieniowanie gamma*

Gantt chart: bar diagram showing main activities of a work plan in relation to time and the person responsible for carrying them out; often includes a list of resources that will be necessary to carry out the activities. *diagram Gantta*

Gas chromatograph (mass spectrometer): highly sophisticated instrument that identifies the molecular composition and concentrations of various chemicals in water and soil samples. *chromatograf gazowy, spektrometr masowy*

Gasification: conversion of solid material such as coal into a gas for use as a fuel. *zgazowanie*

Gasohol: mixture of petrol and ethanol derived from fermented agricultural products containing at least nine percent ethanol; its emissions contain less carbon monoxide than those from petrol. *mieszanka etanolu i benzyny*

Gastroenteritis: general name for infections of digestive tract, also incorrectly called **stomach flu**; symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, usually lasts up to three days. *zapalenie żołądka i jelit*

Gatekeeper: 1. primary care physician or other person or agency, responsible for determining when and what services a patient can access. *podmiot (lekarz) odpowiedzialny za wpuszczenie pacjenta do systemu* 2. person who has the authority to allow or prevent people from accessing a place or service. *strażnik systemu, osoba broniąca dostępu*

Gatekeeping: process by which a primary care physician or other person or agency directly provides primary care and coordinates all diagnostic testing and specialty referrals required for a patient's medical care. *gatekeeping, metoda kontroli wejścia do systemu*

Gaussian distribution: cf. **normal distribution**.

GBV: cf. **gender-based violence**.

GDP: cf. **Gross Domestic Product**.

GEENET: cf. **Global Environmental Epidemiology Network**.

Gender: being a man or a woman in the entirety of social and biological dimensions. *pleć*

Gender-based violence: any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. *przemoc związana z płcią*

Gender identity: self-concept of a person as being male or female. *identyfikacja/tożsamość płciowa*

Gender roles: expectations regarding the proper behaviour, attitudes, and activities of males and females. *role uwarunkowane płcią*

Gene: region on a DNA strand responsible for the development of a particular feature or features in a mature organism. *gen*

Gene therapy: introduction of new genes into cells for the purpose of treating disease by restoring or adding gene expression. *terapia genowa*

Gene transfer: transfer of genetic information from one organism to another by artificial means in order to create new organisms with desired characteristics. *transfer genów*

General (medical) practitioner (GP): general doctor or family doctor who is the first point of contact with the health services in non-emergency situations; cf. **physician**. *lekarz pierwszego kontaktu, lekarz rodzinny, lekarz podstawowej opieki medycznej*

General practice: form of practice in which physicians without specialty training provide a wide range of primary health care services to patients. *przychodnia ogólna*

General medical services: services provided by family doctors (GPs) and their staff; include: child health surveillance, contraceptives, maternity medical services, and minor surgery. *ogólne usługi zdrowotne*

Generalist: physician who provides comprehensive and continuous services, and who makes decisions about treatment for patients presenting with undifferentiated symptoms; usually family practitioners, general internists, and general paediatricians. *lekarz ogólny*

Generalizability (also external validity): extent to which a theory grounded in the data or the findings of a study apply to other settings or population groups. *uogólnialność*

Generic medicines: medicines identical in chemical composition to a brand name pharmaceutical preparation, but produced by competitors after the original firm's patent expires; cf. **brand**. *leki generyczne*

Genetic engineering: process of inserting new genetic information into existing cells in order to modify an organism for the purpose of changing particular characteristics; e.g. production of insulin by GM bacteria; also called **genetic modification (GM)**. *inżynieria genetyczna*

Genetic epidemiology: science that deals with the aetiology, distribution and control of disease in groups of relatives, and with inherited causes of disease in populations. *epidemiologia genetyczna*

Genetic privacy: protection of genetic information about an individual, family, or population group, from unauthorized disclosure. *ochrona informacji genetycznych*

Genomics: study of genomes, which includes gene mapping, gene sequencing, and gene function. *genomika*

Genotoxicity: diverse effects of a chemical on the genetic code, producing effects that may become apparent in the next or subsequent generations. *genotoksyczność*

Geographic information system (GIS): computer system designed for storing, manipulating, analysing, and displaying data in a geographical context. *geograficzny system informacyjny*

Geological log: detailed description of all underground features discovered during the drilling of a well (depth, thickness and type of formations). *opis cech geologicznych*

Geriatric: concerned with the provision of health services to the elderly. *geriatryczny*

Geriatric assessment: evaluation of the level of physical, physiological, or mental functioning in the older population group. *ocena funkcjonowania osoby w podeszłym wieku*

Giardia lamblia: flagellate protozoan which is shed during its cyst stage into the faeces of man and animals; when water containing these cysts is ingested, the protozoan causes a severe gastrointestinal disease called giardiasis. *Giardia lamblia (ogoniatek jelitowy)*

Gillick competence: situation when a minor (less than 16 years old) is considered to be sufficiently informed and mature to make decisions for themselves, e.g. consent to a treatment. *możliwość decydowania przez nieletniego o opiece lekarskiej*

Gini coefficient: measure of inequality in incomes calculated as the area between the Lorenz curve (cf.) and the diagonal as a proportion of the total area under the diagonal; varies from 0 (complete equality) to 1 (all income is held by one person); cf. **concentration coefficient**. *wskaźnik Giniego (nierówności społecznej)*

GIS: cf. **geographic information system**.

Glandular fever: common acute infectious disease caused by Epstein-Barr virus, usually affects young people; symptoms include fever, swollen lymph nodes, sore throat, and lymphocyte abnormalities, also called **mononucleosis**, **Pfeiffer's disease**. *mononukleoza zakaźna, choroba Pfeiffera*

Glare

Glare: bright light that interferes with a person's ability to see; causes discomfort and can lead to eyestrain and headaches. *ośnienie*

Glasgow outcome scale: scale to assess the outcome of serious cranio-cerebral injuries; based on the level of regained social functioning. *skala Glasgow*

Glass ceiling: barrier to advancement within an organisation experienced by members of certain groups because of prejudice or so-called corporate culture. *szklany sufit/pułap (niewidzialna bariera awansu)*

Global budget: aggregate cash sum fixed in advance, intended to cover the total cost of a service, usually for one year ahead; cf. **budget**. *budżet globalny*

Global budgeting, global budgets: limits placed on individual categories of health spending; usually means limits placed on: a. employers' spending on salaries; b. individuals' expenditures for insurance based on income; c. institutional budgets' "core spending", and d. personal out-of-pocket expenditure; cf. **spending caps, spending targets**. *budżetowanie globalne*

Global Environmental Epidemiology Network: worldwide network of environmental epidemiologist coordinated by World Health Organization. *Globalna Sieć Epidemiologii Środowiskowej*

Global fee: total charge for a specific set of services, e.g. obstetrical services that include prenatal, delivery and post-natal care; outliers and carve-outs usually are not included in the global negotiated rates. *opłata całkowita*

Global pricing arrangements: all-inclusive payment arrangement that combines costs into one charge which includes all costs for hospitalisation and physician fees. *opłata pełna*

Global warming: sustained increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere; over time it may be sufficient to cause climatic change, including raising sea levels, altering precipitation patterns and changing water supplies and crop yields. *globalne ocieplenie*

GNP: cf. **gross national product**.

Goal: 1. general aim towards which to strive; 2. statement of a desired future state, condition, or purpose; goals usually are long-range; cf. **objective**. *cel (długoterminowy)*

Gold standard: method, procedure, or measurement that is widely accepted as being the best available. *złoty standard*

Gonorrhoea (gonorrhea): common sexually transmitted disease caused by gonococcal bacteria, affects the mucous membrane of the genital and urinary tracts; symptoms include purulent discharge and painful or difficult urination (sometimes women have no symptoms). Infection with gonorrhea increases the risk of passing on or becoming infected with HIV. *rzeżączka*

Goods: tangible economic products that contribute to the satisfaction of demand: a. **merit goods** *dobra społecznie pożądane* – provided to the public by political decision; the goods are not necessarily demanded by the public, or demanded in the provided amount, but in the

view of politicians, the public ought to have them in its own (but unrecognised) interest; b. **superior goods** (also normal goods or luxury goods) *dobry wyższego rzędu* – goods and services for which demand increases as income increases; c. **inferior goods** (also necessities) *dobry niższego rzędu* – goods and services for which demand decreases as income increases. *dobry*

Goodness of fit test: statistical significant test to compare whether one model fits data better than the alternative model. *test dobroci dopasowania*

Governance: act or manner of conducting the policy and affairs of an organisation; cf. **management**. *rządy, rządzenie*

Government transfers: payments made directly to certain citizens or organizations for which no good or service is received in return at that time; usually financed by taxes. *dotacje rządowe*

GP: cf. **general (medical) practitioner**.

Grace period: period past the due date of a premium during which coverage may not be cancelled. *karencja*

Gradient: change in a property over a certain distance, e.g. lead can accumulate in surface soil near a road due to vehicle exhaust and, as one moves away from the road, the amount of lead in the surface soil decreases. *gradient*

Grain loading: rate at which particles are emitted from a pollution source; measured by the number of grains per cubic metre of gas emitted. *wskaźnik emisji zanieczyszczeń*

Gram(me): unit of mass equivalent to one millilitre of water at 4 degrees Celsius. *gram*

Grandfathering: allowing those who are already in practice to continue even if they do not meet new standards. *przyznawanie praw na podstawie zaszczości historycznych*

Graph: way to show quantitative data visually, using a system of coordinates. *wykres*

Grassed waterway: natural or constructed watercourse shaped and seeded with suitable vegetation for the disposal of runoff water without erosion. *roślinność ochronna cieków wodnych*

Gravidity: number of pregnancies, complete or incomplete, experienced by a female. *ciąża*

Greenhouse effect: 1. warming of Earth's atmosphere attributed to a build-up of carbon dioxide or other gases; 2. process in which heat energy reflected from the Earth is absorbed by gases such as carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), methane, and water vapour, trapping the warmth. *efekt cieplarniany*

Gray literature: research reports not found in traditional peer-reviewed publications, e.g.: government agency monographs, symposium proceedings, and unpublished company reports. *szara literatura*

Grey water: domestic wastewater that consists of wash water from kitchen, bathroom, and laundry sinks, tubs, and washers. *ścieki domowe*

Grievance procedure: procedure stipulated by the health plan for resolving health plan or provider complaints. *procedura rozpoznawania skarg*

Gross domestic product GDP): market monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time. *produkt krajowy brutto*

Gross employment cost: total cost of employing an individual i.e. gross salary plus National Insurance and pension scheme. *koszty zatrudnienia brutto*

Gross national product (GNP): measure of the incomes of residents of a country, including income received from abroad and subtracting similar payments made abroad. *produkt narodowy brutto/całkowity*

Grounded theory: qualitative research strategy based on symbolic interactionism, theory generation, inductive way of investigation using everyday behaviours or every day patterns; the theory is formed through multiple stages of data collection and revised by comparing data with the emerging categories. *teoria ugruntowana*

Ground water: supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs. *wody podziemne*

Ground water discharge: ground water contaminated by landfill leachate, deep well injection of hazardous wastes, septic tanks etc. entering near coastal waters. *dopływ podziemny zanieczyszczeń*

Group: collection of individuals in which there are: a. interaction among members, b. perception of membership, c. shared goals and norms, and d. fate interdependence. *grupa*

Group contract: health insurance contract between an employer and a health plan, where the employer or other entity, purchases health care for groups of individuals. *umowa ubezpieczeniowa grupowa/zbiorowa*

Group insurance: any insurance policy or health services contract by which groups of employees (and often their dependants) are covered under a single policy or contract, issued by their employer or other group entity. *ubezpieczenie grupowe/zbiorowe*

Group model: HMO organisation in which the insurer contracts with group practices to provide care. *grupowy model opieki zdrowotnej*

Group practice: formal association of three or more physicians or other health professionals providing health services. Income from the practice is pooled and redistributed to the members of the group according to some prearranged plan (often, but not necessarily, through partnership). *praktyka grupowa*

Group structure: regular, stable patterns of behaviour that evolve in a group. *struktura grupy*

Growth rate of population: measure of population growth comprising addition of newborns to the population and subtraction of deaths. *współczynnik przyrostu naturalnego*

Guaranteed issue: requirement that each insurer and health plan accept everyone who applies for coverage and guarantee the renewal of that coverage as long as the applicant pays the premium. *gwarancja objęcia ubezpieczeniem, przymus kontraktowania*

Guardian: individual with the right and duty to protect the person, property, or rights of someone who is not mentally capable or is otherwise unable to manage his or her own affairs. *opiekun (prawny)*

Guarding: use of any device or combination of devices designed to keep any part of a worker's body out of the danger zone of a machine during its operation; usually involves guarding the point of operation, guarding power transmission components by fixed enclosures, and/or protecting the operator and nearby workers from flying fragments. *ochrona, osłona*

Guidelines: 1. rules or instructions describing how to do something, usually given by an authority; 2. sets of steps which can be taken in performing a task or implementing a policy; cf. **clinical guidelines.** *wytyczne, zalecenia*

Gully erosion: severe erosion in which trenches are cut to a depth greater than 30 centimetres. *erozja wąwozowa*

H

Habitat: place where a population (e.g. human, animal, plant, micro-organism) lives and its surroundings, both living and non-living. *habitat, siedlisko*

Haddon matrix: nine-cell matrix used by public health workers to determine where best to apply strategies to prevent or control injuries; accidents are divided into three phases: **pre-event phase** (factors that determine whether an accident occurs) the **event itself**, and the **post-event phase** (everything that determines the consequences of the injuries received). Factors operating in all three phases are the humans involved, the equipment they are using or with which they come in contact, and the environment in which the equipment is operated. *macierz Haddona*

Haemorrhage (hemorrhage): massive bleeding or loss of blood. *krwotok*

Hailstorm: natural disaster where a thunderstorm produces a numerous amount of hailstones that damage the location in which they fall. *burza gradowa*

Half-life: 1. time required for a pollutant to lose half its effect on the environment, e.g. the biochemical half-life of DDT in the environment is 15 years; *okres półtrwania* 2. time required for half of the atoms of a radioactive element to undergo self-transmutation or decay; *okres połowicznego rozpadu* 3. time required for the elimination of one half a total dose from the body. *półtrwanie*

Halogen: one of the chemical elements fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine or astatine. *halogen, fluorowec*

Handicapped: any person who has a physical or mental impairment or disability that significantly limits ones capacity to function, has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment; cf. **physical disadvantage**. *niepełnosprawny, upośledzony*

Hard water: alkaline water containing dissolved salts that interfere with some industrial processes and prevent soap from lathering. *woda twarda*

Harm reduction: policy approach that accepts certain drug use and other risk taking behaviours such as injecting; the aim is to reduce associated public health risks, e.g. through supplying sterile needles or pharmaceutical supplies of the same or a similar medicine. *redukcja/ograniczanie szkód*

Hazard: potential of a machine, equipment, process, material or physical factor in the environment to cause harm to people, or damage to property or the environment; cf. **risk**. *hazard, zagrożenie, niebezpieczeństwo*

Hazard assessment: hazard identification and establishment of response relationships for observed adverse effects in the specified (eco)toxicological endpoints. *ocena ryzyka/hazardu*

Hazard evaluation: component of risk assessment that involves gathering and evaluating data on the types of health injury or disease (e.g. cancer) that may be produced by a chemical and on the conditions of exposure under which injury or disease is produced. *ocena/oszacowanie ryzyka/hazardu*

Hazard function: instantaneous likelihood of dying at a particular time, from which survival probabilities and survival curves are derived. *funkcja hazardu*

Hazard identification: identifying the agent responsible for the health problem, its adverse effects, the target population, and the conditions of exposure. *identyfikacja zagrożeń*

Hazard surveillance: assessment of the occurrence of distribution of, and the trends in levels of hazards (toxic chemical agents, physical agents, biomechanical stressors as well as biological agents) responsible for disease and injury. *monitorowanie zagrożeń*

Hazard warning: words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof appearing on a label or other appropriate form of warning which convey the specific physical or health hazard(s), including target organ effects, of the chemical(s) in the container(s). *ostrzeżenie przed zagrożeniem*

Hazardous substance: any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment; typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive. *substancja niebezpieczna/zagrażająca*

Hazardous waste: waste exhibiting any of the following characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or EP-toxicity. *odpady niebezpieczne*

Health: 1. state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity; 2. means to an end which can be expressed in functional terms as a resource that permits people to lead an individually, socially and economically productive life; a resource for everyday life, not the object of living. *zdrowie*

Health (care) policy: formal statement or procedure within institutions (notably government) which defines priorities and the parameters for action in response to health needs, available resources and other political pressures. *polityka zdrowotna*

Health advisory level: non-regulatory health-based reference level of chemical traces (usually in ppm) in drinking water at which there are no adverse health risks when ingested over various periods of time; established for one day, 10 days, long term and lifetime exposure periods; contain a large margin of safety. *poziom obojętny dla zdrowia*

Health alliance: public agency that uses its monopsony (cf.) power to negotiate competitive prices for health insurance from the private insurance market; cf. **managed competition**. *agencja rządowa negocjująca warunki kontraktów w imieniu prywatnych ubezpieczycieli*

Health and health status: measures of the physical and emotional well-being of an individual or a defined population; cf. **morbidity rate**, **mortality rate**. *zdrowie i stan zdrowia*

Health and safety policy: statement of objectives and a commitment to plan for coordinated action in the area of health and safety; cf. **health and safety programme**. *polityka w zakresie zdrowia i bezpieczeństwa*

Health and safety programme: systematic combination of activities, procedures, and facilities designed to ensure and maintain a safe and healthy workplace. *program w zakresie bezpieczeństwa i higieny pracy*

Health and sanitation services: all services (public and private, for-profit or non-profit) related to preventive or curative health care. *usługi medyczne i sanitarne*

Health assessment: process of collecting, analysing, and disseminating information on health status, personal health problems, population groups at greatest risk, availability and quality of services, resource availability, and concerns of individuals. *ocena stanu zdrowia*

Health behaviour: combination of knowledge, practices, and attitudes that together contribute to motivate the actions we take regarding health. *zachowanie zdrowotne*

Health belief model: paradigm used to predict and explain health behaviour, based on value-expectancy theory. *model przekonań zdrowotnych*

Health benefit: one that is recognised as providing a gain in terms of reduced costs or increased health. *korzyść zdrowotna*

Health benefits package: services and products offered by a health plan. *pakiet/koszyk świadczeń zdrowotnych*

Health care: care, services, and supplies related to the health of an individual; includes, among others: preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance, or palliative care, counselling; sale and dispensing of prescription medicines or devices. *opieka zdrowotna, ochrona zdrowia*

Health care costs: actual costs of providing services related to the delivery of health care, including the costs of procedures, therapies, and medications; differs from **health expenditures**, which refer to the amount of money paid for the services, and from **fees**, which refer to the amounts charged, regardless of cost. *koszty opieki zdrowotnej*

Health care decision counselling: services that help individuals weigh the benefits, risks and costs of medical tests and treatments, sometimes provided by insurance companies or employers in order to help individuals make more informed choices about their health and medical care needs, and to help them make decisions that are right for the individual's unique set of circumstances; cf. **case management**. *pomoc w podejmowaniu decyzji w zakresie leczenia*

Health care delivery system: way in which health care is actually delivered in a given country or region (who produces which services for whom and for how much?); defines how the health care infrastructure (cf.) is equipped, how work and responsibilities within the infrastructure are shared, and how medicine is practised in a given country or region. *system świadczenia usług zdrowotnych*

Health care infrastructure: collection and structure of all physical health care facilities (health centres, hospitals, pharmacies, dispensaries, medical schools, etc.) and operating

workforce (doctors, nurses, midwives and other health care workers). *infrastruktura ochrony zdrowia*

Health care operations: institutional activities necessary to maintain and monitor the operations of health care system. *administracja systemu ochrony zdrowia*

Health care paraprofessional: home health aides, certified nurses aides, and personal care attendants who provide direct care and personal support services in hospitals, nursing homes, other institutions, as well as home-based care to the disabled, aged, and infirm. *pomocniczy personel medyczny*

Health care plan: 1. system of payment for health care services; *ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*
2. system of organisation and delivery of health care, e.g. Health Maintenance Organization or preferred providers; often used to distinguish managed care or integrated service benefits from fee-for-service coverage. *plan ubezpieczeniowy*

Health care policy: formal statement or procedure within institutions (notably government) that defines priorities and the parameters for action in response to health needs, available resources and other political pressures. *polityka zdrowotna*

Health care provider: individual or institution that provides medical services, e.g. a physician, hospital, laboratory, **not** an insurance company. *dostawca usług zdrowotnych*

Health Care Proxy: (US) someone trustworthy, e.g. a family member or close friend appointed as a Health Care Agent to decide about treatment if a patient loses the ability to decide for him/herself. *pełnomocnik do spraw opieki zdrowotnej*

Health care rationing: planning for the fair allocation, apportionment, or distribution of available health resources. *reglamentacja opieki zdrowotnej, racjonowanie opieki zdrowotnej*

Health care reform: efforts to create a new system of providing and paying for health care coverage; should contain three key elements: a. a package of basic health insurance benefits for everyone, also called **universal coverage**; b. controls on the costs of health services; c. quality controls so that people receive appropriate and effective care. *reforma (systemu) opieki zdrowotnej, reforma służby zdrowia*

Health care sector: economic sector concerned with the provision, distribution, and consumption of health care services and related products. *sektor ochrony zdrowia, sektor zdrowotny*

Health care system: formal structure for the provision of medical services to a given population; its finance, management, scope and content are defined by law and regulations; cf. **health system, Beveridge/Bismarckian/Semashko system, social health insurance, contract/integrated model**. *system opieki zdrowotnej, system zdrowotny*

Health care utilisation: cf. **utilisation**.

Health-care waste: all the waste generated by health-care establishments, research facilities, and laboratories. In addition, includes the waste originating from “minor” or “scattered” sources – such as that produced in the course of health care undertaken in the home (dialysis, insulin injections, etc.) *odpady medyczne*

Health centre: facility that provides (ambulatory) medical and sanitary services to a specific group in a population. *ośrodek zdrowia*

Health coaching: coaching approach to health education and promotion, with the aim of improving well-being, encouraging healthy behaviour and helping people to achieve their health related goals. *trening zdrowotny*

Health communication: key strategy to inform the public about health concerns and to maintain important health issues on the public agenda; includes use of mass and multi media and other technological innovations to disseminate useful health information to the public. *przekazywanie informacji dotyczących zdrowia i zagrożeń zdrowotnych*

Health concept (s): generic element(s) of health status, also called domains, attributes or dimensions; sometimes used to describe the broadest conceptual level in hierarchical conceptualisation of health status. *zdrowie jako pojęcie*

Health development: process of continuous, progressive improvement of the health status of a population. *postęp w dziedzinie zdrowia populacji*

Health economic analysis: systematic examination of the cost of health care, usually taking the form of either a cost-effectiveness analysis or a cost-consequence analysis. *analiza ekonomiczna zdrowia*

Health economics: study of how scarce resources are allocated among alternative uses for the care of sickness and the promotion, maintenance and improvement of health, including the study of how health care and health-related services, their costs and benefits, and health itself are distributed among individuals and groups in society; cf. **economics**. *ekonomika zdrowia*

Health education: planned and managed process of investing in education to achieve improvement in health of a population. *edukacja zdrowotna, edukacja prozdrowotna, oświata zdrowotna*

Health effect: 1. specific outputs and outcomes resulting from a health programme; 2. specific damage to health that an environmental hazard can cause in an individual person; often the same hazard can cause a range of different effects of different severity. *efekt zdrowotny*

Health enhancement strategies: all strategies used to enhance the health of individuals thereby impacting the use of employee health benefits; include early detection, health promotion, utilisation controls and disability management. *strategie poprawy stanu zdrowia*

Health environment: structures, systems and conditions that affect our health directly or indirectly at a number of levels (e.g. organizational, community, regional, national, and international). *środowisko zdrowotne*

Health event record: voluntary record of names, addresses and symptoms of people who believe they may have been affected by an emergency incident. *rejestr zdarzeń zdrowotnych*

Health expectancy: measure of the proportion of expected life span estimated to be healthful and fulfilling, or free of illness, disease and disability according to social norms and perceptions and professional standards. *oczekiwana długość trwania zdrowego życia*

Health expenditure: amounts spent by individuals, groups, nations, or private or public organisations for total health care and/or its various components; may or may not be equivalent to the actual costs (**health care costs**) and may or may not be shared among the patient, insurers, and/or employers. *wydatki na zdrowie, wydatki na ochronę zdrowia*

Health field concept: model of health that involves four components: human biology, lifestyles, environment and organisation of medical care; in spite of the novel character of the model there is criticism, no attempt is made to clarify the interrelations of the different components and their relative weight. *model pól zdrowotnych/zdrowia*

Health financing: system of fund generation, fund expenditures, and flow of funds used to support the health care delivery system. *finansowanie zdrowia*

Health for all policy: attainment by all people of the world of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life. *polityka zdrowia dla wszystkich*

Health gain: increase in the measured health of an individual or population, including length and quality of life. *pozytywny efekt zdrowotny, korzyść zdrowotna*

Health goal: summary of health outcomes that, in the light of existing knowledge and resources, a country or community might hope to achieve in a defined time period. *cel zdrowotny*

Health impact: (positive) effect that contributes to good health or to improving health; (negative) effect that causes or contributes to ill health. *wpływ na zdrowie, efekt zdrowotny*

Health impact assessment (HIA): determines how a proposal will affect health; can be used as a practical way to influence decision makers; involves: developing screening criteria to select policies or projects for assessment; profiling the areas and communities affected; applying a pre-defined model of health to predict potential impacts; evaluating the options and making recommendations for action. *ocena wpływu na zdrowie*

Health indicator: characteristic of an individual, population, or environment which is subject to measurement (directly or indirectly) and can be used to describe one or more aspects of the health of an individual or population (quality, quantity and time). *wskaźnik zdrowotny*

Health inequality: gap in health status and in access to health services between different social classes and ethnic groups and between populations in different geographical areas. *nierówność zdrowotna*

Health informatics: expertise, skills and tools that enable the sharing and use of information to deliver healthcare and promote health; cf. **informatics**. *informatyka zdrowotna*

Health information: information in any form (oral, written or otherwise) that relates to the past, present or future physical or mental health of an individual; protected by confidentiality laws and by privacy rules. *informacje zdrowotne*

Health information system: combination of health statistics from various sources, used to derive information about health status, health care, provision and use of services, and impact on health. *system informacji zdrowotnej*

Health insurance

Health insurance: financial protection against the health care costs of the insured person; may be obtained in a group or individual policy; usually includes insurance for losses from accident, medical expense, disability, or accidental death and dismemberment. *ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

Health insurance fund: cf. **health insurance, sickness fund**.

Health literacy: cognitive and social skills that determine the motivation and ability of individuals to gain access to, understand and use information in ways which promote and maintain good health. *znajomość problemów zdrowotnych*

Health maintenance organisation (HMO): (US) organisation that contracts to provide comprehensive medical services (not patient reimbursement) for a specified fee each month; individuals or their employers pay a fixed monthly fee for services instead of a separate charge for each visit or service provided by physicians contracted by the HMO. *organizacja do spraw utrzymania zdrowia*

Health monitoring: detection of early biological effects of interactions between chemical and tissue; based on fluids such as blood and urine, or on tissue. *monitorowanie wpływu na zdrowie*

Health outcome: changes in health status (mortality and morbidity) that result from the provision of health (or other) services; also called **clinical outcome**. *wynik zdrowotny*

Health personnel: all persons working in the provision of health services, whether as individual practitioners or employees of health institutions and programmes, whether or not professionally trained, and whether or not subject to public regulation. *personel opieki zdrowotnej*

Health physicist: professional with detailed knowledge and experience in radiation safety matters; usually oversees compliance with radiation regulations concerning personal and environmental radiation monitoring, inspection and record keeping, and instrument calibration. *specjalista do spraw bezpieczeństwa radiologicznego*

Health plan: public or private scheme of health care coverage, including, e.g. national health systems, sickness fund schemes, and private health insurance schemes. *ubezpieczeniowy plan zdrowotny*

Health planning: planning for needed health and/or welfare services and facilities. *planowanie zdrowia i opieki społecznej*

Health policy: formal statement or procedure within institutions (notably government) that defines priorities and the parameters for action in response to health needs, available resources and other political pressures. *polityka zdrowotna*

Health problem: diseases or other conditions or circumstances affecting identified as requiring intervention. *problem zdrowotny, dolegliwość*

Health professional (health worker): individual employed in organised health care services; covers workers from a wide range of backgrounds, but usually used to describe those who have had formal training in health studies and whose work directly concerns the theory

and/or practice of health care or preventive health, as opposed to support personnel, e.g. doctors, nurses, social workers, health educators, physiotherapists. *pracownik ochrony zdrowia*

Health promoting hospital: one that not only provides high quality comprehensive medical and nursing services, but is also involved in health promotion, develops a health-promoting organizational structure and culture, including active, participatory roles for patients and all members of staff, develops itself into a health promoting physical environment, and actively cooperates with its community. *szpital promujący zdrowie*

Health promoting school: school constantly strengthening its capacity as healthy settings for living, learning and working. *szkoła promująca zdrowie*

Health promotion: all programmes designed to enhance the level of awareness and self-responsibility of employees in order to increase or maintain an individual's health status and thereby reduce the incidence of illness and injury. *promocja zdrowia*

Health promotion evaluation: assessment of the extent to which health promotion actions achieve a desired outcome. *ocena promocji zdrowia*

Health promotion outcomes: changes to personal characteristics and skills, and/or social norms and actions, and/or organizational practices and public policies attributable to a health promotion activity. *wyniki działań z zakresu promocji zdrowia*

Health protection: activities that protect health, identify and manage risk, and prevent ill health; measures include: communicable disease control, control of environmental hazards to health, management of public health emergencies, and population immunisation and screening programmes. *ochrona zdrowia*

Health recovery management: disability management which focuses on prevention as well as proactive rehabilitation and return to work efforts. *planowanie procesu powrotu do zdrowia*

Health research: research into all aspects of health, the factors affecting it, and ways of promoting, protecting and improving it. *badania dotyczące zdrowia, zdrowotne*

Health resources: means available for the operation of health systems, including human resources, facilities, equipment and supplies, financial funds and knowledge; cf. **input**. *zasoby ochrony zdrowia, zasoby opieki zdrowotnej*

Health risk appraisal, health risk assessment (HRA): technique for determining for a given individual the factors most likely to result in illness, injury, or premature death; e.g. elevated blood pressure is a risk whenever it occurs; inability to swim is an especially great risk factor in a child exposed to water sports. *ocena ryzyka zdrowotnego*

Health risk factors: chemical, psychological, physiological, or genetic factors and conditions that predispose an individual to the development of a disease. *czynniki ryzyka zdrowotnego*

Health sector: entity that consists of organised public and private health services (including health promotion, disease prevention, diagnostic, treatment and care services), the policies and activities of health departments and ministries, health related non-government organizations and community groups, as well as professional associations. *sektor zdrowotny*

Health services

Health services: any service that can contribute to improved health or the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of sick people, not necessarily limited to medical or health-care services. *usługi zdrowotne, świadczenia zdrowotne*

Health service area: geographic area designated on the basis of geography, political boundaries, population, and health resources, to ensure effective planning and provision of health services. *obszar usług zdrowotnych*

Health services research: field of inquiry that examines the impact of the organisation, financing and management of health care services on the delivery, quality, cost, access to and outcomes of such services. *badanie usług zdrowotnych, badanie opieki zdrowotnej*

Health statistics: aggregated data describing and enumerating attributes, events, behaviours, services, resources, outcomes, or costs related to health, disease, and health services. *statystyka zdrowotna*

Health status: state of health of an individual, group or population measured against defined standards. *stan zdrowia*

Health status index: index that uses weights to compare different levels of health status and used in the derivation of QALYs. *wskaźnik stanu zdrowia*

Health status indicators: variables with numerical values that try to indicate the health status of a given population in whole or in a part, e.g. infant mortality, life expectancy at birth, number of cases of certain illnesses per capita during a defined period of time (morbidity), proportion of the labour force which is on average absent from work due to sickness (sickness rate), etc. *wskaźniki stanu zdrowia*

Health status measures: systems used to define and describe health states (e.g. a multi-attribute health status classification system). *mierniki stanu zdrowia*

Health status profile: instrument that describes the health status of a person on each of a comprehensive set of domains. *profil stanu zdrowia*

Health surveillance: ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of health data essential to planning, implementing, and evaluating public health practice. *monitorowanie zdrowia, system monitorowania stanu zdrowia*

Health survey: systematic collection of factual data pertaining to health and disease in a human population within a given geographic area. *badanie stanu zdrowia*

Health system: people, institutions and resources, arranged together in accordance with established policies, to improve the health of the population they serve, while responding to people's legitimate expectations and protecting them against the cost of ill-health through a variety of activities whose primary intent is to improve health; cf. **health care system**. *system zdrowotny*

Health systems research: research concerned with improving the health of a community, by enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the health system as an integral part of the overall process of socio-economic development. *badanie systemu ochrony zdrowia*

Health target: amount of change (using a health indicator) for a given population that could be reasonably expected within a defined period of time; cf. **goal.** *cel zdrowotny*

Health technology: application of scientific knowledge to solving health problems; cf. **health technology assessment.** *technologia medyczna, technologia biomedyczna*

Health technology assessment: comprehensive evaluation and assessment of existing and emerging medical technologies including pharmaceuticals, procedures, services, devices and equipment in regard to their medical, economic, social and ethical effects. *ocena technologii medycznych*

Health transition: demographic and epidemiologic changes that have occurred in the last five-six decades in developing countries characterised by major growth in the number and proportion of middle-aged and elderly persons and in the frequency of the diseases that occur in these age groups. *zmiany zdrowotne w krajach rozwijających się*

Health workforce: cf. **human resources.**

Health-related behaviour: actions undertaken for reasons other than the protection or improvement of health but which have health effects. *zachowania związane ze zdrowiem*

Health-related issues: 1. situations or conditions related to health that require action; 2. factors that contribute to or detract from health, requiring either maintenance/enhancement or reduction/prevention. *zagadnienia związane ze zdrowiem*

Health-related quality of life: patient outcome measure that extends beyond traditional measures of mortality and morbidity, to include health status, functional status, and quality of life measures. *jakość życia związana ze stanem zdrowia*

Healthy Cities Programme: initiative launched by the WHO in 1986 to improve urban health by starting intersectoral action for health at the local level by cooperating with various community groups, neighbourhood associations, and health care providers; the concept refers to a process, not just an outcome. *program "Zdrowe miasta"*

Healthy city: one that continually creates and improves those physical and social environments and expanding those community resources that enable people to support each other in performing all the functions of life and in developing to their maximum potential. *zdrowe miasto*

Healthy employees: individuals who manage their personal risks (blood pressure, smoking, cholesterol, weight/Body Mass Index, and stress) and enhance their lifestyle possibilities (fitness, nutrition, self esteem). *pracownicy dbający o zdrowie*

Healthy organisation: one with healthy employees and a constructive corporate culture. *organizacja promująca zdrowie*

Healthy organisational culture: one in which the values, norms, rituals, beliefs and management practices are congruent with business objectives. *zdrowa kultura organizacyjna*

Healthy public policy: characterised by explicit concern for health and equity in all areas of policy, and by accountability for health impact; main aim is to create a supportive environment to enable people to lead healthy lives. *publiczna polityka prozdrowotna*

Healthy worker effect: workers usually exhibit a lower overall death rate and incidence of disease than the overall population; as a result of this healthy worker effect, comparing the health of workers to the health of the general population must be considered carefully. *efekt zdrowego pracownika*

Healthy years equivalent (HYE): hypothetical number of years spent in perfect health that are considered comparable to the actual number of years spent in a particular state of health. *ekwiwalent/liczba lat przeżytych w zdrowiu*

Heat exhaustion: overheating of the body; can happen when the body loses too much fluid (because of excessive sweating) or when conditions, such as physical activity in a hot environment, prevent sweat from evaporating into the air; symptoms include weakness, fatigue, and dizziness; unlike heat stroke, body temperature rarely exceeds 38.9°C. *wyczerpanie cieplne, znużenie cieplne*

Heat island effect: “dome” of elevated temperatures over an urban area caused by structural and pavement heat and pollutant emissions. *efekt wyspy ciepła*

Heat stroke: condition of the organism when the core body temperature exceeds 40.6°C, mental ability is reduced and body functions slow down ultimately processing to stupor, unconsciousness, and death. *udar cieplny, porażenie cieplne*

Heat wave: rare disaster characterised by heat which is considered extreme and unusual in the area in which it occurs; requires specific combinations of weather events to take place. *fala upałów*

Heavy metal poisoning: can include excessive amounts of iron, manganese, aluminium, or beryllium (the second-lightest metal) as well as the true heavy metals. *zatrucie metalami ciężkimi*

Heavy metals: group of elements between copper and lead on the periodic table of elements; living organisms require trace amounts of some heavy metals, including cobalt, copper, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, strontium, and zinc, but excessive levels can be harmful; other heavy metals such as mercury, lead and cadmium have no known vital or beneficial effect on organisms, and their accumulation over time in the bodies of mammals can cause serious illness. *metale ciężkie*

Hepatitis: group of viral diseases that result in inflammation of the liver caused by infectious or toxic agents; symptoms include jaundice, fever, liver enlargement, and abdominal pain, but may be symptomless in some individuals; cf. **cirrhosis of the liver**. *zapalenie wątroby*

Hepatitis A (acute infectious jaundice): easily transmitted from person to person through contaminated food or personal contact; occurs primarily in third world countries with low hygiene standards; course is usually not severe. *zapalenie wątroby typu A*

Hepatitis B (serum hepatitis): methods of transmission include contact with blood or bodily fluids; most patients develop antibodies against hepatitis B virus, a small minority develops chronic infection leading to cirrhosis; course ranges from mild to very severe. *zapalenie wątroby typu B*

Hepatitis C (transfusion hepatitis): can be transmitted through contact with blood, often leads to a chronic form of hepatitis that develops into cirrhosis. *zapalenie wątroby typu C*

Hepatitis D: occurs only in patients infected by the hepatitis B virus, either at the same time as hepatitis B, or develops later at the chronic stage. *zapalenie wątroby typu D*

Hepatitis E (epidemic non-A, non-B hepatitis): spreads by contaminated drinking water. *zapalenie wątroby typu E*

Hepatitis E: symptoms similar to those of hepatitis A, but prevalent in South-Eastern Asia. *zapalenie wątroby typu E*

Hepatitis G (hepatitis GB): transfused blood containing the virus has caused some cases of hepatitis in patients with haemophilia and kidney disease who undergo haemodialysis treatments, and those who inject intravenous drugs. *zapalenie wątroby typu G*

Herbicide: pesticide designed to control or kill plants, weeds, or grasses; have wide-ranging effects on non-target species (other than those the pesticide is meant to control). *herbicyd, środek roślinołóczy*

Herbivore: animal that feeds on plants. *zwierzę roślinożerne*

Herfindahl-Hirschman index: index used to measure the degree of industry concentration in a given market. *wskaźnik koncentracji udziałów w rynku*

Heterotrophic micro-organisms: bacteria and other micro-organisms that use organic matter synthesised by other organisms for energy and growth. *mikroorganizmy heterotroficzne*

HIA: cf. **health impact assessment**.

High-level radioactive waste (HLW): waste generated in core fuel of a nuclear reactor, found at nuclear reactors or by nuclear fuel reprocessing; constitutes a serious threat to anyone who comes near the waste without shielding. *wysokoaktywne odpady promieniotwórcze/radioaktywne*

High-risk group: group in the community with an elevated risk of disease. *grupa wysokiego ryzyka*

High-risk pool: fund that offers coverage to individuals and small groups who have been denied other coverage or whose medical conditions make premiums prohibitively high. *ubezpieczenie grupy wysokiego ryzyka*

Hindsight bias: bias in investigating the cause of a medical error or accident where in retrospect the reviewer simplifies the cause of the error to a single element, overlooking multiple contributing factors. *błąd wnioskowania retrospektywnego*

Hippocratic oath: oath, attributed to Hippocrates, that serves as an ethical guide for the medical profession. *przysięga Hipokratesa*

HIS: cf. **hospital information system**.

Histogram

Histogram: graphic representation of the frequency distribution of a continuous variable; rectangles are drawn in such a way that their bases lie on a linear scale representing different intervals, and their heights are proportional to the frequencies of the values within each of the intervals. *histogram*

Histology: study of the structure of cells and tissues; usually involves microscopic examination of tissue slices. *histologia*

Historical cohort study: cohort study conducted by reconstructing data about persons at a time or times in the past. *kohortowe badanie historyczne*

Historical control: control subject(s) for whom data were collected at a time preceding that at which the data are gathered on the group being studied. *historyczna grupa kontrolna*

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus): retrovirus that weakens the immune system, particularly by causing the death of numerous CD4+T cells, which coordinate the human immune system's response to intruders. This weakening of the immune system leaves the body open to attack from opportunistic infections, eventually leading to the development of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). *ludzki wirus upośledzenia odporności*

HMO: cf. **health maintenance organisation.**

Hold harmless clause: 1. clause whereby the HMO and the physician hold each other not liable for malpractice or corporate malfeasance if either of the parties is found to be liable; frequently found in managed care contracts; 2. clause that prohibits the provider from billing patients if their managed care company becomes insolvent. *klauzula o niezgłaszaniu roszczeń*

Holistic medicine: various systems of health protection and restoration, both traditional and modern, reputedly based on the body's natural healing powers, the influence of the external environment, and the way that the various tissues affect one another. *medycyna holistyczna*

Holoendemic: infection whose prevalence is fairly uniform throughout a region, country or continent. *holoendemiczny*

Home (health) care: medical and paramedical services delivered to patients at home; usually includes physical therapy, nursing, counselling, and social service. *domowa opieka zdrowotna*

Home infusion therapy: home-based administration of nutrients, antibiotics, or other medicines and fluids intravenously or through a feeding tube. *domowa terapia infuzyjna*

Home medical equipment (also durable medical equipment): items that meet the following criteria: are durable enough to withstand repeated use; primarily and customarily manufactured to serve a medical purpose; and not useful in the absence of illness or injury; e.g. wheelchairs, walkers, and crutches. *sprzęt medyczny trwały, sprzęt wielorazowego użytku, domowy sprzęt medyczny*

Home production: unpaid services offered by family members and volunteers. *bezpłatna pomoc domowa*

Homebound: unable to leave home other than for the purpose of obtaining medical care due to a physical or mental disability. *osoba zmuszona pozostawać w domu*

Homeopathy: alternative form of health practice that involves natural remedies used in extremely low concentrations; treatment of symptoms is with substances that are thought to produce the same symptoms in healthy individuals; cf. **allopathy**. *homeopatia*

Homoscedastic: property that a collection of random variables all have the same variance. *homoscedastyczny*

Horizontal equity: principle stating that those who are in identical or similar circumstances should pay similar amounts in taxes and should receive similar amounts in benefits (finance), or those in similar need of health care receiving the same level of health care (delivery). *sprawiedliwość pozioma*

Horizontal integration, horizontal consolidation: merging two or more firms at the same level of production in some formal, legal relationship; in hospital networks, may refer to the grouping of several hospitals, the grouping of outpatient clinics with the hospital or a geographic network of various health care services; cf. **vertical integration**. *integracja/konsolidacja pozioma*

Horizontal merger: merger between two firms in the same market. *fuzja pozioma*

Horizontal survey (cross-sectional study): study of a community, perhaps stratified by age, sex, ethnicity etc., but at one point in time or over a short time interval; cf. **longitudinal study**. *(poziome) badanie przekrojowe*

Horizontal transmission: transmission occurring generally within a population, but not including vertical transmission. *infekcja/transmisja pozioma*

Hospice: facility or programme providing care for the terminally ill. *hospicjum*

Hospice care: palliative health care and related services to dying patients; typically includes the alleviation of pain through medication, physical treatment of the patient, and emotional support of the patient and family. *opieka hospicyjna/paliatywna*

Hospice programme: system to provide care in a comfortable setting (usually the home) for patients who are terminally ill and have a life expectancy of six months or fewer; includes home health care and respite services. *program/system opieki hospicyjnej*

Hospital: residential establishment equipped with inpatient facilities for 24-hour medical and nursing care, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of the sick and injured, usually for both medical and surgical conditions, and staffed with at least one physician; may also provide outpatient services. *szpital*

Hospital-acquired infection: cf. **nosocomial infection**.

Hospital affiliation: contractual agreement between a health plan and one or more hospitals whereby the hospital provides the inpatient services offered by the health plan. *afiliacja szpitalna*

Hospital alliances

Hospital alliances: 1. groups of hospitals joined together to share services and develop group-purchasing programs to reduce costs; 2. a range of contracts, agreements or handshake arrangements for hospitals to work together in developing programs, serving covered lives or contracting with payers or health plans; cf. **network**, **integrated delivery system**, **PHO**, **Provider Health Plan**. *sieć szpitali*

Hospital bed: regularly maintained and staffed bed for the accommodation and full-time care of a succession of inpatients, situated in wards or areas of the hospital where continuous medical care is provided; measure of hospital capacity. *łóżko szpitalne*

Hospital costs: expenses incurred by a hospital in providing care; include direct costs plus an appropriate proportion of the overhead for administration, personnel, building maintenance, equipment, etc. *koszty szpitalne, koszty szpitala*

Hospital days (per 1,000): measurement of the number of days of hospital care in a year; calculated as: total number of days spent in hospital divided by total members (of a plan). *dni hospitalizacji*

Hospital information system (HIS): generic term to describe application systems that cover all aspects of a hospital operation, including administrative and clinical records. *system informacji szpitalnej*

Hospital privileges: rights of those doctors who have been accepted on a hospital's medical staff to admit patients and perform surgery. *przywileje szpitalne*

Host: 1. organism, typically a bacterium, into which a gene from another organism is transplanted; *gospodarz* 2. organism infected or parasitised by another organism. *żywiciel*

Host factor: intrinsic factor (age, race, sex, behaviour, etc.) that influences an individual's exposure, susceptibility, or response to a causative agent. *wrażliwość osobnicza*

Hot spot: localised elliptical areas with concentrations of a substance that exceed the cleanup limit. *miejsce skażone*

Household: 1. one or more persons who occupy a dwelling, i.e. place that provides shelter, cooking, washing, and sleeping facilities; may or may not be a family; *gospodarstwo domowe* 2. dwelling unit in which such persons live. *mieszkanie*

Household sample survey: survey of persons in a sample of households; method of gathering data for health related and many other purposes; may be sampled in any of several ways, e.g. by interview, telephone survey, or self-completed responses to present questions. *badanie gospodarstw domowych*

Household waste (also domestic waste): solid waste which normally originated in a private home; may contain a significant amount of toxic or hazardous waste. *odpady domowe*

Housekeeping: 1. care and management of property; *utrzymanie domu* 2. way of controlling hazards on the path between the source and the worker (keeping all items in their proper places, proper cleaning, disposal of wastes, clean-up of spills and maintaining clear aisles, exits, and work areas). *bezpieczeństwo i higiena pracy*

HRA: cf. **health risk appraisal**.

Human being: member of the species *Homo sapiens*. *istota ludzka*

Human capital: human skills, knowledge and competencies of the people in an organisation; a component of **intellectual capital**. *kapitał ludzki*

Human capital approach: equates the value of a human life to the market value of the output produced by an individual over an expected lifetime. *metoda kapitału ludzkiego*

Human error: includes not just workers' errors, but engineering deficiencies and lack of adequate organizational controls which together account for the majority of accidents. *błąd człowieka*

Human resources: people who work in the various professions of health care. *zasoby ludzkie*

Human rights: cf. **rights**.

Human subject: living subject participating in research about whom directly or indirectly identifiable health information or data are obtained or created. *człowiek (jako uczestnik badań)*

Humane: showing kindness and compassion towards people and animals. *humanitarny*

Humus: organic portion of the soil remaining after prolonged microbial decomposition. *humus, próchnica*

Huntington's disease (HD): rare inherited neurological disorder of the central nervous system that results in neuronal cell death in some areas of the brain; symptoms include lack of coordination in body movements, involuntary movements and changes in personality, progresses gradually to death; also known as **Huntington disease, chorea maior**. *choroba Huntingtona*

Hurricane: low-pressure cyclonic storm system which forms over the oceans caused by evaporated water which comes off of the ocean and becomes a storm; the Coriolis Effect causes the storms to spin, and a hurricane is declared when this spinning mass of storms attains a wind speed greater than 120 km/h. In different parts of the world hurricanes are known as cyclones or typhoons. *huragan*

Hydrocarbons: organic chemical compounds composed only of the elements carbon and hydrogen; are the principal constituents of crude oils, natural gas and refined petroleum products. *węglowodory*

Hydrochlorination: application of hypochlorite compounds to water for the purpose of disinfection. *chlorowanie wody*

Hydrogeology: geology of ground water, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water. *hydrogeologia*

HYE: cf. **healthy years equivalent**.

Hygiene: principles and laws governing the preservation of health and their practical application. *higiena*

Hygroscopic

Hygroscopic: one that will take up water from the air. *higroskopijny*

Hyperendemic disease: disease which is constantly present at a high incidence and/or prevalence rate and affects all age groups equally. *choroba hiperendemiczna*

Hypergeometric distribution: probability distribution of the number of distinctive units in a simple random sample from a finite population. *rozkład hipergeometryczny*

Hypertension, arterial hypertension: 1. medical condition characterised by persistent increased blood pressure; one of the major risk factors for strokes, heart attacks, heart failure and arterial aneurysm, and is a leading cause of chronic renal failure; 2. abnormally high blood pressure, equal to or greater than 140/90 mmHg. *nadciśnienie tętnicze*

Hypoendemic: area with little transmission of a given disease. *(obszar) hypoendemiczny*

Hypothesis: idea or explanation of a relationship between variables that can be tested, verified or falsified. *hipoteza*

Hypothesis, alternative: hypothesis to be adopted if the null hypothesis proves implausible, in which exposure is associated with disease. *hipoteza alternatywna*

Hypothesis, null: first step in testing for statistical significance in which it is assumed that the exposure is not related to disease. *hipoteza zerowa*

Hypothesis testing: epidemiological process by which researchers ask the question: Does the association between exposure and disease that I have observed represent a causal relationship? *testowanie hipotezy*

Hypoxia: condition of low oxygen concentration, below that considered aerobic. *niedobór tlenu w tkankach, hipoksja*

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer. *Międzynarodowa Agencja Badań nad Rakiem*

Iatrogenic disease: illness resulting from the professional activity of a physician or of other health professionals. *choroba jatrogenna*

Iatrogenic injury: medical condition that has resulted from treatment. *uraz jatrogenny*

Ideal: standard of excellence; the ultimate aim or object for which we are striving. *ideal, wzorzec*

Identification card: card issued by a health plan; information on the card, especially the identification number, is required by the providers and the insurer to process claims correctly and to answer questions. *identyfikator*

Identification problem: (econometric analysis) inability to distinguish between two relationships (such as demand and supply) that contain the same variables, e.g. price and quantity. *problem identyfikacji*

IEA: International Epidemiological Association. *Międzynarodowe Stowarzyszenie Epidemiologiczne*

Ignitable: solid, liquid, or compressed gas that has a flash point of less than 60°C. *zapalny*

Ignition source: source of energy, such as heat, flame, sparks or static electricity, that is capable of causing a fuel mixture to burn. *źródło zapłonu*

Ignition temperature: lowest temperature at which a substance will burst into flames without an ignition source such as heat or a spark; cf. **flash point**. *temperatura samozapłonu*

Illness: sickness or abnormal condition affecting one's physical, emotional, mental spiritual, or social health. *choroba*

Image differentiation: use of promotional activities by a firm to differentiate consumers' perceptions of its product relative to other products in the market. *indywidualizacja wizerunku*

IMCI: cf. **Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses**.

Immunisation: protection of susceptible individuals from communicable disease by administration of a living modified agent (yellow fever), a suspension of killed organisms (whooping cough) or inactivated toxin (tetanus). *immunizacja, uodpornienie*

Immunity

Immunity: state of being highly resistant to disease, especially infections; usually acquired through natural infection, but can also be given by immunisation. *odporność*

Immunity, active: resistance developed in response to stimulus by an antigen (infecting agent or vaccine) and usually characterised by the presence of antibody produced by the host. *odporność czynna*

Immunity, herd: resistance of a group to invasion and spread of an infectious agent, based on the resistance to infection of a high proportion of individual members of the group; is a product of the number susceptible and the probability that those who are susceptible will come into contact with an infected person. *odporność grupowa*

Immunity, passive: immunity conferred by an antibody produced in another host and acquired naturally by an infant from its mother or artificially by administration of an antibody-containing preparation (antiserum or immune globulin). *odporność bierna*

Immunogenicity: ability of a vaccine to stimulate the immune system, as measured by the proportion of individuals who produce specific antibody or T cells, or the amount of antibody produced, say; cf. **efficacy**. *immunogenność*

Immunology: branch of medicine that covers the study of all aspects of the immune system and defence mechanisms in all organisms. *immunologia*

Impact: measurement of a long-term change in the attitudes, behaviour, or health of a population after an intervention. *wpływ*

Impact evaluation: the most comprehensive of the four evaluation types; focuses on long-range results of a programme and changes or improvements in health status as a result; rarely possible because they are frequently costly and the results often cannot be directly related to the effects of an activity or programme because of other (external) influences on the target audience which will occur over time. *ocena/szacowanie wpływu*

Impact events: collisions of large meteoroids, asteroids or comets (generically: bolides) with Earth that may sometimes be followed by mass extinctions of life. The magnitude of the disaster is inversely proportional to its rate of occurrence, because small impactors are much more numerous than large ones. *katastrofa kosmiczna*

Impairment: physical or mental defect at a level of a body system or organ. *upośledzenie*

Imperfect competition: exists when more than one seller competes for sales with other sellers of competitive products, each of whom has some control over price. *konkurencja niedoskonała*

Imperfect consumer information: assumption that consumers lack all the information necessary to make informed decisions concerning the appropriate quantity and type of medical care to consume. *niedoskonała informacja konsumenta*

Impermeable: not easily penetrated; property of a material or soil that does not allow, or allows only with great difficulty, the movement or passage of water. *nieprzepuszczalny*

Implant: artificial device made to replace and/or act as a missing internal biological structure. *implant, wszczep*

Implement: 1. to put into practice or effect *wdrożyć, zrealizować* 2. piece of equipment, tool. *narzędzie*

Implementation: putting into practice a project or programme. *wdrożenie, realizacja*

Implication: likely consequence. *implikacja*

Implicit costs: costs of non-purchased inputs, to which a cash value must be imputed because the inputs are not purchased in a market transaction. *koszty implicite*

Implied consent: behaviour that signifies permission to proceed with a planned course of action, e.g. extending one's arm for a blood draw. *zgoda domniemana*

Impossible event: event that never happens, commonly denoted by \emptyset . *zdarzenie niemożliwe*

IMR: cf. **infant mortality rate**.

In loco parentis: (Latin) "in the place of a parent"; refers to the legal responsibility of a person or organisation to assume some of the responsibilities of a parent; allows such institutions to act in the best interests of a minor in the absence of parents. *zamiast rodzica*

In situ: in place, the original location, in the natural environment. *in situ*

In vitro: in glass; a laboratory experiment performed in a test tube or other vessel. *in vitro*

In vivo: within a living organism; a laboratory experiment performed in which the substance under study is inserted into a living organism. *in vivo*

Inadequate: 1. **insufficient for a purpose** *niewystarczający, nieodpowiedni* 2. **unable to deal with a situation or with life** *nieradzący sobie z sytuacją*

Inalienable rights: rights that may not be taken or given away; cf. **alienable rights**. *prawa niezbywalne*

Incentives: systems that reward and therefore tend to encourage certain types of activity. *bodźce*

Incidence: number of cases of disease, infection, or some other event having their onset during a prescribed period of time in relation to the unit of population in which they occur, e.g. the number of accidents in a manufacturing plant during a year in relation to the number of employees in the plant, or the number of cases of mumps occurring in a school during a month in relation to the number of pupils enrolled in the school; cf. **prevalence**. *zapadalność*

Incidence rate: measure of the frequency with which an event, such as a new case of illness, occurs in a population over a period of time; the denominator is the population at risk; the numerator is the number of new cases occurring during a given time period. *współczynnik zapadalności*

Incident (near miss): unwanted event which, in different circumstances, could have resulted in harm to people, damage to property or loss to a process. *incydent, wypadek*

Incident investigation: process of systematically gathering and analysing information about an incident; done for the purposes of identifying causes and making recommendations to prevent the incident from happening again. *dochodzenie powypadkowe*

Incineration: destruction of solid, liquid, or gaseous wastes by controlled burning at high temperatures; residue ash produced may contain some hazardous material, such as non-combustible heavy metals, concentrated from the original waste. *spoielanie*

Inclinations: actions that humans are inclined to perform out of habit or emotions rather than through reasoning. *sklonności*

Inclusion: acceptance of people with disabilities as citizens with the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities in life as other members of the community. *włączenie*

Inclusive community: community that provides support needed by each individual to participate in an inclusive society. *wspólnota wspierająca*

Inclusive society: society where people with disabilities use the same child care centres, schools, shops, health services, clubs and restaurants, live in the same type of homes and expect the same range of experiences as other members of their communities. *społeczeństwo sprzyjające niepełnosprawnym*

Income: revenues or receipts from business enterprise, labour, or invested capital. *dochód*

Income and expenditure account: statement of the results of financial operations carried out during the accounting period, i.e. the surplus or deficit for that period. *rachunek dochodów i wydatków*

Income distribution: 1. fraction of all income earned by the top 10 per cent of the population, the second 10 per cent, and so on; 2. the degree of disparity in incomes between the rich and the poor. *rozkład dochodów*

Income effect: effect on quantity demanded that results from the change in real income associated with a relative change in the price of the good or service under study; cf. **substitution effect**. *efekt dochodowy*

Income elasticity: percentage change in expenditures due to a one per cent change in income; cf. **elasticity**. *elastyczność dochodowa*

Income tax: tax on the net income of an individual, organisation, or business. *podatek od dochodów, podatek dochodowy*

Incompatible: term applied to two substances to indicate that one material cannot be mixed with the other without the possibility of a dangerous reaction. *niezgodny, niekompatybilny*

Incompetent person: person not capable of understanding the nature and consequences of the decision to be made and/or not capable of communicating this decision. *osoba niekompetentna, osoba nie w pełni władz umysłowych*

Incorporate: 1. to take in or include as part of a whole *włączyć, przyłączyć* 2. constitute (a company, city, or other organisation) as a legal corporation. *nadawać osobowość prawną*

Increasing returns to scale: exist when a percentage increase in all factor inputs leads to a greater percentage increase in output. *narastający/wzrastający efekt skali*

Incremental: building of a strategy by adding stages and elements as and when opportunities or needs arise. *stopniowy, przyrostowy*

Incremental budgeting: budgeting method that assumes the existing pattern of income for the next year, taking into account only changes in cost from activities in the previous year. *budżet historyczny*

Incremental cost: cost of one alternative less the cost of another. *koszt krańcowy*

Incremental cost-effectiveness (ratio): ratio of the difference in costs between two alternatives to the difference in effectiveness between the same two alternatives, i.e. the extra cost per extra unit of effect. *inkrementalny współczynnik koszt-efektywność*

Incubation: 1. period of time between exposure and the manifestation of disease; 2. same as incubation period and latency; generally used to refer to infectious diseases. *inkubacja, dojrzewanie*

Incurred claims: all claims with dates of service within a specified period. *roszczenia zapadające w określonym terminie*

Incurred claims loss ratio: incurred claims divided by premiums. *współczynnik szkodowości na udziale własnym*

Indemnify: to pay or promise to pay an amount of money because of the damage or loss that somebody has suffered. *ubezpieczyć, zabezpieczyć, wypłacić odszkodowanie*

Indemnity benefit: specified cash amount reimbursed for a particular injury or type of care, such as £15 for each X-ray; cf. **indemnity insurance**. *stawka indemnizacji*

Indemnity insurance: medical insurance that reimburses the insured a fixed amount for each type of medical service consumed. *ubezpieczenie oparte na indemnizacji*

Indemnity payments: cf. **co-payment**.

Indemnity plan: insurance plan in which the insured person receives payment for covered expenses and then must reimburse the provider for services. *ubezpieczenie w systemie odszkodowawczym*

Indemnity: 1. protection against damage or loss, especially in the form of a promise to pay for any that happens *ubezpieczenie* 2. health insurance benefits provided in the form of cash payments rather than services. *ubezpieczenie w systemie odszkodowawczym*

Independent: not connected with or influenced by something. *niezależny*

Independent contractor: person or company who provides a service to another in accordance with a contract, but without employment. *zleceniobiorca, osoba pracująca na umowę zlecenie*

Independent variable

Independent variable: variable whose values are predetermined and influence the value of a dependent variable; cf. **regression analysis**. *zmienna niezależna*

Index: rating scale, e.g. a set of numbers derived from a series of observations of specified variables. *indeks, wskaźnik*

Index case: the first case in a family or other defined group to come to the attention of the investigator; cf. **case**. *pacjent zerowy, chory będący źródłem zakażenia*

Indicator: 1. identified and measured variable that helps to show changes directly and indirectly relevant to goals, objectives and targets; 2. measure of a specific component of a health improvement strategy; may reflect an activity implemented to address a particular health issue, e.g. the number of children age two who have received all appropriate immunisations. *wskaźnik, oznaka*

Indicator variable: binary variable that is coded with the values 0 and 1; 1 represents the presence of some characteristic, whereas 0 represents its absence. *zmienna wskaźnikowa*

Indifference curve: shows all combinations of goods that provide a constant level of satisfaction (utility) to the individual under study. *krzywa obojętności*

Indigenous: living or occurring naturally in a specific area or environment; native. *miejscowy, lokalny, tubylczy*

Indirect contact: mode of transmission of infection involving vehicles or vectors; may be mechanical (e.g. filth, flies) or biological (disease agent undergoes part of its life cycle in the vector species); cf. **transmission of infection, vector, direct contact**. *kontakt pośredni*

Indirect cost: total sum of morbidity costs (goods and services not produced by the patient because of the illness), mortality costs (goods and services the person could have produced had the illness not been incurred and the person not died prematurely), and productivity cost (related to lost productivity incurred by an employee who leaves work to provide care for the patient); cf. **direct cost**. *koszt pośredni*

Indirect discharge: introduction of pollutants from a non-domestic source into a publicly owned waste-treatment system; can be commercial or industrial facilities whose wastes enter local sewers. *zrzut ścieków pośredni*

Indirect life cycle: life cycle that requires one or more intermediate hosts before the definitive host species is re-infected; cf. **direct life cycle**. *złożony cykl rozwojowy*

Indirect transmission: transmission of an agent carried from a reservoir to a susceptible host by suspended air particles or by animate (vector) or inanimate (vehicle) intermediaries. *transmisja pośrednia*

Indirectly identifiable health information: data that do not include personal identifiers, but link the identifying information to the data through use of a code. *pośrednio identyfikowalne dane zdrowotne*

Individual (health) insurance: 1. health insurance coverage on an individual, not group, basis; the premium is usually higher for individual health insurance than for a group policy;

2. policy purchased by individuals directly from an insurance company, not through the auspices of another organisation such as an employer or association. *indywidualne ubezpieczenie (zdrowotne)*

Individual (unit, case, observation, subject): member of a population. *jednostka, osobnik, osoba*

Individual case management: provision that emphasises special care needs of patients with severe illnesses or injuries; may involve departures from standard limitations in order to provide a more appropriate and comfortable setting for continued treatment. *indywidualne postępowanie w przypadku chorobowym, procedura postępowania w indywidualnym przypadku chorobowym*

Individual data: data that have not been put into a frequency distribution or rank ordered. *dane jednostkowe*

Individual equivalence: cf. **principle of equivalence**.

Individual mandates: health care plan that requires individuals to purchase their own medical insurance. *indywidualne ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

Individual plan: type of insurance plan for individuals and their dependants who are not eligible for coverage through employer group coverage. *indywidualne ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

Individually identifiable health information: subset of health information that identifies the individual or can reasonably be used to identify the individual; confidentiality laws protect individually identifiable health information of patients. *dane medyczne umożliwiające identyfikację pacjenta*

Indivisibility: quality of a production factor that cannot be further divided into smaller elements. *niepodzielność*

Indoor air: air inside a habitable structure, often highly polluted because of lack of exchange with fresh oxygen from outdoors; contributing factors are solvents, smoke, paints, furniture glues, carpet padding, and other synthetic chemicals trapped inside. *powietrze wewnątrz*

Indoor air pollution: chemical, physical, or biological contaminants in indoor air. *zanieczyszczenie powietrza wewnątrz*

Induced consumption: portion of annual consumer purchases in a given year that responds to changes in current disposable income. *konsumpcja indukowana zmianami dochodu*

Induction: 1. period of time between causal exposure and initiation of disease 2. same as the **incubation period** and **latency**. *okres inkubacji* 3. approach to analysis that goes from specific instances of data to general rules or theory. *indukcja*

Industrial hygiene: science that deals with the recognition, evaluation, and control of health hazards in the workplace; may cause sickness, harm to employee health, discomfort, and inefficient performance on the job; also called **occupational hygiene**. *higiena pracy*

Industrial source reduction: practices that reduce the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant released into the environment; includes equipment or technology modifications, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training or inventory control. *ograniczenie emisji ze źródeł przemysłowych*

Industrial waste: unwanted materials produced in or eliminated from an industrial operation and categorised under a variety of headings, such as liquid wastes, sludge, solid wastes, and hazardous wastes. *odpady przemysłowe*

Inefficiency: cf. **efficiency**.

Inefficient: 1. not achieving maximum productivity *nieproduktywny* 2. failing to make the best use of time or resources. *niewydajny*

Inelastic: situation where the absolute value of the elasticity is less than 1, or the percentage change in the dependent variable is less than the percentage change in the independent variable; cf. **elasticity**. *nieelastyczny, sztywny*

Inelastic demand: prevails if the price elasticity of demand for a good is a number equal to or greater than zero but less than 1, ignoring the minus sign. *popyt sztywny/nieelastyczny*

Inelastic supply: prevails when the price elasticity of supply is equal to or greater than zero but less than 1. *podaż sztywna/nieelastyczna*

Inequalities audit: review of inequalities within an area or of the coverage of inequalities issues in a policy, programme or project, usually with recommendations as to how they can be addressed; cf. **equity audit**. *audyt nierówności*

Inequalities: cf. **health inequalities**.

Inequality in health: differences in health across individuals in the population. *nierówność zdrowotna*

Inequitable: unfair, unjust. *niesprawiedliwy*

Inert ingredient: substance that is not active (e.g. water, petroleum distillates, talc). *składnik nieczynny*

Infant mortality rate (IMR): probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births; often used as a useful indicator of the level of health in a community. *współczynnik umieralności niemowląt*

Infected: host who has an infection. *zarażony, zainfekowany*

Infection: entry and development or multiplication of an infectious agent in the body of human beings or animals; not synonymous with infectious disease; the result may be unapparent or manifest; cf. **cross-infection, transmission of infection**. *zakażenie, zarażenie, inwazja, infekcja*

Infection control: programme for the surveillance, prevention, and control of infection; includes policies and procedures. *kontrola zakażeń*

Infectious agent: any organism, such as a virus or bacterium, that is pathogenic and capable of being communicated. *czynniki zakaźny*

Infectious disease: one that results from the pathologic process occurring when a microbial agent invades the body. *choroba zakaźna*

Infectious disease control: measures taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease. *kontrola chorób zakaźnych*

Infectious period: time during which an infected individual is able to transmit an infection to any susceptible host or vector they contact; may not necessarily be associated with symptoms of the disease. *okres zarażania chorobą*

Infectious waste: hazardous waste with infectious characteristics, including contaminated animal waste, human blood and blood products, isolation waste, pathological waste and discarded sharps (needles, scalpels or broken medical instruments). *odpady zakaźne*

Infectivity: proportion of persons exposed to a causative agent who become infected by an infectious disease. *zakaźność*

Inference statistics: statistical methods used to draw conclusions about some parameter for a population based on data obtained in a sample of that population. *wnioskowanie statystyczne*

Inferior good: cf. **good**.

Inflation: measure of the reduction in the real purchasing power of currency over time. *inflacja*

Inflow: entry of extraneous rain water into a sewer system from sources other than infiltration, such as basement drains, manholes, storm drains, and street washing. *napływ*

Influence diagram: graphic representation of a decision problem, particularly useful in defining the structure of complex decision problems under uncertainty; alternative to the decision tree). *diagram wpływów*

Influent: water or other liquid partially flowing into a reservoir, basin, and treatment process or treatment plant. *wpływ infiltrujący*

Influenza (flu): infectious viral disease producing acute contagious inflammation of the respiratory tract; symptoms include fever, chills, sore throat, muscle pains, headache and fatigue; can progress to pneumonia, or damage the heart; cf. **stomach flu, gastroenteritis**. *grypa*

Informant: member of a group or culture studied who provides information to the researcher. *informatore*

Information: data that has been organised in a context and translated into a form that has structure and meaning useful for drawing conclusions and making decisions; cf. **data**. *informacja*

Information audit: method of reviewing and mapping information in an organisation; looks at things such as what information is needed, what information there currently is, where it is,

in what forms, how it flows around the organisation, where there are gaps and where there is duplication, how much it costs, what its value is, how it is used etc.; cf. **knowledge audit**. *audyt informacyjny*

Information behavior: all kinds of human behavior in relation to sources and channels of information including both active information seeking and passive reception. *zachowania informacyjne*

Information communication technology (ICT): technology that combines computing with high-speed communications links carrying data, sound and video. *technologia komunikowania informacji*

Information literacy: set of abilities requiring individuals to recognise when information is needed and have ability to locate, evaluate, and use it effectively when needed. *umiejętności informacyjne*

Information management: management of an organisation's information resources in order to improve the performance of the organisation, includes production, co-ordination, storage, retrieval and dissemination. *zarządzanie informacją*

Information policy: governing principle, plan, or course of action concerning information resources and technology adopted by a company, organisation, institution, or government. *polityka informacyjna*

Information services: organised services to provide information on any questions an individual might have using databases and other sources. *usługi informacyjne*

Information systems: integrated set of files, procedures, and equipment for the storage, manipulation, and retrieval of information. *systemy informacyjne*

Information technology (IT): physical elements of computing including servers, networks and desktop computing which enable digital information to be created, stored, used and shared. *technika informacyjna*

Informational advertising: advertising that provides information to consumers. *reklama informacyjna*

Informational asymmetry: situation in which the parties on opposite sides of a transaction have differing amounts of information relevant to the transaction. *asymetria informacyjna*

Informed consent: 1. legal requirement that healthcare providers and researchers clearly explain to the patient the purposes, risks, benefits, confidentiality protections, and other relevant aspects of the provision of medical care, a specific procedure or participation in medical research; 2. voluntary decision to proceed with such a medical intervention. *świadome wyrażenie zgody*

Informed refusal: uncoerced decision to go without a medical intervention, made with a clear understanding of the nature of the medical condition, the treatment options (including the option of non-treatment), and the relative risks and benefits of each option. *świadoma odmowa*

Infrastructure for health promotion: human and material resources, organizational and administrative structures, policies, regulations and incentives which facilitate an organised health promotion response to public health issues and challenges. *infrastruktura promocji zdrowia*

Infrastructure indicators: measurements of the availability of health facilities in a given country or region, e.g. number of physicians per capita (physician density), inpatient medical care beds per capita, etc. *wskaźniki infrastruktury (zdrowotnej)*

Inhalation: breathing in of an airborne substance that may be in the form of gases, fumes, mists, vapours, dusts, or aerosols. *inhalacja, wdychanie*

Inherent: basic or stable quality of somebody/something. *nieodłączny*

Inherently biodegradable: can be destroyed by bacteria or other organisms, but the process may be slow. *ulegające naturalnej biodegradacji*

Inherently safe: term applied to processes and means that they minimize the use of hazardous materials or the time between creation and use of hazardous materials. *bezpieczny*

Inhibitor: substance that is added to another to prevent or slow down an unwanted reaction or change. *inhibitor, czynnik hamujący*

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or Investigation: preliminary attempt to evaluate environmental impacts in order to determine whether a full-scale environmental impact assessment is needed. *wstępne badanie wpływu na środowisko*

Injection: forcing or driving of liquid or gas into the body. *wstrzyknięcie, iniekcja, zastrzyk*

Injunction: court order requiring a party to stop from doing a particular act or thing; prevents future injuries rather than remedies past ones. *nakaz/zakaz sądowy*

Injury: damage done to the structure or function of the body caused by an outside agent or force. *uraz, obrażenie*

Injury analysis: process of systematically evaluating injury statistics to identify any trends. *analiza występowania urazów*

Injury control: scientific approach to injury that includes analysis, data acquisition, identification of problem injuries in high risk groups, option analysis and implementing and evaluating countermeasures. *kontrola urazów*

Injury severity score: anatomic severity scale based on the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) and developed specifically to score multiple traumatic injuries. *skala/wskaźnik ciężkości urazów*

Innovation: creation of something new or different; the conversion of knowledge and ideas into a new benefit, such as new or improved processes or services. *innowacja*

Inoculum: amount of agent to which an individual host is exposed at transmission. *dawka zakażająca*

Inpatient: patient who is formally admitted (hospitalised) to an institution for treatment and/or care and stays for a minimum of one night in the hospital or other institution providing in patient care; cf. **ambulatory care**, **outpatient**. *pacjent hospitalizowany, przebywający w lecznictwie zamkniętym*

Inpatient admission: stay in an inpatient facility like a hospital, which usually involves overnight care. *przyjęcie do szpitala*

Inpatient bed availability: number of unoccupied beds covered by staff within a hospital; usually categorised as monitored and non-monitored beds. *liczba wolnych łóżek szpitalnych*

Inpatient care: care given to a registered bed patient in a hospital, nursing home or other medical or post-acute institution. *opieka nad pacjentem hospitalizowanym, lecznictwo zamknięte*

Inpatient services: diagnostic, analytical or therapeutic services provided by a hospital to a patient that remains in the facility overnight; services are usually divided into accommodation (room or board), medical and surgical services, and ancillary or technical services. *usługi szpitalne*

In-plan services: services that are covered under the Medicaid plan and included in the patient's managed care contract and/or are furnished by a participating provider. *usługi objęte ubezpieczeniem*

Input: 1. quantified amount of a resource put into a process *wkład* cf. **health resources**; 2. labour, capital, and other resources health care units use to produce goods and services. *zasoby ochrony zdrowia, zasoby opieki zdrowotnej*

Input price index: cf. **market basket index**.

Inquest: official investigation to find out the cause of a person's death, especially when it has not happened naturally; cf. **coroner**. *dochodzenie przyczyny zgonu*

Insanity: general term for a semi-permanent, severe mental disorder. *obłąd, niepoczytalność*

Insanity defense: defendant may argue in court that s/he was mentally ill at the time of allegedly committing criminal actions. *wniosek o uznanie niepoczytalności oskarżonego*

Insecticide: pesticide compound specifically used to kill or prevent the growth of insects. *insektycyd, środek owadobójczy*

Insolvency: legal situation when a managed care plan no longer has the financial reserves or other arrangements to meet its contractual obligations to patients and subcontractors. *niewypłacalność*

Inspection: cf. **workplace inspection**.

Institutional health services: health services delivered on an inpatient basis in hospitals, nursing homes, or other inpatient institutions; may also refer to services delivered on an outpatient basis by other organizational units. *usługi zdrowotne w lecznictwie zamkniętym*

Instrumental activities of daily living (IADL): index or scale that measures a patient's degree of independence in aspects of cognitive and social functioning, including shopping, cooking, doing housework, managing money, and using the telephone. *skala zdolności do wykonywania czynności życia codziennego*

Insurable earnings: money received as a result of employment services provided to an employer that are subjected to the payment or contributions to a social security scheme; often include the base salary and additional compensation components awarded to an insured person, excluding income received above the ceiling on insurable earnings. *dochody/zarobki oskładkowane*

Insurance: method of providing for money to pay for specific types of losses which may occur, in which, in exchange for a regular contribution or premium, the insurer undertakes to compensate the insured if the loss does actually take place. *ubezpieczenie*

Insurance carrier: organisation that assumes financial responsibility for the risks of policyholders. *ubezpieczyciel*

Insurance claim review: evaluation of claims by insurance companies to determine liability and amount of payment for various services. *analiza roszczeń ubezpieczeniowych*

Insurance premium: payment individuals make to obtain health insurance; in the private insurance market, equals the sum of expected benefits paid out, administrative costs, taxes, and profits; cf. **experience rating, community rating**. *składka ubezpieczeniowa*

Insurance system: structure of the mechanism for sharing risk and reimbursing healthcare costs. *system ubezpieczeniowy*

Insured (the): cf. **beneficiaries**.

Insured persons: group of persons who have been reported as insured/registered/actually covered under the social security scheme at some time, excluding those who have definitely left scheme, e.g. deaths, and those who are already in receipt of long-term benefits. *osoby ubezpieczone, ubezpieczeni*

Insurees: cf. **beneficiaries**.

Intangible benefits: related to issues such as improvements in health and well-being and/or quality of life. *świadczenia niematerialne*

Intangible cost: indicates features like pain, anxiety or grief, which cannot be directly quantified in monetary terms. *koszt niemierzalny*

Integral: 1. necessary to make a whole complete; 2. included as part of a whole. *integralny*

Integrate: 1. to make into a whole by bringing all parts together; 2. to join with something else or make part of a larger unit. *integrować, łączyć*

Integrated exposure assessment: summation over time, in all media, of the magnitude of exposure to a toxic chemical. *zintegrowana ocena narażenia*

Integrated impact assessment: appraisal that includes components of environmental, health, social and other forms of impact assessment in an attempt to incorporate an exploration of all the different ways in which policies, programmes or projects may affect the physical, social and economic environment; cf. **Health Impact Assessment**. *zintegrowana ocena wpływu na zdrowie*

Integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI): focuses on the well-being of the whole child; aims to reduce death, illness and disability, and to promote improved growth and development among children under 5 years of age; includes both preventive and curative elements that are implemented by families and communities as well as by health facilities. *zintegrowane postępowanie w chorobach wieku dziecięcego*

Integrated model: compulsory or voluntary health insurance or third-party funding in which both the insurance and provision of health care is supplied by the same organisation in a vertically integrated system; cf. **contract model**. *zintegrowany model ubezpieczenia zdrowotnego*

Integrated pest management (IPM): combination of biological, cultural, and genetic pest control methods, with use of pesticides as the last resort; considers a targeted species' life cycle and intervenes in reproduction, growth, or development to reduce the population. *zintegrowane/kompleksowe zwalczanie szkodników*

Integrated Pollution Prevention Control regulations: 1999 EU requirement that each member state implements the Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) for particular industries to ensure “an integrated approach to pollution control” in order to achieve “a high level of protection for the environment as a whole” when considering both routine and accidental releases, “which may be harmful to human health”. *zintegrowana kontrola i przeciwdziałanie zanieczyszczeniom środowiska*

Integrated solid waste management: practice of using several alternative waste management techniques to manage and dispose of specific components of the waste stream; includes: source reduction, recycling, composting, energy recovery, and landfilling. *kompleksowe zagospodarowanie odpadów komunalnych*

Intellectual capital: 1. (potential) value of an organisation's knowledge assets; 2. attempt by organizations to place a financial value on the knowledge of its staff; often defined as the combination of **human capital**, **structural capital** and **customer capital**. *kapitał intelektualny*

Intellectual property: explicit intellectual assets (knowledge assets) that are protected by law; includes patents, trademarks, copyrights, licences etc. *własność intelektualna*

Intellectual property rights: legal rights associated with **intellectual property**. *prawa własności intelektualnej*

Intensity (of services): amount of inputs used to provide each unit of service; e.g. a university hospital will typically provide complex services of high intensity, while a primary care doctor on an emergency call in an isolated rural area will use far fewer resources to treat the same injury. *intensywność usług zdrowotnych*

Intensive care unit (ICU): specialised section of a hospital that provides comprehensive care for individuals who require a high level of monitoring and treatment or are critically ill. *oddział intensywnej opieki medycznej (OIOM)*

Intensivist: (US) physician who focuses his/her practice on the care of critically ill and injured patients. *specjalista intensywnej terapii*

Intention to treat analysis: method for data analysis in a randomised clinical trial in which individual outcomes are analysed according to the group to which they have been randomised, even if they never received the treatment they were assigned; by simulating practical experience it provides a better measure of effectiveness (vs. efficacy). *analiza zgodna z intencją leczenia*

Intentional infliction of mental distress: intentional conduct that results in extreme emotional distress; also called emotional distress. *umyślne wyrządzenie szkody emocjonalnej*

Intentional injury: injuries and deaths that are self-inflicted or perpetrated by another person; can be caused by homicide, suicide, assault, domestic violence, and intentional use of firearms. *umyślne uszkodzenie ciała*

Intentional: done deliberately. *umyślny*

Interaction: 1. property of two things that have an effect on each other *wzajemne oddziaływanie* 2. process of communication, dialogue. *interakcja*

Intercept: value of y , when x is equal to zero. *wyraz wolny (w równaniu regresji)*

Interceptor sewers: large sewer lines that, in a combined system, control the flow of sewage to the treatment plant. *kanal zbiorczy, kolektor kanalizacyjny*

Interdisciplinarity: process of integrating and synthesizing knowledge of different disciplines to solve a problem or answer a question that is too broad or complex to be addressed from the perspective of only one discipline. Public health problems require interdisciplinary approach. *interdyscyplinarność*

Interest: price for the use of funds, expressed as a percentage per currency unit of funds borrowed. *odsetki*

Interface: means of communication between two computer systems, two software applications or two modules. *interface, interfejs*

Intermediate health outcome: change in the determinants of health, notably changes in lifestyles and living conditions caused by a planned intervention or interventions, including health promotion, disease prevention and primary health care. *pośredni wynik zdrowotny*

Intermediate host: host in which a parasite may reproduce asexually; cf. **definitive host, vector**. *żywiciel pośredni*

Internal dose: amount of the contaminant absorbed in body tissues upon inhalation, ingestion, or absorption. *dawka wchłonięta*

Internal locus of control: belief that one can determine for oneself one's own fate. *poczucie umiejscowienia kontroli*

Internal radiation (exposure): radiation from a source within the body as a result of deposition of radionuclides in body tissues by processes such as ingestion, inhalation, or implanta-

Internal rate of return

tion, e.g. potassium-40, a naturally occurring radionuclide. *wewnętrzne narażenie radiacyjne, napromieniowanie wewnętrzne*

Internal rate of return: discount rate that equates the time streams of costs and returns of an investment; used as a profitability measure of an investment. *wewnętrzna stopa zwrotu*

Internalization: process of absorbing explicit knowledge and making it tacit; cf. **externalisation**. *internalizacja*

Internalization of an externality: occurs when the marginal cost or marginal benefit of a good has been adjusted so that market sale of the item results in efficient output. *internalizacja efektów zewnętrznych*

International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM): system for classifying diagnoses and procedures designed to facilitate collection of uniform and comparable health information; used to group patients into diagnostic-related groups (**DRG**). *Międzynarodowa klasyfikacja chorób i problemów zdrowotnych, wersja 10*

Interpretivism: approach to knowledge that focuses on human beings and the way in which they interpret and make sense of their reality. *interpretywizm*

Interquartile range (IQR): central portion of a distribution, calculated as the difference between the third quartile and the first quartile; this range includes about one-half of the observations in the set, leaving one-quarter of the observations on each side. *rozstęp międzykwartylowy*

Interrater reliability: measure of consistency among multiple judges. *spójność ocen wielu współoceniaczy*

Interrogatory: concerned with asking a question; questioning. *dociekliwy*

Intersection: intersection of two events is the event that both of the events happen. *współwystępowanie zdarzeń*

Intersectoral action: action in which the health sector and other relevant sectors of the economy collaborate, or interact to pursue health goals. *działania międzysektorowe*

Intersectoral collaboration: 1. cooperation between sectors; 2. recognised relationship between (parts of) different sectors of society that have been formed to take action on an issue to achieve health outcomes in a way that is more effective, efficient or sustainable than might be achieved by the health sector acting alone. *współpraca międzysektorowa*

Interval estimate: range within which the true value is expected to lie with some specified probability *estymacja przedziałowa*

Interval estimator: estimator providing a range of values as estimates; cf. **point estimator**. *estymator przedziałowy*

Interval scale: measurement scale that has no natural zero and unequal intervals. *skala przedziałowa*

Intervene: 1. become involved in something in order to improve or help it; *interwerniować*
2. to happen in a way that stops something or prevents it from happening. *stanąć na przeszkodzie*

Intervention: activity or set of activities aimed at modifying a process, course of action or sequence of events, in order to change one or several of their characteristics, e.g. performance or expected outcome. *interwencja*

Intervention group: any collection of individuals participating in a health programme or intervention; in most cases consists of those who will directly benefit (target group) or a subset of this group, also called **programme group, programme participants, participant group**. *grupa interwencji*

Intervention programme: planned course of action usually targeted at a specific group or discrete population at risk of some identifiable disease or disorder, in order to reduce the risk of this disease or disorder; cf. **health promotion**. *program interwencji*

Intervention strategy: program or policy designed to have an impact on an illness or disease; e.g. mandatory seat belt law is an intervention designed to reduce automobile-related fatalities. *strategia interwencji*

Intervention studies: epidemiologic investigation designed to test a hypothesized cause-effect relationship by modifying a supposed causal factor in a population. *badania interwencyjne*

Interview (qualitative interview): guided conversation between researcher and respondent with the purpose of eliciting the latter's ideas about a matter of interest. *wywiad (jakościowy)*

Interviewer bias: systematic error due to an interviewer's subconscious or conscious gathering of selective data. *błąd systematyczny wynikający z wpływu ankietera, obciążenie wywiadu*

Intrarater reliability: measure of the stability of the rating an individual judge gives to the same question presented more than once during the same or a subsequent administration. *spójność wielu ocen jednego oceniającego*

Intrinsic values: built-in qualities. *wartości wewnętrzne, nieodłączne*

Inventory: detailed description of quantities and locations of different kinds of facilities, major equipment, and personnel that are available in a geographic area and the amount, type, and distribution of services these resources can support. *inwentarz, stan magazynu, stan zapasów*

Inversion: atmospheric condition caused by increasing temperature with elevation, resulting in a layer of warm air preventing the rise of cooler air trapped beneath; prevents the rise of pollutants that might otherwise be dispersed. *inwersja*

Investigational treatment: treatment is considered investigational when the service, procedure, medicine, or treatment has progressed to limited human application but has not achieved recognition as being proven and effective in clinical medicine. *terapia eksperymentalna*

Investment: investing of funds for income or profit. *inwestycja*

Investment for health

Investment for health: resources explicitly dedicated to the production of health and health gain; may be invested by public and private agencies as well as by people as individuals and groups. *inwestycja w zdrowie*

Investment policy: list of permitted asset categories and specific asset holdings of an insurance scheme, alongside all the prescribed constraints, including the minimum quality of assets and limits on the proportion of assets that may be invested in specific investment vehicles. *polityka inwestycyjna*

Investment portfolio: details on the assets owned by a social security scheme, usually by category of investments. *portfel inwestycyjny*

Ion exchange treatment: common water-softening method often found on a large scale at water purification plants that removes some organics and radium by adding calcium oxide or calcium hydroxide to increase the pH to a level where the metals will precipitate out. *oczyszczanie wody poprzez wymianę jonową*

Ionising radiation: energy resulting from radiant energy that interacts with matter to form charged particles, and may include electromagnetic radiation (gamma and x-radiation) or particle radiation (alpha, beta, and neutron). *promieniowanie jonizujące*

IPM: cf. **integrated pest management**.

IQR: cf. **interquartile range**.

Irradiated food: food that has been briefly exposed to radioactivity (usually gamma rays) to kill insects, bacteria and mould; can be stored without refrigeration or chemical preservatives and has a long shelf life. *żywność napromieniowana*

Irreversible effect: effect characterised by the inability of the body to partially or fully repair injury caused by a toxic agent. *efekt nieodwracalny*

Irrigation: applying water or wastewater to land areas to supply the water and nutrient needs of plants. *irygacja, nawadnianie*

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS): functional bowel disorder; symptoms include lower abdominal pain, bloating associated with alteration of bowel habits and abdominal discomfort relieved with defecation; pain type is usually described in a patient as either diarrhoea-predominant (**IBS-D**), constipation-predominant (**IBS-C**) or IBS with alternating stool pattern (**IBS-A**); also called **spastic colon**. *zespół jelita drażliwego, zespół jelita nadwrażliwego*

Irritant: chemical that is not corrosive, but that causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. *środek drażniący*

ISEE: International Society for Environmental Epidemiology. *Międzynarodowe Stowarzyszenie Epidemiologii Środowiskowej*

ISO: International Organisation for Standardisation. *Międzynarodowa Organizacja Normalizacyjna*

Isocost line: line that represents all combinations of labour and capital that are of equal total cost. *izokoszta*

Isoquant (isoproduct curve): combinations of factors of production yielding a constant level of output. *izokwant*

Itai-itai disease: disease caused by consumption of rice contaminated with cadmium, in combination with poor nutrition. “Itai-itai” meaning “ouch-ouch” was the term used by patients to describe the severe pain they suffered as a result of multiple bone fractures. *choroba Itai-Itai, zatrucie kadmem*

J

Jaundice: 1. yellowish colouring of the skin, whites of the eyes and mucous membranes caused by an accumulation of bile pigments (bilirubin); occurs as a symptom of a range of diseases, e.g. hepatitis, that affect the processing of bile; also called **icterus** *żółtaczka* 2. feeling of bitterness arising out of envy. *zazdrość*

Job description: description of a position and the skills, qualifications and experience needed by the person; can also include specific outputs and outcomes to be achieved. *paszportyzacja stanowisk pracy, zakres obowiązków*

Job design: planning of a job and procedures for performing that job so that the potential for injury and illness is reduced or eliminated; cf. **ergonomics**. *ergonomiczne planowanie pracy*

Job enrichment: adding one or more related tasks or functions to an existing job; may include some managerial functions (for example, planning, organising, controlling). *wzbogacenie pracy*

Job hazard analysis: cf. **task analysis**.

Job rotation: moving an employee to one or more related jobs during a work shift. *rotacja stanowisk*

Job: sum of all tasks carried out by a person toward the completion of some goal. *praca, stanowisko*

Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO): peer review organisation which provides the primary review of hospitals and healthcare providers (formerly called Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals); usually surveys organizations once every 3 years, sending in a medical and administrative team to review policies, patient records, professional credentialing procedures, governance and quality improvement programs. *Komisja Wspólna do spraw Akredytacji Organizacji Opieki Zdrowotnej*

Joint probability: probability of the intersection of two (or more) events. *łączne prawdopodobieństwo*

Jurisdiction: 1. official power to make legal decisions and judgements; *jurysdykcja* 2. territory or sphere over which the legal authority of a court or other institution extends. *jurysdykcja, kompetencja*

Justice: 1. just behaviour or treatment; 2. administration of law or some other authority according to the principles of just behaviour and treatment; 3. (bioethics) principle implying equity or fairness, especially in the fair distribution of benefits and risks of research, health care, or other goods in a population; often contrasted with retributive justice operating in the criminal justice system; cf. **prima facie, principles and principlism**. *sprawiedliwość*

Kakwani index: measure of the extent to which health care finance or delivery departs from proportionality, measured by the Gini coefficient and concentration coefficient (finance) and concentration indices for delivery. *wskaźnik Kakwaniego*

Kaldor-Hicks criterion: cf. **compensation test**.

Kaplan-Meier estimator (product-limit estimator): procedure for estimating the survivor function from a set of data that includes censored observations. *estymator Kaplana-Meiera (granicznego iloczynu)*

Keeler-Cretin paradox: argument that if one discounts health outcomes at a lower rate than costs in CEA, the resulting C/E ratio can be successively improved (lowered) by successively delaying the start of the candidate intervention; this infinite regress can be avoided by discounting health outcomes and costs at the same rate. *paradoks Keelera-Cretina*

Key contributor plan: performance-based incentive programme created for the purpose of attracting, motivating and keeping key individuals or small groups. *program motywacyjny*

Key informant: member of a culture or group studied who systematically shares his/her knowledge with the researcher; the person usually has expert knowledge of its rules, customs and language. *kluczowy informator*

Kickback: secret payment made in order to obtain business; cf. **bribe**. *łapówka*

Kind (type) of care: either preventive (primary and secondary prevention), curative, rehabilitative or promotional health care services. *rodzaj opieki zdrowotnej*

Kinetic energy: energy possessed by a moving body of matter, such as water, as a result of its motion. *energia kinetyczna*

Kinked demand curve: demand curve faced by an oligopolist based on the assumption that competitors will match a decrease but not an increase in the price of the product. *złamana krzywa popytu*

Know-how: skills or capabilities derived from knowledge and experience. *wiedza specjalistyczna, know-how*

Knowledge: 1. facts, feelings or experiences known by a person or group of people; derived from information but is richer and more meaningful than information, includes familiarity, awareness and understanding gained through experience or study, and results from making comparisons, identifying consequences, and making connections; 2. working synonym to

Kurtosis

‘know how’, ‘applied information’, ‘information with judgement’ or ‘the capacity for effective action’. *wiedza*

Knowledge management: creation and management of an environment which encourages knowledge to be created, shared, learnt, enhanced, organised and utilised for the benefit of the organisation and its customers. *zarządzanie wiedzą*

Knowledge management solution: 1. use of knowledge management techniques to solve an organizational problem; 2. piece of knowledge management technology or software. *rozwiązanie z dziedziny zarządzania wiedzą*

Kruskal-Wallis test: nonparametric significance test for testing the null hypothesis that the medians of several independent samples are equal; nonparametric equivalent of the analysis of variance. *test Kruskala-Wallisa*

Kurtosis: measure of how highly peaked a distribution is. *kurtoza (miara spłaszczenia rozkładu)*

L

Labour economics: aspects of economics concerned with the supply and demand for labour; includes factors affecting the participation rate, wage bargaining and organised labour, training, hours and conditions of work, practices concerning hiring, redundancy, turnover, migration and the age of retirement. *ekonomika pracy*

Labour-leisure trade-off: collection of points (line) representing the combinations of leisure time and earnings from work that are possible for an individual. *dokonywanie wyborów praca-wypoczynek w zależności od zarobków*

Laity: persons who have no expert knowledge of a particular subject. *laicy*

Landfill: method for final disposal of solid waste on land; refuse is spread and compacted and a cover of soil applied so that effects on the environment (including public health and safety) are minimised. *składowanie odpadów*

Landslide: disaster closely related to an avalanche; involves elements of the ground, including rocks, trees, parts of houses, and anything else which may happen to be swept up; can be caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or general instability in the surrounding land; cf. **mudslide**. *osuwisko*

Large claim pooling: system that isolates claims above a certain level and charges them to a pool funded by charges of all groups who share the pool; designed to help stabilize significant premium fluctuations. *wydzielony fundusz na pokrycie ekstremalnych szkód*

Lassa fever: severe viral disease whose symptoms include high fever, muscle aches, mouth ulcers, and bleeding in the skin. *gorączka (krwotoczna) Lassa*

Latency: time from the first exposure to a chemical until the appearance of a toxic effect. *utajenie*

Latency period: time between exposure to a disease-causing agent and the first signs and symptoms of illness; cf. **induction period**. *okres utajenia, latencji*

Latent error: error in design, organisation, training, or maintenance that lead to operator errors and whose effects typically lie dormant in the system for lengthy periods of time; cf. **active error**. *błąd ukryty*

Latent period: delay between exposure to a disease-causing agent and the appearance of manifestation of the disease. *okres utajenia*

Law of demand: economic principle stating that the quantity demanded of a good or service is inversely related to its price. *prawo popytu*

Law of diminishing marginal productivity: economic principle stating that as more and more units of an input are used in production, a point is eventually reached where output increases by a continually smaller and smaller amount; i.e. the marginal product of the factor input begins to fall in value. *prawo malejącej produktywności krańcowej*

Law of diminishing marginal utility: economic principle stating that as units of a product are consumed, a point is eventually reached where total utility increases at a smaller and smaller rate; i.e. the marginal utility of the product begins to fall. *prawo malejącej użyteczności krańcowej konsumpcji*

Law of diminishing returns: after some point, the marginal product of a variable input must diminish. *prawo malejących dochodów*

Law of increasing opportunity cost: economic principle stating that the opportunity cost of an activity increases as more of that activity is undertaken. *prawo wzrastającego kosztu alternatywnego*

Law of supply: economic principle stating that the quantity supplied of a good or service increases with its price. *prawo podaży*

Leachate: liquid that results from water collecting contaminants as it trickles through wastes, agricultural pesticides or fertilisers; may occur in farming areas, feedlots, and landfills, and may result in hazardous substances entering surface water, ground water, or soil. *odciek*

Leaching: process by which soluble constituents are dissolved and filtered through the soil by a percolating fluid. *wyplukiwanie*

Lead (Pb): heavy metal hazardous to health if breathed or swallowed; its use in petrol, paints, and plumbing compounds has been sharply restricted or eliminated. *ołów*

Lead poisoning: medical condition caused by increased levels of lead in the blood; symptoms include neurological problems, nausea, irritability, insomnia, lethargy or hyperactivity, and a range of gastrointestinal problems; also called **saturnism**, **plumbism** or **painter's colic**. *zatrucie ołowiem*

Lead time: time gained in treating or controlling a disease when detection is earlier than usual, e.g. in the pre-symptomatic stage, as when screening procedures are used for detection. *zyskanie na czasie (dzięki wcześniejszemu rozpoznaniu choroby)*

Lead-time bias: attribution of increased survival among screen-detected cases implied because the diagnosis was made earlier in the course of disease. *błąd z tytułu wcześniejszego wykrycia choroby*

League table: table in which interventions are ranked by their (incremental) cost-effectiveness ratios. *tabela porównawcza interwencji według wskaźnika koszt-efektywność*

Learner-centred: designed primarily to meet the needs of the learner. *zorientowany na uczącego się*

Learning organisation: organisation that views its success in the future as being based on continuous learning and adaptive behaviour; therefore it becomes skilled at creating, acquiring, interpreting and retaining knowledge and then modifying its behaviour to reflect new knowledge and insights. *organizacja ucząca się*

Learning-by-doing: economies that result from knowledge or experience gained through the cumulative production of a product. *uczenie się poprzez działanie*

Lease: contract by which one party conveys land, property, services, etc. to another for a specified time, in return for payment. *dzierżawa, najem, leasing*

Least squares line (regression line): line passing through the points that minimise the sum of squared deviations. *prosta wyznaczona metodą najmniejszych kwadratów, prosta regresji*

Ledger: physical record of all accounts, which may be subdivided into sections; may be maintained manually using loose-leaf files, or as computer files. *księga główna*

Legal requirement: anything that a person or organisation must do by statute, regulation, common law, or by-law. *wymóg prawny*

Legionella: genus of bacteria; some species cause a type of pneumonia called Legionnaire's Disease. *legionella*

Legionellosis: infection caused by bacteria called *Legionella*; symptoms include fever, chills, cough, muscle aches, headache, tiredness, loss of appetite, and, occasionally diarrhoea and vomiting; also called **Legionnaires' disease**. *legionelloza*

Legislation: law made by elected members of government; also called **statute** or **act**. *ustawodawstwo*

Leisure: free time spent in relaxation or enjoyment. *wypoczynek, odpoczynek*

LEL: cf. **lower explosive limit, lowest-observed-adverse-effect level**.

Length bias: erroneous inflation of improved survival among screen-detected cases relative to non-screen-detected cases due to the tendency of slower-growing, less-virulent disease to be more readily detected by screening than more aggressive disease, due to the longer pre-clinical phase of more indolent illness. *błąd systematyczny związany z czasem trwania badania*

Length of stay (LOS): number of days an individual stays in a hospital or inpatient facility; cf. **average length of stay**. *okres hospitalizacji*

Leprosy: chronic contagious bacterial disease prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions, caused by the bacillus *Mycobacterium leprae*; symptoms include skin ulceration of the skin, bones, and internal organs, which leads to loss of sensation, paralysis, gangrene, and deformation; also called **Hansen's disease**. *trąd*

Leukaemia (leukemia): any of various acute or chronic neoplastic diseases of the bone marrow characterised by uncontrolled increase in the number of white blood cells, symptoms include anaemia, pallor, infections, bruising and discomfort caused by enlarged internal organs. *białaczka*

Level of care: intensity of care: primary (generally preventive or curative), secondary (generally curative or rehabilitative specialist care) and tertiary (generally curative care). *poziom referencyjny*

Level of concern (LOC): concentration in air of an extremely hazardous substance above which there may be serious immediate health effects to anyone exposed to it for short periods.

Liabilities: amounts due but not yet paid at the date when the trial balance is compiled. *dlugi, należności, pasywa, zobowiązania*

Liability: 1. legal debt or obligation *zobowiązanie* 2. legal liability to compensate for an injury or to clean up contamination does not necessarily require that one have caused the injury or contamination, or that one is guilty in a moral sense. *odpowiedzialność, obowiązek*

Liable: obligated by law to make satisfaction, compensation or restitution. *odpowiedzialny (za coś)*

Liberties: cf. **rights**.

Licence: permission granted to an individual or organisation by a competent authority, usually public, to engage lawfully in a practice, occupation, or activity. *zezwoleńie, licencja*

Licensing: formulation of legal restrictions defining which individuals or institutions have the rights to provide certain services or goods (usually based on meeting minimum requirements); cf. **accreditation**. *prawo praktyki, licencjonowanie*

Life-cycle hypothesis: supposition that individual spending at any point in time is based on their long-run expected income over the life-cycle rather than just current income at that point in time; a common form of the permanent income hypothesis. *hipoteza cyklu życia*

Life events: aspects or patterns of everyday living that may be associated with, or produce, changes in health, e.g. death of a partner or close relative, loss of a job, marriage, divorce etc. *wydarzenia życiowe*

Life expectancy: number of years of life that can be expected on average in a given population. *oczekiwana długość trwania życia*

Life-prolonging treatment: all treatment that can prevent or postpone a patients death; includes cardiopulmonary resuscitation, artificial ventilation, artificial nutrition and hydration and specialised treatments for specific conditions. *terapia przedłużająca życie*

Life skills: abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. *umiejętności życiowe*

Lifestyle: set of habits and customs that is influenced, modified, encouraged, or constrained by the lifelong process of socialization. *styl życia*

Lifestyle factors: cultural and societal factors associated with health outcomes, e.g. levels of physical activity and alcohol consumption. *czynniki stylu życia*

Life table: table giving age-specific mortality rates, number of survivors, and relative sizes of age groups in a stationary population. *tablica trwania życia*

Life-table methodology: procedure by which the mortality (or morbidity) of a fixed population is evaluated within successive small time intervals so that the time dependence of mortality can be elucidated. *metodologia tworzenia tablicy trwania życia*

Lifetime benefits maximum: (US) total amount, number of days, or number of visits allowed for covered services for each person participating in a health plan; separate lifetime maximums for different categories of benefits may exist. *maksymalna ilość świadczeń finansowanych w okresie ubezpieczenia*

Lifetime exposure: total amount of exposure to a substance that a human would receive in a lifetime (usually assumed to be 70 years). *ekspozycja przez cały okres życia*

Lifetime limit: cap on the benefits paid under an insurance policy over the life of that policy. *limit świadczeń pokrywanych w czasie trwania polisy*

Life-world: (phenomenology) people's experience of their lives and environments as they appear naturally. *świat przeżyć*

Likelihood function: conditional probability (or probability density) for random variable X given a parameter, q. *funkcja wiarygodności*

Likelihood ratio: ratio of the probability that a given diagnostic test result will be expected for a patient with the target disorder rather than for a patient without the disorder. *wskaźnik wiarygodności*

Limestone scrubbing: use of a limestone and water solution to remove gaseous stack-pipe sulphur before it reaches the atmosphere. *odsiarczanie za pomocą filtra wapniowego*

Limit pricing: practice of pricing a product just below the break-even point of a potential entrant as a way to discourage entry. *zaniżanie cen*

Limnic eruption: sudden release of asphyxiating or inflammable gas from a lake. *erupcja limniczna*

Limnology: study of the physical, chemical, hydrological, and biological aspects of fresh water bodies. *limnologia*

Line item budget: resource allocation method based on expenditure categories, usually calculated on an annual basis; e.g. salaries, medicines, equipment, food, overheads, and administration. *budżet podzielony na kategorie wydatków*

Linear: quality of a process, if doubling the starting conditions doubles the outcome. *liniowy*

Linear dose response: pattern of frequency or severity of biological response that varies proportionately with the amount of dose of an agent. *liniowa odpowiedź na dawkę*

Linear model: statistical model (such as a regression model) that only has a linear combination of parameters. *model liniowy*

Linear regression: regression analysis of data using linear models. *regresja liniowa*

Lipid solubility: maximum concentration of a chemical that will dissolve in fatty substances; lipid soluble substances are insoluble in water, instead they selectively disperse through the environment via uptake in living tissue. *rozpuszczalność w tłuszczach*

Liquefaction: changing a solid into a liquid. *przechodzenie w stan ciekły*

Liquid petroleum gas (LPG): consists of commercial butane, propane or a mixture of the two; mixture is heavier than air. *gaz płynny (propan-butan)*

List of medicines: list of pharmaceuticals which a given third-party payer provides or pays for (positive list or list of approved drugs), or which the third-party payer does not provide or pay for (negative list); positive list often includes fixed prices; cf. **comparative price list**. *lista leków*

Litigation: process of making or defending a claim in court. *spór sądowy*

Littoral zone: 1. portion of a body of fresh water extending from the shoreline lakeward to the limit of occupancy of rooted plants; 2. strip of land along the shoreline between the high and low water levels. *strefa litoralowa*

Living conditions: everyday environment of people, where they live, play and work; are a product of social and economic circumstances and the physical environment; largely outside the immediate control of the individual. *warunki życia*

Living will: written document that expresses in advance a person's specific instructions and choices about various types of medical treatments and certain medical conditions. *oświadczenie woli*

Loading costs: administrative and other costs associated with underwriting an insurance policy; cf. **loading factor**. *koszty dodatkowe*

Loading factor (or load): percentage of total premiums used for administrative costs, profits, and all items other than medical benefits. *wskaźnik kosztów dodatkowych*

LOAEL: cf. **lowest-observed-adverse-effect level**.

Lobbying: process by which individuals and groups communicate with public officials in order to influence decisions of government. *wywieranie nacisku*

LOC: cf. **level of concern**.

Local effect: effect that occurs at the site of contact with the environmental hazard, e.g. inhalation of chlorine gas causes severe damage to the tissue of the respiratory tract, which is the first site of bodily contact following inhalation. *efekt lokalny*

Local Environmental Health Action Plan (LEHAP): plan that establishes a clear policy link between environment and health on the local level; cf. **National Environmental Health Action Plans**. *lokalny plan działania w zakresie zdrowia środowiskowego*

Lock-in: contractual provision by which members are required to use certain health care providers in order to receive coverage (except in emergency cases). *umowa ubezpieczeniowa o wyłączność*

Lock-off: set of procedures to ensure that a machine, once shut down for maintenance, repair or other reason, will not accidentally start. *zabezpieczenie przed przypadkowym włączeniem*

Logistic function: inverse of the logit transform, giving the probability corresponding to a given logit. *funkcja logistyczna*

Logistic regression model: data analysis technique to derive an equation to predict the probability of an event given one or more predictor variables; assumes the natural logarithm of the odds for the event (the logit) is a linear sum of weighted values of the predictor variables. *model regresji logistycznej*

Logit (log-odds): (natural) logarithm of the odds in favour of an event; the logit of a binary variable is the log-odds that its value is a success. *logit*

Lognormal distribution: probability distribution of a variable such that the logarithm of that variable follows a normal distribution. *rozkład logarytmiczno-normalny*

Log-rank test: hypothesis test for the null hypothesis that two survivor functions are identical against the alternative that the hazard of one is a constant multiple of the hazard of the other, the so-called proportional hazards model. *test log-rank*

Long run: period of time sufficient to permit a firm to vary all factors of production; cf. **short run**. *dlugoterminowość, długofalowość*

Longevity: 1. long life *dlugowieczność* 2. length or duration of life. *dlugość życia*

Longitudinal analysis: study of a set of individuals or groups tracking how they change over time. *analiza długookresowa*

Longitudinal study: study taking place over time; **longitudinal cohort study** (follows individuals), **longitudinal cross-sectional study** (follows specific classes); cf. **horizontal survey**. *badanie długofalowe (podłużne), podłużne badanie kohortowe*

Long-run average cost curve: represents the lowest cost of producing each unit of output in the long run. *krzywa kosztów przeciętnych w długim okresie czasu*

Long-term care (LTC): set of health care, personal care and social services required by persons who have lost, or never acquired, some degree of functional capacity, in an institution or at home, over a prolonged period of time; refers to the chronically ill, aged, disabled, or retarded. *opieka długoterminowa*

Long-term care insurance: insurance designed to pay for some or all of the costs of long term care. *ubezpieczenia w opiece długoterminowej*

Long-term care policy: policy that covers specified services for a specified period of time. *polisa ubezpieczeniowa obejmująca opiekę długoterminową*

Lorenz curve: plot of cumulative population from poorest to richest against the proportion of income received; cf. **concentration curve**. *krzywa Lorenza*

LOS: cf. **length of stay**.

Loss

Loss: 1. disadvantage caused when a useful or valuable object is taken away *utrata* 2. range of adverse consequences that can influence communities and individuals (e.g. damage, loss of economic value, loss of function, loss of natural resources). *strata*

Loss control: measures taken to prevent and reduce loss. *nadzór prewencyjny, przeciwdziałanie szkodom*

Loss ratio: incurred claims plus expenses, divided by paid premiums; cf. **incurred claims loss ratio**. *wskaźnik szkody, szkodowość w procentach składek*

Lower confidence limit: lower endpoint of a confidence interval. *dolna granica (przedziału) ufności*

Lower explosive limit (LEL): concentration of a gas below which the concentration of vapours is insufficient to support an explosion; for most organics is generally 1 to 5% by volume. *dolna granica wybuchowości*

Lower quartile (Q1): value that exceeds the values for no more than one quarter of the individuals and is exceeded by the values of no more than three quarters of the individuals; cf. **upper quartile**. *kwartył dolny (kwartył pierwszy)*

Lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL): lowest exposure level at which there are statistically or biologically significant increases in frequency or severity of adverse effects between the exposed population and its appropriate control group; also called **lowest-effect level (LEL)**. *najniższy obserwowany poziom działania szkodliwego*

Low-level radioactive waste (LLRW): waste less hazardous than most of those associated with a nuclear reactor; generated by hospitals, research laboratories, and certain industries. *niskoaktywne odpady radioaktywne*

LPG: cf. **liquid petroleum gas**.

LTC: cf. **long-term care**.

Luminance: measure of the amount of light emitted or reflected by a surface in a given direction. *luminacja*

Luxury good: cf. **good**.

Lyme disease: infection caused by the bite of ticks that carry the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi*, cannot be transmitted from person to person; spreads through the bloodstream and lymphatic system to affect all parts of the body, including skin, nervous system, heart, joints, and eye; symptoms include: low-grade fever, muscular aches similar to the flu, fatigue, headache, may develop into encephalitis, meningitis, swollen joints, mental problems; also called **Lyme borreliosis** (named after the town Lyme in Connecticut, US). *borelioza, choroba z Lyme*

Lymphoma: any of various usually malignant tumours in the lymph nodes characterised by abnormal growth of cells in the lymphatic system; cancer cells may involve the liver, spleen, or bone marrow. **Hodgkin's lymphoma (HD)** – usually of nodal origin, **non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL)** – can spread outside the lymphatic system. *chłoniak (złośliwy)*

Macroeconomics: branch of economics that studies how the economy operates as a whole, covering such topics as total output, employment and price levels; cf. **microeconomics**. *makro-ekonomia*

Macroparasites: parasites that do not multiply within their definitive hosts but instead produce transmission stages (eggs and larvae) which pass into the external environment.; cf. **microparasites**. *makropasożyty*

Macroscopic organisms: organisms big enough to be seen by the eye without the aid of a microscope. *organizmy makroskopowe*

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI): method of imaging body tissues that uses the response or resonance of the nuclei of the atoms of one of the bodily elements, typically hydrogen or phosphorus, to externally applied magnetic fields. *obrazowanie rezonansem magnetycznym, rezonans magnetyczny*

Magnitude estimation: technique from psychophysics wherein judges are asked to rate the magnitude of the sensation produced by one stimulus versus another as a ratio (e.g. 2.5 times as much). *ocena/szacowanie wielkości*

Major depressive disorder: psychological disorder characterised by depressed mood or loss of interest in most daily activities, plus at least five major symptoms during a two-week period. Major symptoms include: significant weight gain or loss; insomnia or hypersomnia; psychomotor agitation or retardation; fatigue or loss of energy; feelings of guilt or worthlessness; indecisiveness or impaired ability to concentrate; and recurrent thoughts of death or suicide. *ciężkie zaburzenie depresyjne*

Major medical expense insurance: policy designed to help offset the heavy medical expenses resulting from catastrophic or prolonged illness or injury; generally provide benefits payments for 75 to 80 percent of most types of medical expenses above a deductible paid by the insured. *ubezpieczenie od skrajnie wysokich kosztów leczenia*

Malaria: infectious disease characterised by intermittent chills, fever, and sweating, caused by a protozoan of the genus *Plasmodium* in red blood cells, transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected female anopheles mosquito, widespread in tropical and subtropical regions. *malaria*

Malignant: 1. (of a tumour) tending to invade normal tissue or to recur after removal; 2. cancerous; cf. **benign**. *złośliwy*

Malnutrition

Malnutrition: poor condition of health caused by insufficient amount of food or lack of the right kind of food. *niedożywienie*

Malpractice: 1. careless, wrong or illegal behaviour while in a professional job; 2. legal framework for failure to meet professional standards. *błąd w sztuce*

Malpractice insurance: insurance against the risk of suffering financial damage due to professional misconduct or lack of ordinary skill; requires that the patient prove some injury and that the injury was the result of negligence on the part of the professional. *ubezpieczenie od skutków błędów lekarskich*

Malthusian hypothesis: expectation that any increase in food supply would eventually lead to a matching increase in the number of people living at a subsistence level, so that on average, living conditions would be no better than before. *prawo ludności Malthusa*

Managed behavioural health program: programme of managed care specific to psychiatric or behavioural health care; usually a result of a “carve-out” by an insurance company or managed care organisation (MCO); cf. **carve-out**. *specjalistyczny program opieki psychiatryczno-behawioralnej*

Managed care: 1. systems and techniques used to control the use of health care services; includes a review of medical necessity, incentives to use certain providers, and case management; 2. body of clinical, financial and organizational activities designed to ensure the provision of appropriate health care services in a cost-efficient manner; 3. way in which an individual's (or family member's) health care is organised and paid for; includes how, when and where to access health care services, including hospital services, according to the plan's rules and benefits. *koordynowana opieka zdrowotna*

Managed care organisation (MCO): 1. health plan that seeks to manage care; involves contracting with health care providers to deliver health care services on a capitated (per-member per-month) basis; 2. provider organizations that enter into managed care subcontracts with insurance organizations. *organizacja realizująca zasady koordynowanej opieki zdrowotnej*

Managed care plan: health plan that uses managed care arrangements and has a defined system of selected providers that contract with the plan; members have financial incentives to use participating providers that agree to furnish a broad range of services to them. *ubezpieczenie w ramach koordynowanej opieki zdrowotnej*

Managed competition: government regulation of a health care market which uses competition as the means to achieve efficiency objectives within a framework of government intervention designed to achieve other policy objectives, such as equity; also called **regulated competition**. *konkurencja kierowana/sterowana*

Managed fee-for-service: health care coverage in which providers are paid for each procedure or service as delivered. *koordynowana opłata za usługę*

Managed health: philosophy of health care that emphasizes a holistic approach targeted at improving the health status of plan members; strategies include preventative efforts, reducing the cost of treatment, and facilitating the treatment process for providers and patients. *wszechstronne działania prozdrowotne*

Managed health care plan: arrangement that integrates financing and management with the delivery of health care services to an enrolled population; contracts with an organised system of providers that delivers services and frequently shares financial risk. *ubezpieczenie zdrowotne zintegrowane z dostarczaniem świadczeń*

Management: appropriate, efficient and effective use of all the human, financial and other resources to achieve goals of an organisation; concerned with “means” to the “ends” that are determined by the governance structure; cf. **governance**. *zarządzanie, kierowanie, prowadzenie*

Management accounting: series of reports which support the monitoring and evaluation of a scheme, and enables a more detailed understanding of the financial status of the scheme. *rachunkowość zarządcza*

Management information system (MIS): computer hardware and software that provides the support of managing a health insurance plan. *zarządczy system informacyjny*

Mandala of health: model of health and well-being based in part on an understanding of human ecology as the interaction of culture with environment; has ‘shells’ or system levels extending outwards from the individual placed in the centre, such as the family, the community and its built environment, and the wider society and natural environment here exemplified by culture and biosphere. Health of the individual in the centre is shown to have body, mind and spirit dimensions. *mandala zdrowia*

Mandated benefits: benefits that health plans are required to provide by law. *świadczenia obowiązkowe*

Mandatory reporting: system under which physicians or other health professionals are required by law to inform health authorities when a specified event occurs (e.g. medical error or diagnosis of a certain disease). *obowiązek powiadamiania*

Manifest system: cf. **cradle-to-grave system**.

Man-made disasters: disasters having an element of human intent, negligence, error or involving a failure of a system. *katastrofa spowodowana przez człowieka*

Mantel-Haenszel statistic: test statistic having an approximate chi-squared distribution (with one degree of freedom) used in testing independence in stratified 2×2 tables. *statystyka testowa Mantela-Haenszela*

Manual rate: rate based on a health plan’s average claims data and adjusted for certain factors, such as group demographics or industry. *klasyfikacja grupowa*

Manufacturer’s formulation: list of substances or component parts as described by the maker of a coating, pesticide, or other product containing chemicals or other substances. *skład chemiczny*

Marburg fever: highly infectious and usually deadly type of haemorrhagic fever that affects humans and non-human primates, caused by an RNA virus carried by animals (in Uganda and Congo); spreads through bodily fluids; symptoms include high fever, diarrhoea, vomiting, and severe bleeding; cf. **Ebola**. *gorączka (krwotoczna) Marburg*

Margin: 1. last unit of production or consumption, although often relates to change of more than one unit; *margines, kraniec* 2. revenue less expenses. *marża*

Margin of safety (MOS): maximum amount of exposure producing no measurable effect in animals (or studied humans) divided by the actual amount of human exposure in a population. *margines bezpieczeństwa*

Marginal analysis: technique that attempts to improve upon the technical efficiency of current resource spending by seeking to reallocate resources between programmes such that greater benefits are obtained within the same budget. *analiza rentowności, analiza kosztów krańcowych*

Marginal benefit: additional benefit obtained by consuming the last (or next) unit of a commodity. *zysk krańcowy*

Marginal cost: extra cost that results when output is increased by one unit; cf. **cost**. *koszt krańcowy*

Marginal cost-effectiveness (ratio): incremental cost-effectiveness ratio between two alternatives that differ by one unit along some quantitative scale of intensity, dose, or duration; often used **incorrectly** as a synonym for incremental cost-effectiveness. *wskaźnik krańcowej efektywności kosztowej*

Marginal probability: probability of an event when considered as being obtained by adding up joint probabilities; used in contexts where it is necessary to distinguish it from joint and/or conditional probabilities. *prawdopodobieństwo brzegowe*

Marginal product/productivity: change in the level of output when one input is changed with all others held constant. *produkt/produktywność krańcowa*

Marginal profit: change in profit from selling an additional unit of a good, representing the difference between the marginal revenue from that unit and its marginal cost. *zysk krańcowy*

Marginal propensity to consume: fraction of an additional currency unit that would be spent on consumption, and thus not invested as savings. *krańcowa skłonność do konsumpcji*

Marginal rate of return: per cent gain per time period (e.g. per year) from diverting one currency unit of consumption to investment, e.g. if the marginal rate of return is 6% annually, £1 invested today will yield £1.06 one year from now. *krańcowa stopa zwrotu*

Marginal rate of substitution: amount of one commodity given up per unit increase in another commodity while maintaining the same level of satisfaction. *krańcowa stopa substytucji*

Marginal rate of technical substitution: amount of one factor of production given up per unit increase in another factor of production while maintaining the same level of output; equals the ratio of the marginal products of two inputs. *krańcowa stopa substytucji technicznej*

Marginal rate of transformation: slope of the **production possibilities curve** (cf.) showing the amount of one good which must be given up for a one unit increase in the other good. *krańcowa stopa transformacji*

Marginal return on investment: percentage rate of return on investment of additional sums used to purchase more capital. *krańcowy zwrot z inwestycji*

Marginal revenue: addition to total revenue brought about by the sale of one more unit of output. *przychód krańcowy*

Marginal social benefit: change in total social benefit brought about by a one-unit change in the consumption of a good or service. *krańcowe świadczenie społeczne*

Marginal social cost: change in total social costs resulting from a one-unit change in the production of a good or service. *krańcowy koszt społeczny*

Marginal utility: extra utility gained from consuming one more unit of a good holding others constant; cf. **utility**. *użyteczność krańcowa*

Marginal: 1. incremental *stopniowy* 2. a one unit increase. *krańcowy*

Marginalised populations: cf. **vulnerable populations, disadvantaged groups**.

Marine sanitation device: any equipment or process installed on board a vessel to receive, retain, treat, or discharge sewage. *okrętowe urządzenie sanitarne*

Marker of effect: measurable, biochemical, physiological, or other change in an organism that, depending on extent, is recognized as having the potential to cause health problems or disease. *marker efektu*

Market: 1. arrangement through which buyers and sellers meet or communicate for the purpose of trading goods or services *rynek zbytu* 2. people who buy and sell goods in competition with each other. *rynek*

Market area: targeted geographic area or areas of greatest market potential; cf. **catchment area**. *(potencjalny) zasięg terytorialny rynku*

Market basket index (input price index): refers to a ratio or index of the annual change in the prices of goods and services providers used to produce health services. *wskaźnik koszyka zakupów*

Market demand: total demand for a good by all consumers in the market; cf. **aggregate demand**. *popyt rynkowy*

Market equilibrium: price and quantity determined by the interaction of consumers and producers in a market, such that the market is cleared and there is neither too much demand nor too much supply. *równowaga rynkowa*

Market failure: situation in which a market economy fails to attain economic efficiency. *ułomność/zawodność rynku*

Market mechanism: interaction of buyers and sellers in market and mixed economies that determines the nature and volume of goods and services produced and their distribution. *mechanizm rynkowy*

Market share

Market share: certain percentage of the market area or targeted market population, usually used to describe a forecast goal or a past penetration of the market. *udział rynkowy, udział w rynku*

Market structure: how an industry is organised in terms of the number and distribution of firms and how firms compete among themselves. *struktura rynku*

Markov model: type of mathematical model containing a finite number of mutually exclusive and exhaustive health states, having time period of uniform length and in which the probability of movement from one state to another depends on the current state and remains constant over time; cf. **semi-Markov models**. *model Markowa*

Markov nodes: branching points within the decision tree that lead into a Markov process. *stany Markowa*

Marsh: type of wetland that does not accumulate appreciable peat deposits and is dominated by herbaceous vegetation; may be either fresh or saltwater, tidal or non-tidal. *bagno, moczar*

Masked study: cf. **blind(ed) study**.

Masking: procedure(s) intended to keep participant(s) in a study from knowing some fact(s) or observation(s) that might bias or influence their actions or decisions regarding the study. *maskowanie*

Mass action transmission: transmission of infection that occurs at a rate directly proportional to the number or density of both susceptibles and infecteds present. *proporcjonalne przenoszenie infekcji*

Mass media: sources of information and news such as newspapers, magazines, radio and television, that reach and influence large numbers of people. *środki masowego przekazu, mass media*

Master patient index: index or file with a unique identifier for each patient that serves as a key to a patient's health record. *główny spis rekordu pacjentów*

Matched pairs measurements: two measurements compared on the same subject. *pomiary powiązane*

Matched-pair design: study design in which each individual is paired with another individual that resembles it in all respects except the property being studied. *model par powiązanych*

Matching: process of making a study group and comparison group comparable with respect to extraneous factors. *parowanie*

Maternal and child health: category focusing on birth data and outcomes as well as mortality data for infants and children, includes access to, and/or utilisation of care. *zdrowie matki i dziecka*

Maternal immunity: immunity for a neonate provided by immunoglobulin-G antibody generated by a mother and passed across the placenta to the unborn offspring; provides short-term protection (with a typical half life of 3-6 months) to the neonate. *odporność przekazana przez matkę*

Maternal mortality (rate): risk of dying from causes associated with childbirth. *umieralność okołoporodowa matek, współczynnik umieralności okołoporodowej matek*

Maternally toxic: acting on unborn animals or humans indirectly by poisoning the mother. *toksyczny poprzez matkę*

Mathematical model: representation of a system, process, or relationship in mathematical form in which equations are used to simulate the behaviour of the system or process under study. *model matematyczny*

Mature minor: person below the legal age of majority (usually 18 or 19) who can understand the nature and consequences of a proposed treatment decision. *nieletni mający prawo podejmować decyzje zdrowotne*

Maxi-min rule: rule that seeks to maximise the well-being of the worst off member of society. *zasada maxi-min, zasada maksymalizacji korzyści dla najmniej uprzywilejowanych*

Maximising welfare: right and rational course of action in a situation where resources are insufficient to maximize the health of individuals is to maximize the health of the population or group as a whole. *maksymalizacja efektów zdrowotnych populacji*

Maximum allowable: cf. **allowed amount**.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL): maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water delivered to the free flowing outlet of the ultimate user of a public water system, except in the case of turbidity where the maximum permissible level is measured at the point of entry to the distribution system. *maksymalny poziom zanieczyszczenia/skażenia*

Maximum likelihood estimate: maximum value of the likelihood function in a given context. *oszacowanie maksymalnego prawdopodobieństwa*

Maximum out-of-pocket expenses: limit on total number of co-payments or limit on total cost of deductibles and co-insurance under a benefit plan. *maksymalna kwota współpłacenia*

Maximum tolerated dose (MTD): highest dose just below the level at which toxic effects other than cancer can occur. The concept has been criticized by some toxicologists who believe that the high doses introduce artefacts that exaggerate carcinogenicity in humans. Because of the controversy, scientists do not currently agree on the usefulness and applicability of this test. *maksymalna dawka tolerowana*

MCH: cf. **maternal and child health**.

McNemar's test: statistical significance test about the difference in success probabilities based on one independent and identically distributed sample of paired values of binary variables; equivalent to a sign test on binary data. *test McNemara*

ME: myalgic encephalomyelitis, cf. **chronic fatigue syndrome**.

Mean: 1. (arithm) the average of a group of measurement values; calculated by dividing the sum of the values by the number of values in the group *średnia arytmetyczna* 2. (geom) mean or average of a set of data measured on a logarithmic scale. *średnia geometryczna*

Mean square

Mean square: ratio of a sum-of-squares to its corresponding degrees of freedom; used in analysis of variance. *średni kwadrat*

Means testing: setting a standard of low income in order to qualify for a welfare benefit. *uzależnienie wysokości świadczeń od wielkości dochodów*

Measles: 1. highly contagious viral disease, characterised by red spots on the skin, fever, symptoms of common cold, and swelling of lymph nodes; may lead to dangerous secondary infections such as encephalitis, pneumonia; *odra*

Measure of association: quantified relationship between exposure and disease; includes: relative risk, rate ratio, odds ratio. *miara (siły) związku*

Measure of central location (measure of central tendency): central value that best represents a distribution of data; includes the mean, median, and mode. *miara tendencji centralnej*

Measure of dispersion: measure of the spread of a distribution out from its central value; includes the interquartile range, variance, and the standard deviation. *miara rozproszenia*

Measurement: procedure of applying a standard scale to variable or to a set of values. *po-miar, mierzenie*

Measurement scale: complete range of possible values for a measurement, e.g. the set of possible responses to a question, the physically possible range for a set of body weights. *skala pomiarowa*

Mechanical hazards: hazards posed by the transfer of mechanical or kinetic energy (the energy of motion); can result in immediate or gradually acquired injury in exposed individuals; cf. **physical hazards**. *zagrożenia mechaniczne*

Mechanical injury: injury that results from the transfer of a damaging excess of kinetic energy to tissues resulting in abrasions, lacerations, punctures, contusions, broken bones, and projectile wounds. *uraz mechaniczny*

Mechanical transmission: process of passive transmission by which organisms such as arthropods transmit a disease by simply carrying the disease organism(s) on the feet or other body part to a person's food or an open sore on the person. *transmisja bierna*

Media: 1. specific environments such as air, water and soil which are the subject of regulatory concern and activities *medium, nośnik* 2. cf. **mass media**.

Median: measure of central location which divides a set of data into two equal parts. *mediana*

Mediation: process through which the different interests (personal, social, economic) of individuals and communities, and different sectors (public and private) are reconciled in ways that promote and protect health. *mediacja*

Medicaid: (US) federal programme financed by federal, state and local governments, intended to provide access to health care services for the poor, specifically those who meet certain eligibility requirements such as income level. *Medicaid (plan ubezpieczeniowy obejmujący osoby przekraczające próg ubóstwa)*

Medical allied manpower: classification of about sixty occupations or specialties that can be divided into two large categories based on the time required for occupational training: a. occupations that require at least a baccalaureate degree, e.g. clinical laboratory scientists and technologists, dieticians and nutritionists, health educators, medical record librarians, and occupational speech and rehabilitation therapists; b. occupations that require less than a baccalaureate degree, such as aides for each of the above categories as well as physician assistants and radiological technicians. *klasyfikacja pomocniczych zawodów medycznych*

Medical audit: cf. **clinical audit**.

Medical care: goods and services that maintain, improve, or restore an individual's physical or mental well-being. *opieka medyczna*

Medical devices: products intended to be used for a medical purpose; covers a wide range of medical supplies, equipment, and instruments ranging from thermometers to artificial hearts. *przyrządy i urządzenia medyczne*

Medical doctor (MD): cf. **physician**. *lekarz medycyny*

Medical error: error or omission in the medical care provided to a patient, in diagnosis, treatment, preventative monitoring, or in the failure of a piece of medical equipment or another component of the medical system; may result in adverse events such as injury or death. *błąd lekarski*

Medical ethics: examining right and wrong behaviour within the field of medicine. *etyka lekarska*

Medical informatics: systematic study, or science, of the identification, collection, storage, communication, retrieval, and analysis of data about medical care services to improve decisions made by physicians and managers of health care organizations. *informatyka medyczna*

Medical loss ratio (MLR): cost ratio of total benefits used compared to revenues received; usually represented as a ratio, e.g. 0.96 means that 96% of premiums were spent on purchasing medical services; cf. **loss ratio**, **incurred claims loss ratio**. *wskaźnik wykorzystanych świadczeń względem uzyskanych korzyści*

Medical Management Information System (MMIS): data system that allows payers and purchasers to track health care expenditure and utilisation patterns; also referred to as Health Information System (HIS), Health Information Management (HIM) or Information System (IS); cf. **Electronic Medical Record (EMR)**. *system zarządzania informacją medyczną*

Medical misconduct: unacceptable behaviour by a representative of the medical profession, e.g. practising while impaired by alcohol, drugs, physical disability or mental disability; refusing to provide medical services because of race, creed or ethnic origin; abusing or intimidating a patient, etc. *wykroczenie pracownika ochrony zdrowia*

Medical model: traditional approach to the diagnosis and treatment of illness focusing on physical and/or biological defects or dysfunctions within the patient using a problem-solving approach; medical history, physical examination, and diagnostic tests provide the basis for the identification and treatment of a specific illness. *model postępowania terapeutycznego*

Medical review: screening of health care utilisation usually conducted by insurance companies, third-party payers, review organizations and case managers; thanks to them payers are able to limit or reduce the utilisation of health care services. *analiza wykorzystania usług medycznych*

Medical savings account (MSA): account in which individuals can collect contributions to pay for medical care or insurance. *zdrowotne konto oszczędnościowe; medyczny rachunek oszczędnościowy*

Medical surveillance: monitoring of potentially exposed individuals to detect early symptoms of disease. *nadzór/monitoring medyczny*

Medical underwriting: process by which the health status of individuals and groups is used to determine whether to provide coverage, under what conditions, and at what rate to charge. *ocena ryzyka medycznego*

Medically necessary, medical necessity, medical necessary services: services or supplies which meet the following tests: 1. are appropriate and necessary for the symptoms, diagnosis, or treatment of the medical condition; 2. are provided for the diagnosis or direct care and treatment of the medical condition; 3. meet the standards of good medical practice within the medical community in the service area; 4. are not primarily for the convenience of the plan member or a plan provider; 5. are the most appropriate level or supply of service which can safely be provided. *medycznie konieczny, usługi medycznie konieczne*

Medicare: (US) federal health insurance program for people aged 65 and over, for persons eligible for social security disability payments for two years or longer, and for certain workers and their dependents who need kidney transplantation or dialysis; consists of two separate but coordinated programs: hospital insurance (Part A) and supplementary medical insurance (Part B). *Medicare (plan ubezpieczeniowy obejmujący ludzi powyżej 65. roku życia)*

Medicine: art and science of preventing, diagnosing, and treating disease, as well as the maintenance of health. *medycyna*

Medigap: (US) private health insurance plans that supplement Medicare benefits by covering some costs not paid for by Medicare. *Medigap (plan ubezpieczeniowy obejmujący osoby niepodlegające ubezpieczeniu Medicare)*

Melanoma: form of skin cancer which develops in melanin-forming cells. *czerniak złośliwy*

Member: any individual or dependent who is enrolled in and covered by a managed health care plan; synonym to enrollee and insured. *ubezpieczony, osoba ubezpieczona*

Member check: researcher's return to study participants with the transcript, summary of their answers or observation notes in order to verify whether the description or interpretation truly presents their experience. *sprawdzenie zapisu danych przez uczestników badania*

Member months: total membership each month is cumulated for a given time period; i.e. 100 members served each month for six months equals 600 member months. *osobo-miesiące*

Memo: written record of researcher's ideas at varying degrees of abstraction during field-work to assist in formulating a theory. *notatki*

Memoing: recording in writing a memo or memos. *sporządzanie notatek*

Meningitis: bacterial or viral inflammation (infection) of the linings of the brain and spinal cord (meninges); symptoms include high fever, chills, vomiting, headache, sensitivity to light and/or sound, stiffness of the neck. *zapalenie opon mózgowych*

Mental age: degree of a person's mental development expressed as an age at which the same degree is attained by an average person. *wiek umysłowy*

Mental health: 1. state in which one is able meet life with sufficient mental and emotional skills to exist in a satisfactory manner; 2. alternative phrasing to mental illness services. *zdrowie psychiczne*

Mental health provider: psychiatrist, social worker, hospital or other facility licensed to provide mental health services. *osoba / instytucja świadcząca usługi w zakresie zdrowia psychicznego*

Mental illness: temporary, recurring or enduring range of symptoms and/or patterns of psychological disturbance that cause distress to the self or others, e.g. schizophrenia, mania or depression. *choroba umysłowa/psychiczna*

Mentor: person who acts as support for a less experienced person, sharing knowledge and promoting skills relevant to their position. *mentor*

Merger: combining of two or more firms to form one. *fuzja (firm)*

Merit good: cf. **good**.

MeSH Tree: National Library of Medicine's controlled vocabulary. *drzewo hierarchiczne MeSH*

MeSH: acronym for **Medical Subject Headings**. *język haseł przedmiotowych z zakresu medycyny i nauk pokrewnych*

Mesoendemic: term from the malaria literature used to mean (roughly) an area with some transmission. *mezoendemiczny*

Mesotrophic: reservoirs and lakes which contain moderate quantities of nutrients and are moderately productive in terms of aquatic animal and plant life. *mezotropiczny*

Meta-analysis: systematic pooling of evidence from a number of clinical trials; statistical analysis is used to weight the data from the trials; cf. **systematic review**. *meta-analiza, metaanaliza*

Method: set of procedures and strategies. *metoda*

Methodology: theories and principles on which methods and principles are based. *metodologia*

Methods of benefit assessment: methods used by insurance companies to assess the health benefits individuals receive based on the insurance they purchased. *metody oceny świadczeń*

Microclimate: climatic conditions of a small area such in a valley, a particular woodlot, or a city park surrounded by tall, sun-blocking buildings. *mikroklimat*

Microcosm: diminutive, representative system analogous to a larger system in composition, development, or configuration; typically constructed in glass bottles or jars. *mikrokosmos*

Micro-costing: valuation technique that starts with a detailed identification and measurement of all the inputs consumed in a health care intervention and all of its sequels; once the resources consumed have been identified and quantified, they are then converted into value terms to produce a cost estimate. *metoda mikrokosztów*

Microeconomics: field of economics that uses economic theory to study how individual consumers and firms make economic decisions, cf. **macroeconomics**. *mikroekonomia*

Microenvironment: well-defined areas such as the home, office, automobile, kitchen, store, etc. that can be treated as a homogeneous (or well characterised) in the concentrations of a chemical or other agent. *mikrośrodowisko*

Microparasites: parasites that multiply within their definitive hosts; characterised by small size, short generation times, and a tendency to induce immunity to re-infection in those hosts that survive. The duration of infection is usually short in relation to the lifespan of the host, but there are important exceptions, such as the slow viruses; cf. **macroparasites**. *mikropasożyty*

Mid-range: halfway point or midpoint in a set of observations; generally calculated as the sum of the smallest observation and the largest observation, divided by two; usually calculated as an intermediate step in determining other measures. *środek przedziału*

Midwife: one who assists women in childbirth. *położna, akuszerka*

Millennium Development Goals: eight main goals to be achieved by 2015 related to world's major development challenges, e.g. eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of universal primary education. *milenijne cele rozwoju*

Minamata disease: disease caused by consumption of fish contaminated with methyl mercury; Minamata is the name of the city where the disease first occurred. *choroba zatoki Minamata*

Mineralisation: release of inorganic chemicals from organic matter in the process of aerobic or anaerobic decay. *mineralizacja*

Minimal intervention: component of a programme consisting of brief interventions designated to trigger internal responses. *minimalna interwencja*

Minimisation: 1. measures or techniques that reduce the amount of waste generated during industrial production processes; 2. recycling and other efforts to reduce the volume of waste going to landfills; also called **waste reduction** and **waste minimisation**. *minimalizacja odpadów*

Minimum data set: widely agreed upon and generally accepted set of terms and definitions constituting a core of data acquired for medical records and employed for developing statistics suitable for diverse types of analyses and users. *podstawowy zbiór danych*

Minimum practice: 1. “do-nothing” treatment option, if it is an acceptable practice; 2. the lowest-cost alternative among effective practices. *zasada minimalnej interwencji*

Minority: 1. smaller part of a group; 2. less than half of the people or things in a large group. *mniejszość*

Minority group: subordinate group whose members have significantly less control or power over their own lives than the members of a dominant or majority group have over theirs. *grupa mniejszościowa*

MIS: cf. **management information system**.

Miscellaneous expenses: hospital charges, other than room and board, such as those for X-rays, drugs, laboratory fees, and other ancillary services. *wydatki różne*

Miscible liquids: two or more liquids that can be mixed and will remain mixed under normal conditions. *ciecz mieszalne*

Misclassification: erroneous classification of an individual, a value, or an attribute into a category other than that to which it should be assigned. *błędna klasyfikacja*

Mission statement: written declaration that describes why the organisation exists, who they are, and an elegant phrase to encapsulate their fundamental purpose. *misja*

Mist: liquid particles measuring 40 to 500 microns, formed by condensation of vapour; by comparison, fog particles are smaller than 40 microns. *mgła, para*

Mitigation: measures taken to reduce adverse effects on the environment. *łagodzenie, zmniejszanie*

Mixed economy: economy in which governments as well as business firms provide goods and services. *gospodarka mieszana*

Mixed formula: payment to medical professionals based on a mix of methods (e.g. capitation plus fee-for-service for some services); systems can also be supplemented by bonus/target payments as an incentive for achieving certain objectives. *mieszany system płacenia za usługi medyczne*

Mixed model: regression model that contains both fixed and random effects. *mieszany model*

MLR: cf. **medical loss ratio**.

MMH: cf. **manual materials handling**.

MO: **monitoring and evaluation**.

Mobile source: any non-stationary source of air pollution such as cars, trucks, motorcycles, buses, aeroplanes, locomotives. *ruchome źródło zanieczyszczeń*

Mobility, geographic: movement of persons from one country or region to another. *mobilność geograficzna*

Mobility, social

Mobility, social: movement from one defined socioeconomic group to another, either upward or downward. *mobilność społeczna*

Mode: the most frequently occurring value in a set of observations; one of the measures of central tendency. *moda, dominanta, wartość modalna*

Model: 1. abstract representation of the relationship between logical, analytical, or empirical components of a system; 2. framework for thinking and acting. *model*

Model uncertainty: uncertainty related to the model and modelling process used in a study; may be **model structure uncertainty** (uncertainty about the correct mathematical formulation for combining parameters in the model), **modelling process uncertainty** (variation inherent in the fact that the model is one particular instance of an analyst or team, constructing a complex model for the problem being addressed and not the only possible construction), or both. *niepewność modelu teoretycznego*

Modelling: use of mathematical equations to simulate and predict real events and processes. *modelowanie*

Modern environmental health risks: environmental risks associated with rapid “development” that lacks health-and-environment safeguards, and to unsustainable consumption of natural resources; include: air pollution, chemical exposures, traffic accidents, deforestation etc.; cf. **traditional environmental health risks**. *współczesne zagrożenia zdrowia środowiskowego/higieny środowiskowej*

Modified community rating: rating of medical service usage in a given area, adjusted for data such as age, sex, etc.; cf. also **community rating**. *zmodyfikowane szacowanie wykorzystania usług zdrowotnych na danym terenie*

Modified fee-for-service: system that pays providers fees for services produced, with certain maximum fees for each service; cf. **fee-for-service, benefits**. *zmodyfikowana opłata za usługę*

Monetary: relating to money or currency. *pieniężny*

Monitoring: 1. ongoing process of reviewing activities to cf. how well the organisation (or project) is doing; measures are determined at the outset that can be visited regularly to measure progress; 2. systematic measurement of health hazards to which workers are exposed; types of measurements that can be taken: biological (worker) and environmental (workplace air); cf. **evaluation**. *monitoring*

Monitoring wells: wells used to collect ground-water samples for analysis to determine the amount, type, and spread of contaminants in ground water. *ujęcie monitorujące wody podziemne*

Monomictic: lakes and reservoirs which are relatively deep, do not freeze over during the winter months, and undergo a single stratification and mixing cycle during the year (usually in the autumn). *monomiktyczny*

Mononucleosis: cf. **glandular fever**.

Monopolistic competition: product market characterised by numerous sellers, moderate product differentiation, no barriers to entry, and some imperfections in consumer information. *konkurencja monopolistyczna*

Monopoly: situation in which a firm can influence the price at which it sells its output by varying the amount it produces and offers for sale; in a pure monopoly, there is no other firm which produces a close substitute for the firm's product. *monopol*

Monopoly profit (rent): 1. return over and above a normal profit resulting from monopoly power; 2. profits in excess of competitive market returns due to a monopolist's ability to increase prices unilaterally. *zysk monopolowy*

Monopsony: market characterised by a single buyer that has the ability to influence market price. *monopol nabywcy*

Monte Carlo simulation: type of simulation that uses random numbers to capture the effects of uncertainty; multiple simulations are run, with the value of each uncertain variable in the analysis selected at random from a probability distribution for the value of that variable. Simulation results are compiled, providing a probability distribution for the overall result. *symulacja metodą Monte Carlo*

Moral: synonym for ethical, cf. ethics. *moralny*

Moral agent: being whose actions are capable of moral evaluation, e.g. a competent and reasonably mature human being. *istota mogąca dokonywać oceny moralnej*

Moral dilemma: situation that will often involve an apparent conflict between moral imperatives, in which to obey one would result in transgressing another. *dylemat moralny*

Moral hazard: possibility of exploiting a system unduly to the disadvantage of others without having to bear the financial consequences in part or in full. *nadużycie, zagrożenie moralnie niestosowne*

Moral imperative: principle originating inside a person's mind that compels them to act. *imperatyw moralny*

Moral integrity: quality of being consistent with a person's moral convictions and commitments. *prawość moralna, uczciwość*

Moral realism: view that moral principles have an objective foundation, and are not based on subjective human convention. *realizm moralny*

Moral relativism: view that moral standards are grounded in social approval; with some moral values, social approval seems to vary from culture to culture. *relatywizm moralny*

Moral rights: claims justified by moral principles and correlated with obligations. *prawa moralne*

Moral standing: determines the extent to which somebody's well-being must be ethically considered for its own sake. *postawa moralna*

Morality: complete world-view that includes what is right and what is wrong. *moralność*

Morbidity: number of cases of certain illnesses, injury, or disability in a defined population during a defined period of time. usually expressed in general or specific rates of incidence or prevalence. *chorobowość*

Morbidity cost: cf. **indirect cost**.

Morbidity rate: illness or disability rate, usually expressed per 1,000 population. *współczynnik chorobowości*

Morbidity survey: method for estimating the prevalence and/or incidence of disease or diseases in a population. *(sondażowe) badanie zachorowalności*

Mortality: death; used to describe the relation of deaths to the population in which they occur. *umieralność*

Mortality cost: cf. **indirect cost**.

Mortality rate: number of deaths in a unit of population within a prescribed time; may be expressed as crude death rates, e.g. total deaths in relation to total population during a year, or as death rates specific for diseases and, sometimes, for age, sex, or other attributes, e.g. number of deaths from cancer in white males in relation to the white male population during a given year, also called **death rate**. *współczynnik umieralności*

Mortality rate, infant: cf. **infant mortality rate**.

Mortality rate, neonatal: ratio expressing the number of deaths among children from birth up to but not including 28 days of age divided by the number of live births reported during the same time period, usually expressed per 1,000 live births. *współczynnik umieralności noworodków*

Mortality rate, postneonatal: ratio expressing the number of deaths among children from 28 days up to but not including 1 year of age during a given time period divided by the number of live births reported during the same time period; usually expressed per 1,000 live births. *współczynnik późnej umieralności niemowląt*

Mortality statistics: statistical tables compiled from the information contained in death certificates. *statystyka umieralności/zgonów*

MOS: cf. **margin of safety**.

Motile: capable of self-propelled movement; sometimes used to distinguish between certain types of organisms found in water. *posiadający zdolność do samodzielnego poruszania się, ruchomy*

Motion sickness: disorder caused by motion, e.g. sea sickness, train sickness, car sickness, or air sickness; symptoms include nausea, vomiting and dizziness. *choroba lokomocyjna*

Motivational interviewing: way to help people recognise and do something about their present or potential problems; particularly useful with people who are reluctant to change and ambivalent about changing. *wywiad motywacyjny*

Motive: that which moves a person to act, usually emotions, desires or concerns. *motyw*

MRSA: Multi-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus, which often occurs as a **nosocomial infection**. *gronkowiec złocisty wielooporny*

MS: cf. **multiple sclerosis**.

Mudslide: slippage of mud because of poor drainage of rainfall through soil. An underlying cause is often deforestation or lack of vegetation. *lawina błotna*

Mulch: any substance spread or allowed to remain on the soil surface to conserve soil moisture and shield soil particles from the erosive forces of raindrops and runoff. *kora ogrodowa*

Multidisciplinary: drawing on the experience and expertise of a wide range of professionals. *multidyscyplinarny*

Multi-hospital system: organisation that is made up of two or more hospitals and is managed by a single corporation. *organizacja obejmująca wiele szpitali*

Multi-payer system: system in which health care providers are reimbursed by numerous third-party payers. *system wielu płatników*

Multiple causation: disease or other outcome having more than one cause. *przyczynowość wieloraka, stany wieloprzyczynowe*

Multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS): common name for a set of symptoms that occur in the setting of chemical exposure; they are often vague and non-specific and do not correspond to the known toxic effects to these chemicals. Sometimes the symptoms seem to occur at times when exposure is unlikely but sufferers feel that they have been exposed. Common chemicals that trigger this reaction include perfumes, pesticides, solvents, tobacco smoke, and food additives. *nadwrażliwość chemiczna wieloczynnikowa*

Multiple infection: infection in which an individual is infected by agents of more than one species. *zakażenie mnogie*

Multiple regression: statistical technique used to estimate the relation between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables; cf. **regression analysis**. *regresja wielokrotna*

Multiple risk: 1. situation where more than one risk factor for the development of a disease or other outcome is present, and their combined presence results in an increased risk. *ryzyko mnogie* 2. type of insurance policy against all risks. *ubezpieczenie od wszelkiego ryzyka*

Multiple sclerosis (MS): chronic inflammatory disease that progressively destroys the myelin sheath, which helps neurons carry signals through the nervous system; symptoms include intermittent changes in sensory perception, fatigue, depression, uncoordinated movement and speech, cognitive impairment, and pain; usually leads to disability; also known as **disseminated sclerosis**. *stwardnienie rozsiane*

Multiple use: use of land for more than one purpose, e.g. grazing of livestock, watershed and wildlife protection, recreation, and timber production; also applies to use of bodies of water for recreational purposes, fishing, and water supply. *użytkowanie wielorakie*

Multi-source drug

Multi-source drug: drug that is no longer under patent protection and is available from alternative suppliers, cf. **generic**. *lek niezastrzeżony*

Multivariate analysis: set of techniques used when the variation in several variables has to be studied simultaneously. *analiza wielozmienna, analiza wielowymiarowa*

Municipal discharge: discharge of effluent from waste water treatment plants that receive waste water from households, commercial establishments, and industries in the coastal drainage basin; combined sewer/separate storm overflows are included in this category. *oczyszczalne ścieki komunalne*

Municipal sewage: wastes (mostly liquid) originating from a community; may be composed of domestic wastewaters and/or industrial wastewaters. *ścieki komunalne*

Muscular dystrophy: any of a range of hereditary muscle diseases characterised by progressive degeneration and loss of function of muscle cells and tissue; some forms may affect smooth muscles and muscles of the heart; most common is called **Duchenne muscular dystrophy** (cf.). *dystrofia mięśniowa*

Mutagen: anything that can cause a change (or mutation) in the genetic material of a living cell. *mutagen*

Mutagenicity: capacity of a chemical or physical agent to cause permanent alteration of the genetic material within living cells. *mutageniczność*

Mutation rate: frequency with which mutations occur per gene or per generation. *częstotliwość mutacji*

Mutation: heritable change in the genetic material not caused by genetic segregation or recombination that is transmitted to daughter cells and to succeeding generations provided it is not dominant lethal factor. *mutacja*

Mutually exclusive (disjoint, pairwise disjoint): of two events, the property that they cannot both happen; of more than two events, the property that the intersection of *any pair* is impossible. *wzajemnie się wykluczające*

Narrative: account of an event or series of events in the form of a story, e.g. experiences by the participants in a study. *opowiadanie, narracja*

National average wage: reflects the average amount of earnings received by workers of all sectors in the economy. *średnia płaca krajowa*

National Environmental Health Action Plan (NEHAP): plan that establishes a clear policy link between environmental and health, produced in the WHO European Region; developed through assessing environmental health problems and risks and in wide consultation with all organizations – both public, private sector and non-governmental – in partnership approach. *Krajowy Plan Działania w Zakresie Zdrowia Środowiskowego*

National health accounts: information that a country may collect on its health expenditures; usually in the form of indicators; cf. **health expenditure**. *narodowe rachunki zdrowia*

National health care system: operation of health care in a given country or region, determined by the way health care resources have been and are developed and organised, as well as how services are delivered, financed, managed and supervised. *krajowy/narodowy system ochrony zdrowia*

National health insurance (NHI): health insurance or system of compulsory individual insurance schemes that generally cover the majority of the population. *krajowe ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

National Health Service (NHS): (UK) comprehensive service offering therapeutic and preventive medical and surgical care, including the prescription and dispensing of medicines, spectacles, medical and dental appliances; activities coordinated by Health Authorities. *National Health Service (Krajowa / Narodowa Służba Zdrowia)*

National health service (NHS): cf. **Beveridge system**.

National health system (NHS): health care system directly run by the government and financed by general taxes. *państwowa służba zdrowia*

National Institute of Clinical Excellence (NICE): independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on treatments and in the NHS; publishes clinical guidance of evidence-based medicine on different healthcare interventions. *Krajowy Instytut ds. Upowszechniania Najlepszej Praktyki Klinicznej*

National Insurance: (UK) compulsory scheme of insurance under which employers and employees make joint contributions so that those who have contributed for a qualifying period

National level planning

may claim benefits in times of sickness, injury, maternity leave, unemployment and retirement. *narodowe ubezpieczenie*

National level planning: continuous, comprehensive and coordinated planning for the allocation or investment of a country's resources in a way that achieves the desired pace or level of economic and social development. *planowanie na poziomie kraju*

Natural disasters: caused by natural phenomena, appearing to arise without direct human involvement; cf. **man-made disasters**. *klęski żywiołowe*

Natural history of disease: temporal course of disease from onset (inception) to resolution. *naturalny przebieg choroby*

Natural law: ethical theory according to which there exists a law whose content is set by nature, and that therefore such a law is valid everywhere. *prawo naturalne*

Natural monopoly: firm that faces long-run economies of scale over the entire market demand curve. *monopol naturalny*

Naturalistic fallacy: claim that what is natural is inherently good or right, and that what is unnatural is bad or wrong. *błąd naturalistyczny*

Naturalistic inquiry: study of behaviours and communicative strategies as occur in a "natural" setting. *dociekanie naturalistyczne*

Nature of injury or illness: main physical characteristics of a workplace injury or illness, e.g. burn, cut, sprain, dermatitis, hearing loss. *rodzaj obrażenia/choroby*

Navigable waters: traditionally, waters sufficiently deep and wide for navigation by all, or specified, vessels. *wody splawne/żeglowne*

Near miss: medical error that does not result in harm; also called **close call**. *błąd medyczny bez konsekwencji*

Necessary cause: causal factor whose presence is required for the occurrence of the effect (of disease). *przyczyna konieczna*

Necessity: 1. type of good whose consumption does not vary greatly with changes in people's incomes; generally, a good with an income elasticity of less than one. *dobro konieczne/niezbędne* 2. something necessary *konieczność*

Need: what a person requires in terms of health care; generally higher than actual demand. *potrzeba*

Needle-exchange programme: organised service for exchanging sterile needles and syringes used for injections as a potential means of reducing the transmission of infectious diseases. *program wymiany igieł*

Needs assessment (evaluation): 1. systematic appraisal of the type, depth, and scope of a problem; 2. process of determining the actual extent of need within a community of interest (or geographical community); usually includes a quantitative evaluation by an independent agency to ensure that interventions are "evidence-based. *ocena potrzeb*

Negative binomial distribution: distribution which is parameterised by a mean m and an aggregation parameter k which is large when aggregation is small; in fact as k becomes large, the negative binomial distribution approximates the Poisson distribution. *rozkład ujemny dwumianowy*

Negative externality: cost associated with the use of resources that is not reflected in prices; also called **external cost**. *negatywny efekt zewnętrzny*

Negative income tax: government payments to people whose income falls below certain levels. *ujemny podatek dochodowy*

Negative predictive value: for a diagnostic procedure, the conditional probability of absence of disease given a negative test result. *ujemna wartość predykcyjna*

Negatively skewed distribution: distribution in which a small proportion of individuals have excessively small values. *rozkład o lewostronnej asymetrii*

Neglect: 1. to fail to give proper care or attention to somebody/something; *zaniedbać* 2. to fail to do something. *nie zrobić czegoś*

Negligence: failure to take enough care from a health and safety point of view. *zaniedbanie, niedopatrzenie*

NEHAP: cf. **National Environmental Action Plan**.

Neighbourhood: usually refers to a local area defined physically in some way, e.g. an estate or an area bounded by major roads, or by people's perceptions of what constitutes their local area; usually fairly small. *okolica, dzielnica*

Nematodes: roundworms, any of which are pathogenic for plants and sometimes animals. *nematody*

Neonatal intensive care unit (Neo ICU): hospital unit with special equipment for the care of premature and seriously ill newborn infants. *jednostki intensywnej opieki neonatologicznej*

Neonatal mortality rate: numbers of deaths in infants under 28 days of age in a given period, usually a year, per 1000 live births in that period. *współczynnik umieralności noworodków*

Neonatal screening: identification of selected parameters in newborn infants by various tests, examinations, or other procedures. *badania przesiewowe noworodków*

Neoplasm: tissue made up of cells that grow and proliferate out of control; also called **tumour**; can be **benign** or **malignant** (cf.) *nowotwór*

Nested case control study: case control study in which cases and controls are drawn from the population in a cohort study. *badania kliniczno-kontrolne zagnieżdżone*

Nested case-control design: cf. **cohort case-control design**.

Nested collection: ordered collection of events such that each event is implied by any of those following it in the collection. *zbiór wydarzeń zagnieżdżonych*

Net benefit calculus: optimising rule used by economic agents that looks at the expected net benefits of a given activity, defined as the expected benefits minus the expected costs; when net benefits are greater than zero, the economic agent's well-being is enhanced by choosing the activity in question. *rachunek korzyści netto*

Net marginal social benefit: difference between marginal social benefit and marginal social cost. *krańcowa korzyść społeczna netto*

Net working capital: excess of total current assets over total current liabilities. *kapitał obrotowy netto*

Netting: concept in which all emissions sources in the same area that are owned or controlled by a single company are treated as one large source, thereby allowing flexibility in controlling individual sources in order to meet a single emissions standard. *łączenie emisji*

Network: 1. group of individuals, organizations and agencies organised on a non-hierarchical basis around common issues or concerns, which are pursued proactively and systematically, based on commitment and trust; 2. affiliation of health care providers through formal and informal contracts and agreements. *sieć*

Network model HMO: HMO made up from a network of group practices.

Neurotoxic: exerting a destructive or poisonous effect on nerve tissue. *neurotoksyczny*

Neurotoxin: substance that causes damage to nerves or nerve tissue, e.g. lead. *neurotoksyna*

Neutral posture: body position that minimises stresses on that part of the body; typically the neutral posture will be near the mid-range of any joint's range of motion. *postawa swobodna*

Neutralisation: 1. decreasing the acidity or alkalinity of a substance by adding alkaline or acidic materials, respectively; *zobojętnianie* 2. removal of a threat by killing or destroying its source. *unieszkodliwianie*

NHI: cf. **national health insurance**.

NHS: cf. **national health system, Beveridge system**.

Nitrification: process whereby ammonia in wastewater is oxidised to nitrite and then to nitrate by bacterial or chemical reactions. *nitryfikacja*

Nitrogen fixation: biological or chemical process by which elemental nitrogen, from the air, is converted to organic or available nitrogen. *wiązanie azotu*

Nitrogenous: term used to describe chemical compounds (usually organic) containing nitrogen in combined forms; proteins and nitrates are nitrogenous compounds. *azotowy*

NNT: cf. **number needed to treat**.

No-fault compensation: proposal that all people injured during medical care be automatically reimbursed, even if the care was not negligent; patients lose their right to sue and instead are paid out of a pool funded by doctors and hospitals. *odszkodowanie bez orzekania winy*

Noble metal: chemically inactive metal (such as gold) which therefore does not corrode easily. *metal szlachetny*

Noise: unwanted sound that can lead to hearing loss or stress, or interfere with the ability to hear other sounds or to communicate. *hałas*

Nominal: economic measure that is expressed in terms of current market prices. *nominalny*

Nominal group technique: technique used to encourage creative thinking and new ideas, more controlled than brainstorming; each member of a group writes down his or her ideas and then contributes one to the group pool; all contributed ideas are then discussed and prioritised. *technika grupy nominalnej*

Nominal income: actual money received. *dochód nominalny*

Nominal price: price that is not corrected for inflation or cross-sectional differences in cost of living. *cena nominalna*

Nominal scale: classification into unordered qualitative categories; e.g. race, religion, and country of birth (no inherent order to their categories). *skala nominalna*

Nominal variable: categorical variable whose values do not have any natural ordering. *zmienna nominalna*

Nomogram: form of line chart showing scales for the variables involved lie on a straight line intersecting all the scales. *nomogram*

Non-communicable diseases: ones that are not contagious, such as heart disease and cancer; cf. **chronic disease**. *choroby niezakaźne, przewlekłe*

Non-controllable costs: costs that cannot be controlled by a manager. *koszty niekontrolowalne*

Non-conventional pollutant: unlisted harmful substance or one that is poorly understood by scientists. *niekonwencjonalna substancja zanieczyszczająca*

Non-ionising radiation: includes visible light, ultraviolet light, infrared light, and radio waves. *promieniowanie niejonizujące*

Non-linear dose response: pattern of frequency or severity of biological response that does not vary proportionately with the amount of dose of an agent. *nieliniowa odpowiedź na dawkę*

Non-maleficence: literally “not causing harm”; obligation central to medical ethics; the “first do no harm” component of the Hippocratic Oath – non-maleficence can be seen as distinct from the obligation to produce good; cf. **beneficence, prima facie, principles and principlism**. *zasada nieszkodzenia*

Nonparametric tests: family of statistical significance tests that do not require any assumptions about the data distribution (also called distribution-free tests). *testy nieparametryczne*

Nonparticipants: members of a study sample or population who do not take part in the study for whatever reason, or members of a target population who do not participate in an activity. *osoby nieuczestniczące w badaniu*

Non-point source

Non-point source: diffuse pollution source (i.e. without a single point of origin or not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet); common non-point sources: are agriculture, forestry, urban, mining, construction, dams, channels, land disposal, saltwater intrusion, and city streets. *źródło rozproszone*

Non-potable: water that is unsafe or unpalatable to drink because it contains objectionable pollution, contamination, minerals, or infective agents. *woda nie nadająca się do picia*

Non-profit firm, not-for-profit firm: firm that is constrained by law from distributing any residual of income over costs to any party. *firma non-profit, firma nienastawiona na zyski*

Non-recurrent expenditure: cf. **capital expenditure**.

No-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL): highest exposure level at which there are no statistically or biologically significant increases in the frequency or severity of adverse effect between the exposed population and its appropriate control; some effects may be produced at this level, but they are not considered adverse, nor precursors to adverse effects. *maksymalna dawka bezpieczna*

Norm: what is usual, e.g. the range into which blood pressure values usually fall in a population group, the dietary or infant feeding practices that are usual in a given culture, or the way that a given illness is usually treated in a given health care system. *norma*

Normal curve: bell-shaped curve that results when a normal distribution is graphed. *krzywa rozkładu normalnego*

Normal distribution: family of two-parameter statistical distributions used to characterise many random variables because of its flexibility and mathematical convenience; the graph of the density function is the familiar bell-shaped curve; also called **Gaussian distribution**. *rozkład normalny, rozkład Gaussa*

Normal good: cf. **good**.

Normal profit: portion of a firm's cost that is not included in accounting cost; a measure of implicit costs of owner-supplied resources in a firm over a given period. *zysk normalny*

Normative: 1. concerning respects in which something is good or bad; 2. sometimes used more broadly to mean that which establishes or reflects any sort of standard or norm, even a statistical one; 3. prescriptive, i.e. that which makes or gives rules. *normatywny*

Normative analysis: evaluates the desirability of alternative outcomes according to underlying value judgments about what is good or bad. *analiza normatywna*

Normative economics: branch of economics concerned with establishing the means by which socially desirable outcomes should be achieved. *ekonomia normatywna*

Normative ethics: theories that prescribe how people should act with valuation placed on right or wrong; cf. **descriptive ethics**. *etyka normatywna*

Normative shortage: occurs when too little is supplied according to professional opinion, although not necessarily according to market behaviour (e.g. shortage of raw vegetables in the diet of teenagers). *niedobór normatywny*

Normative theory: coherent group of general principles to define a norm or standard of correctness. *teoria normatywna*

Normative theory of social choice: any group of coherent propositions that lead to prescriptions about the choices society ought to make under well-defined circumstances. *normatywna teoria wyboru społecznego*

Nosocomial infection: infection that occurs as a result of contact with hospital environment; includes bacterial and fungal infections; cf. **iatrogenic infection**. *zakażenie szpitalne*

Not-for-profit: cf. **non-profit firm**.

Notifiable disease: disease that, by statutory requirements, must be reported to the relevant public health authority when the diagnosis is made. *choroba podlegająca zgłoszeniu*

Notification requirements: ensuring that a patient receives the appropriate level of care by reviewing admissions and procedures before or after they are provided, e.g. pre-certification, admission review, prior approval, and continued stay review. *wymogi powiadamiania, wymogi dotyczące zgłaszania*

Nuisance dust or particles: dust that does not cause disease or harmful effects when exposures are kept at reasonable levels. *pył uciążliwy*

Null hypothesis: hypothesis set up to be nullified or refuted in order to support an alternative hypothesis; the null hypothesis is presumed true until statistical evidence in the form of a hypothesis test indicates otherwise; a null hypothesis often contradicts what the experimenter actually believes. *hipoteza zerowa*

Number needed to treat (NNT): numerical representation of the effectiveness of an intervention that facilitates comparisons, e.g. the NNT to prevent one stroke with aspirin over two years is 38; therefore, if you treat 38 people with aspirin for two years, one stroke will be avoided that would otherwise have occurred. *liczba potrzebna do leczenia, liczba pacjentów, których należy poddać danej interwencji, by zapobiec jednemu niekorzystnemu punktowi końcowemu*

Numerator: number on the top line of a fraction used to calculate a rate or a ratio. *licznik ułamka*

Nurse: person who has completed a programme of basic nursing education and is qualified and authorised in his/her country to practise nursing in all settings for the promotion of health, prevention of illness, care of the sick and rehabilitation. *pielęgniarka, pielęgniarz*

Nurse practitioner (NP): registered nurse qualified and specially trained to provide primary care, including primary health care in homes and in ambulatory care facilities, long-term care facilities, and other health care institutions; NPs are usually licensed and possess Masters' degrees; generally work under the supervision of a physician but not necessarily in his/her presence. *pielęgniarka praktykująca*

Nursing care: care given to patients by nursing service personnel. *opieka pielęgniarska*

Nursing evaluation research: studies carried out by nurses using interviews, data collection, observation, surveys, etc., to evaluate nursing, health, clinical, and nursing education programmes and curricula. *pielęgniarskie badania ewaluacyjne*

Nursing facility

Nursing facility: institution that provides skilled nursing care and rehabilitation services to injured, functionally disabled, or sick persons. *zakład opiekuńczy*

Nursing home: any of a wide range of institutions that provide various levels of maintenance, personal or nursing care and limited medical care to people who are unable to care for themselves, but who do not require hospitalisation. *dom spokojnej starości, dom pomocy społecznej*

Nutrient: any substance assimilated by living things that promotes growth; generally applied to nitrogen and phosphorus in wastewater, but is also applied to other essential and trace elements. *substancja odżywcza, składnik odżywczy*

Nutrient pollution: contamination of water resources by excessive inputs of nutrients. *zanieczyszczenie wody nadmiarem składników odżywczych*

Nutrition assessment: evaluation and measurement of nutritional variables in order to evaluate the level of nutrition or the nutritional status of the individual. *ocena stanu odżywienia*

O

Obese: description of an individual with a **body mass index** (cf.) of equal to or greater than 30; cf. **overweight**. *otyły*

Obesity: body fat increased to a point where it is associated with adverse effects on health or increased mortality, considered to occur 20–30% above desirable weight; has been shown to predispose to cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus type 2, and kidney disease; cf. **body mass index**, **metabolic disorders**. *otyłość*

Objective: 1. measurable condition or level of achievement at each stage of progression toward a goal, cf. **goal**; *cel* 2. not influenced by individual opinions, emotions, etc.; cf. **subjective**. *obiektywny*

Objective function: summary quantity, expressed as a mathematical function of independent variables, that an investigator wishes to maximise or minimise, e.g. total cost. *funkcja celu*

Objectivism: notion that what is considered right and wrong exists beyond the human sphere and applies to all people in all places and at all times, e.g. the fact that slavery was condoned in the past, does not mean that it was ever morally right. *obiektywizm*

Objectivity: neutral and unbiased approach to study. *obiektywność*

Obligate aerobes: organisms that require the presence of molecular oxygen for their metabolism. *tlenowce*

Obligate anaerobes: organisms for which the presence of molecular oxygen is toxic; they derive the oxygen needed for cell synthesis from chemical compounds. *beztlenowce*

Obligation: whatever is required to do, although tempered by competing duties; usually correlated with rights; professional role obligations derive from basic ethical principles and are articulated in codes of professional conduct; cf. **principles and principlism**, **rights**. *obowiązek*

Obligations: requirements arising from a person's situation or circumstances (e.g. relationships, knowledge, position) that specify what must or must not be done for some moral, legal, religious, or institutional reasons. *obowiązki, zobowiązania*

Observational cohort study: cf. **prospective cohort study**.

Observational study: epidemiological study in situations where nature is allowed to take its course; changes or differences in one characteristic are studied in relation to changes or differences in others, without the intervention of the investigator. *badanie obserwacyjne*

Observer bias: tendency of the patient or investigator to report results based on a preconceived notion; can be avoided when the subject and/or the rater is blinded to either risk status and/or outcome (single or double blinded). *błąd systematyczny obserwatora*

Observer variation (error): Variation (or error) due to failure of the observer to measure or to identify phenomenon accurately. *zmiennosć, błąd badacza*

Occupancy rate: percentage of a hospital's beds filled at a specific time (or in a specific period). *wskaźnik wykorzystania łóżek szpitalnych*

Occupational and environmental health physician: carries out health surveillance of workers and diagnosis, management, and investigation of occupational diseases; also involved in health education of workers and management, the evaluation of occupational hazards, the recommendation of safety precautions, and statistical analysis of epidemiological data. *lekarz medycyny pracy*

Occupational disease: any of a number of specific diseases that workers in certain occupations are especially prone, e.g. decompression sickness in divers. *choroba zawodowa*

Occupational health: programmes that include employer activities undertaken to protect and promote the health and safety of employees in the workplace, including minimizing exposure to hazardous substances, evaluating work practices and environments to reduce injury, and reducing or eliminating other health threats, cf. **control of substances hazardous to health**. *medycyna pracy*

Occupational health and safety inspector: person trained to enforce safety regulations in the construction and manufacturing industries as well as conduct exposure measurements and provide advice on exposure control. *inspektor BHP*

Occupational health nurse: used to focus on primary care, but because of expanded training and an increase in the number of nurses, their role has evolved and broadened; now their functions include: rehabilitation of injured or ill workers, health education and counselling, treatment, environmental control and injury prevention, and health service administration. *pielęgniarka medycyny pracy*

Occupational hygiene: cf. **industrial hygiene**.

Occupational hygienist: professional involved with the monitoring and analytical methods required to detect the extent of exposure, the engineering and methods used for hazard control; in a number of countries, deal increasingly with matters of environmental health outside the workplace. *konsultant do spraw bezpieczeństwa i higieny pracy*

Occupational illness: harmful condition or sickness that results from exposure in the workplace to a biological, chemical, or physical agent or an ergonomic hazard; cf. **ergonomics**. *choroba zawodowa*

Occupational safety: maintenance of a work environment that is relatively free from actual or potential hazards that can injure employees. *bezpieczeństwo pracy, bezpieczeństwo w środowisku pracy*

Occurrence: (epidemiology) general term describing the frequency of a disease or other attribute or event in a population without distinguishing between incidence and prevalence; cf. **incidence, prevalence**. *występowanie*

Odds: proportion in which the numerator contains the number of times an event occurs and the denominator includes the number of times the event does not occur. *szansa*

Odds ratio: ratio of exposure odds among cases to exposure odds among controls. *iloraz szans*

Odour threshold: minimum concentration of a substance in the air at which a majority of test subjects can detect and identify the substance's characteristic odour. *próg wyczuwania zapachu*

Official guardian: government office that may be appointed to, among other matters, act as guardian of an adult who is found unable to manage his or her own affairs; also known as **public trustee or curator**. *opiekun prawny*

Off-site facility: hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal area located away from the generating site. *zakład zagospodarowania odpadów niebezpiecznych zlokalizowany z dala od miejsca ich powstawania*

Oil fingerprinting: method that identifies sources of oil and allows spills to be traced to their source. *identyfikacja źródeł wycieków ropy*

Oil spill: accidental or intentional discharge of oil that reaches bodies of water; can be controlled by chemical dispersion, combustion, mechanical containment, and/or adsorption. *wyciek ropy*

Old age assistance: financial assistance for the impoverished elderly through public funding of programmes, services, and individual income supplements. *zasilek dla osób w wieku podeszłym*

Olfactory fatigue: condition in which a person's nose, after exposure to certain odours, is no longer able to detect the odour. *adaptacja powonienia do bodźca węchowego, zmęczenie węchu*

Oligopoly: product market that is characterised by a few dominant sellers and substantial barriers to entry. *oligopol*

Oligotrophic: lakes and reservoirs that are nutrient poor and contain little aquatic plant or animal life. *oligotroficzny*

Ombudsperson or ombudsman: person within a managed care organisation or a person outside of the health care system (such as an appointee of the state) who is designated to receive and investigate complaints from beneficiaries about quality of care, inability to access care, discrimination, and other problems that beneficiaries may experience with their managed care organisation; often functions as the beneficiary's advocate in pursuing grievances or complaints about denials of care or inappropriate care. *rzecznik praw obywatelskich*

Oncology: study and treatment of tumours (cancers). *onkologia*

One-sample t-test

One-sample t-test: statistical significance test about the expected value of a normally distributed variable based on a single independent and identically distributed sample; typically used for continuous variables that seem to have an approximately normal distribution. *test t dla jednej próby*

One-sided alternative hypothesis: alternative hypothesis that asserts that a parameter value is on one side of the value(s) asserted by the null hypothesis. Such an alternative hypothesis will either say that the parameter is greater than a hypothesised value or say that it is less than a hypothesised value. *jednostronna hipoteza alternatywna*

One-sided confidence limit: lower or upper confidence limit when the other limit is plus or minus infinity, respectively. *jednostronna granica przedziału ufności*

One-tailed test: statistical significance test in which the rejection region consists entirely of either large values or small values of the test statistic. Such a test is appropriate against one-sided alternatives. (Note that *F* or chi-squared tests can be one-tailed against two-sided alternatives.) *test jednostronny*

On-site facility: hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal area that is located on the generating site. *zakład zagospodarowania odpadów niebezpiecznych zlokalizowany w pobliżu miejsca ich powstawania*

Ontology: branch of philosophy that studies the nature of being and assumptions about the nature of reality. *ontologia*

Opacity: amount of light obscured by particulate pollution in the air, e.g. clear window glass has zero opacity, while a brick wall is 100 % opaque; indicator of changes in performance of particulate control systems. *nieprzezroczystość*

Open access: ability of a plan member to self-refer for specialty care, cf. **open panel**. *wolny wybór lekarza specjalisty*

Open coordination method (OMC): instrument of the EU Lisbon strategy 2000; based on joint identification and definition of goals to be accomplished using performance indicators (benchmarking, statistics, guidelines, etc.) and exchange of best practices within Member States. *metoda otwartej koordynacji*

Open enrolment (period): period during which participants in a health benefit programme have an opportunity to select among health plans being offered to them, usually without evidence of insurability or waiting periods. *okres wyboru planu ubezpieczeniowego*

Open panel: term describing a member's ability to self-refer for specialty care; i.e. without a referral from another doctor, also called **open access**. *prawo do bezpośredniego (bez skierowania) wyboru lekarza specjalisty*

Operating costs: costs necessary to run an activity that provides health services; normally include costs of personnel, materials, overhead, depreciation, and interest. *koszty operacyjne*

Operating margin: revenues from sales minus current cost of goods sold. *marża operacyjna*

Operational definition: definition embodying criteria that are used to identify and classify individual members of a set, or a concept, to facilitate classification and counting. *definicja operacyjna*

Operational efficiency: cf. **cost-effectiveness**.

Operational research: systematic study, by observation and experiment, of the working of a system, e.g. health services, geared toward improvement. *badania operacyjne*

Operations research: set of scientific methods for providing a decision maker with a quantitative basis for decisions regarding the operations under his/her control; includes optimisation models, simulation models and techniques such as inventory models, linear programming, queuing theory, Programme Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT), and Monte Carlo simulation. *badania operacyjne*

Opportunistic behaviour: situation where a health care provider takes advantage of an asymmetry of information and provides medical care in his/her own economic self-interests, which may harm the objectives of another party; usually involves a failure to disclose information and the introduction of uncertainty into transactions. *zachowanie oportunistyczne*

Opportunistic infection: Infection with organism(s) that are normally innocuous, but become pathogenic when the body's immunologic defenses are compromised, as happens in the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). *zakażenia oportunistyczne*

Opportunity cost: benefit obtained from a unit of a resource put to its best alternative use; cf. **cost**. *koszt utraconych korzyści, koszt alternatywny*

Opportunism: behaviour involving the pursuit of self-interest, which may harm the interests of another party; typically, involves a failure to disclose information and the introduction of uncertainty into transactions. *oportunizm*

Optimisation techniques: mathematical methods (e.g. linear programming, non-linear programming) used to find the solution to a problem stated in mathematical terms which both satisfy the constraints of the problem and maximise or minimise the objective function. *metody optymalizacyjne*

Opting-in: process whereby people choose to participate in a – usually public – health plan that they would not belong to without their active decision to do so. *prawo do przystąpienia do ubezpieczenia*

Opting-out: process whereby people choose not to participate in a – usually public – health plan they would be assigned to if they don't make an active decision. *prawo do odstąpienia od ubezpieczenia*

Option appraisal (OA): systematic examination of the relative advantages and disadvantages of alternative options in meeting specific health objectives before resources are committed to one or more programs; usually start with a cost-benefit analysis. *analiza możliwości, ocena opcji*

Option demand: willingness to pay for access to a good which may or may not be used, e.g. emergency services. *popyt opcjonalny*

Oral hygiene index

Oral hygiene index: combination of the debris index and the dental calculus index to determine the status of oral hygiene. *wskaźnik higieny jamy ustnej*

Ordinal scale: classification into ordered qualitative categories; e.g. social class (I, II, III, etc.), where the values have a distinct order, but their categories are qualitative in that there is no natural (numerical) distance between their positive values. *skala porządkowa*

Ordinal scale properties: scale assigning numbers to health states so that the numerical order of greater than or less than implies preferred to or not preferred to, but for which numerical differences are not meaningful with respect to how much more or less is preferred. *właściwości skali porządkowej*

Ordinal utility: utility as evaluated through relative levels of satisfaction, when the particular unit of utility is not essential. *użyteczność mierzona na skali porządkowej (bez przypisywania jednostek)*

Ordinal variable: categorical variable whose values have a natural linear ordering. *zmienna porządkowa*

Ordinary measures: appropriate treatment that would not be unusual or beyond what should be done in routine situations; distinguished from extraordinary or heroic means of medical treatment of patients. *postępowanie rutynowe*

Organ procurement: costs incurred by hospital, physician, laboratory, administrative, and other miscellaneous costs related to the harvesting, preparation, preservation, and transportation of an organ for transplant; does not include fees for the purchase of an organ. *koszty związane z przeszczepianiem narządów*

Organ transplantation: transfer of an organ between individuals of the same species or between individuals of different species. *przeszczep narządu*

Organic matter: carbonaceous waste contained in plant or animal matter and originating from domestic or industrial sources. *materia organiczna*

Organisation/work environment: structures, systems and conditions at all levels that directly or indirectly affect our work and/or our work-related group or organisation. *organizacja pracy, środowisko pracy*

Organisational culture: mixture of an organisation's traditions, values, attitudes and behaviours. *kultura organizacyjna*

Organisational learning: ability of an organisation to gain knowledge from experience through experimentation, observation, analysis and a willingness to examine both successes and failures, and to then use that knowledge to do things differently. *uczenie się organizacji*

Organisational structure: visual description of working relationships within an organisation, showing the reporting relationships between different functions and positions of the management and staff. *struktura organizacyjna*

Organism: any living being, whether plant, mammal, bird, insect, reptile, fish, crustacean, aquatic or estuarine animal, or bacterium. *organizm*

Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): international organisation of developed countries, which produces international statistics on healthcare systems in member countries and provides a forum for research and discussion about economic issues. *Organizacja Współpracy Gospodarczej i Rozwoju*

Organised care system: result of mergers and alliances between and among physicians, health systems, and managed care organizations. *zorganizowany system opieki zdrowotnej*

Osteoarthritis (OA): type of arthritis caused by the damage and degeneration of a protein substance that protects the bones of the joints (cartilage); usually affects the hands, feet, spine, and large weight-bearing joints, such as the hips and knees; symptoms include joint stiffness, pain and limited joint mobility with increased use; cf. **rheumatoid arthritis**. *zapalenie kości i stawów, zwyrodnieniowa choroba stawów*

Other providers: providers other than facilities and practitioners, e.g. hospice agencies, ambulance services, and retail pharmacies. *pozostałe podmioty świadczące usługi zdrowotne*

Outbreak: epidemic limited to localised increase in the incidence of a disease, e.g. in a village, town, or closed institution. *wybuch epidemii*

Outcome: 1. result or product of an activity; 2. change to a situation resulting from an action; cf. **health/economic outcome, output**; 3. element of the sample space, essentially a synonym for **elementary event** or **sample point**. *wynik, rezultat*

Outcome, clinical: result of medical or surgical intervention or non-intervention, or the results of a specific health care service or benefit package. *wynik interwencji medycznej*

Outcome description: examines only the consequences of a single intervention or program. *opis wyniku*

Outcome evaluation: review used to obtain descriptive data on a project and to document its short-term results; describes the output of activities (e.g. the number of public inquiries received as a result of a public service announcement); short-term results describe immediate effects of the project on the target audience (e.g. percent of the target audience showing increased awareness of the subject). *ocena wyników działania*

Outcome quality: quality of medical care as measured by its end results, such as patient satisfaction or post-care morbidity or mortality. *jakość wyniku opieki medycznej*

Outcome standards: long-term objectives that define optimal, measurable future levels of health status, maximum acceptable levels of disease, injury, or dysfunction, or prevalence of risk factors. *standardy jakości opieki*

Outcomes measurement: system used to systematically track clinical treatment and responses to that treatment. *pomiar wyników opieki zdrowotnej, pomiar wyników opieki medycznej*

Outcomes research: research into measures of changes in patient outcomes resulting from specific medical and health interventions; requires distinguishing the effects of care from the effects of many other factors that influence patients' health and satisfaction. *badania nad wynikami, pomiar wyników opieki zdrowotnej*

Outlier thresholds

Outlier thresholds: day and cost cut-off points that separate inpatients patients from outpatients. *próg długości pobytu i kosztów pobytu odróżniający pacjentów ambulatoryjnych i hospitalizowanych*

Outlier: 1. anything that falls outside the norm, e.g. a provider who uses too few or too many services (usually identified by two standard deviations from the mean). *obserwacja odstająca*; 2. patient whose length of stay or treatment cost differs substantially from the stays or costs of most other patients in a diagnosis related group. *zdarzenie odstające od normy, skrajne odchylenie*

Out-of-area benefit: benefits supplied to a patient by a payer or managed care organisation when the patient needs services while outside the geographic area of the network. *świadczenie poza rejonem objętym działaniem organizacji zdrowotnej*

Out-of-pocket expenditure: sum of all out-of-pocket payments made by individuals. *wydatki z własnej kieszeni*

Out-of-pocket expenses, out-of-pocket costs: 1. portion of health services or health costs that must be paid for by the plan member, including deductibles, co-payments and co-insurance; 2. payment for services not covered by or approved for reimbursement by the health plan. *wydatki ponoszone przez ubezpieczonego z własnej kieszeni*

Out-of-pocket limit: maximum value placed on small refundable expenses in a health insurance policy, after which benefits increase to provide full coverage for the rest of the year. *limit wydatków ponoszonych z własnej kieszeni*

Out-of-pocket maximum (OPM): maximum amount paid by a member for covered services during a benefit period. *maksymalna kwota wydatków ponoszonych z własnej kieszeni*

Outpatient: patient who is not formally admitted to the facility (physician's private office, hospital outpatient centre or ambulatory-care centre) and does not stay overnight; cf. **inpatient**. *pacjent ambulatoryjny, chory ambulatoryjny*

Outpatient care: care given a person who is not bedridden; cf. **ambulatory care**. *opieka ambulatoryjna*

Outpatient services: medical and other services provided by a hospital or other facility (e.g. mental health clinic, rural health clinic, mobile clinic or X-ray unit) to patients who do not need hospitalisation. *świadczenia ambulatoryjne*

Output: 1. immediate measure of the type and quantities of goods and services produced by a process or a programme; cf. also **outcome**; *product, wynik* 2. activities that result from the use of resources in the programme e.g. number and type of materials given, number of client-professional contacts and their type. *produkcja*

Output maximisation: cf. **quantity maximisation**.

Outreach: provision of support or services to hard-to-reach groups who do not have access to services because of their lifestyle, social exclusion or other factors; e.g. services for homeless people, commercial sex workers, drug users and travellers. *pomoc osobom/grupom potrzebującym (do których trudno dotrzeć)*

Outsourcing: contracting out services by a hospital or organisation to cut down the costs. *outsourcing, zlecanie wykonania usług na zewnątrz*

Outsourced services: organizational activities previously performed internally that are now provided by external agents. *usługi zlecone na zewnątrz/firmom zewnętrznym*

Over-billing: situation when a provider charges more for a service than the amount paid or reimbursed to the patient by a third-party payer. *przekroczenie stawki płaconej przez ubezpieczenie*

Overdraught: pumping of water from a groundwater basin or aquifer in excess of the supply flowing into the basin; results in a depletion or “mining” of the groundwater in the basin. *nadmierna eksploatacja zbiornika wodnego*

Overfire air: air forced into the top of an incinerator or boiler to fan the flames. *nadmuch powietrza do górnej części paleniska*

Overheads: general costs of running an entity that allocated to all the revenue-producing operations, but which are not directly attributable to a single activity; normally include maintenance of plant, occupancy costs, housekeeping, administration, and others. *koszty ogólne*

Overmatching: situation of preference based on certain criteria that may arise when groups are matched according to different criteria. *naddopasowanie*

Over-the-counter medicine: medicine that consumers can purchase without prescription from a physician. *leki bez recepty, leki sprzedaży odręcznej*

Overturn: almost spontaneous mixing of all layers of water in a reservoir or lake when the water temperature becomes similar from top to bottom; may occur in the autumn/winter when the surface waters cool to the same temperature as the bottom waters, and also in the spring when the surface waters warm after the ice melts. *odwrócenie warstw wody*

Overweight: description of an individual with a body mass index of between 25 and 30. *osoba z nadwagą*

Owner (also policy owner): individual(s) or entity that controls the policy benefits and is responsible for premium payments and policy maintenance. *właściciel polisy*

Own-price elasticity of supply: elasticity measure of the responsiveness of quantity supplied to changes in price; equals the percentage change in quantity supplied divided by the percentage change in price; cf. **elasticity**. *elastyczność cenowa podaży*

Ownership: legal relation between an entity (individual, group, corporation, etc.) and an object. *posiadanie, własność*

Oxidising agent: substance that gives up oxygen easily or reduces the hydrogen in other compounds, e.g. peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, nitrates and permanganates; oxidation and reduction reactions always occur at the same time; cf. **reducing agent**. *czynniki utleniające*

Oxygen deficient: having less than the percentage of oxygen found in normal air, i.e. less than 21% at sea level. *ubogi w tlen, z niedoborem tlenu*

Oxygenated fuels

Oxygenated fuels: petrol blended with alcohols or ethers that contain oxygen in order to reduce carbon monoxide and other emissions. *paliwa utlenione*

Ozonation: application of ozone to water for disinfection or for taste and odour control. *ozonowanie*

Ozone: 1. (stratosphere) natural form of oxygen that provides a protective layer shielding the earth from ultraviolet radiation; 2. (troposphere) chemical oxidant and major component of photochemical smog; can seriously impair the respiratory system. *ozon*

Ozone depletion: destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer that shields the Earth from ultraviolet radiation harmful to life; caused by the breakdown of certain chlorine and/or-bromine containing compounds (chlorofluorocarbons or halons), which break down when they reach the stratosphere and then catalytically destroy ozone molecules. *niszczenie warstwy ozonowej*

Ozone hole: thinning break in the stratospheric ozone layer when detected amount of depletion exceeds fifty per cent; seasonal ozone holes have been observed over the Antarctic region, the Arctic region, part of Canada, and the extreme north-eastern United States. *dziura ozonowa*

Ozone layer: protective layer in the atmosphere, about 20km above the ground, that absorbs some of the sun's ultraviolet rays, thereby reducing the amount of potentially harmful radiation reaching the earth's surface. *warstwa ozonowa*

Packed bed scrubber: air pollution control device in which emissions pass through alkaline water to neutralise hydrogen chloride gas. *skrubber z wypełnieniem*

Packed tower aeration: method of treating water to remove volatile organic chemical (VOC) contaminants; as water is mixed with air, VOCs move from water to air which then passes through carbon filters to trap the contaminants. *napowietrzanie wody w celu usunięcia lotnych zanieczyszczeń*

PAHs: cf. **polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbonates**.

Paid claims loss ratio: paid claims divided by premiums; cf. **loss ratio**. *wskaźnik szkodowości*

Paired comparisons: technique in which judges compare health states in pairs and report which is better. Results are converted to an interval scale through Thurstone's law of comparative judgement. *porównania sparowane, analiza elementów sparowanych*

Paired *t*-test: hypothesis test about the difference in expected values of normally distributed variables based on one sample of paired values. *test *t* dla par powiązanych*

Palliative care: care for people with chronic or life threatening conditions from which they will not recover; focussed on symptom control and family support to help people have the best quality of life they can, given their medical condition. *opieka paliatywna*

Pancreatitis: inflammation of the pancreas usually caused by gallstones, excessive intake of alcohol, or some medications; can be acute (sudden onset, followed by full recovery) or chronic (slow progress, permanent injury to the pancreas); symptoms include: severe abdominal pain, back pain, shallow breathing, nausea, vomiting; may lead to shock and heart failure. *zapalenie trzustki*

Pandemic: epidemic occurring over a very wide area (several countries or continents) and usually affecting a large proportion of the population. *pandemia*

Panel study: combination of cross-sectional and cohort methods, in which the investigator conducts a series of cross-sectional studies of the same individuals or study sample. *badanie panelowe*

Paramedical staff: personnel including all types of professions related to medicine, i.e. personnel in the fields of nursing, midwifery, sanitation, dental hygiene, pharmacy, physiotherapy, laboratory medicine, therapeutic exercise etc.; cf. **human resources**. *personel paramedyczny*

Paradigm

Paradigm: set of assumptions, values and practices that constitutes a way of viewing reality for the community that shares them, especially in an intellectual discipline. *paradygmat*

Parameter: 1. something that dictates or limits the way in which something can be done; *norma, parametr* 2. attribute of a population. *parametr*

Parameter uncertainty: uncertainty about the true numerical values of the parameters used as inputs. *niepewność parametryczna*

Parametric tests: family of statistical significance tests that require assumption about the normality of the data distribution and use parametric methods (*t* test, *F* test). *testy parametryczne*

Parasite: organism exhibiting an obligatory dependence on another organism (*host*), which is detrimental to the host. *pasożyt*

Parens patriae: literally: parent of the country; authority of the court to act on behalf of those people perceived to be unable to manage their own affairs. *występowanie w imieniu osoby uznanej za niezdolną do czynności prawnych*

Pareto chart: type of bar chart where the values being plotted are arranged in descending order. *wykres słupkowy Pareto*

Pareto criterion: allocative efficiency has been attained when it is not possible to change the allocation of resources to make any one person better off without making at least one other person worse off. *kryterium Pareto*

Pareto efficiency: cf. **efficiency**.

Pareto improvement: reallocation that makes at least one person better off and no one worse off. *efektywna realokacja wg kryterium Pareta*

Pareto principle: idea that a few root problems are responsible for the large majority of consequences. *zasada Pareto*

Pareto rule: 1. also called the **80/20 rule**; a rule of thumb indicating that 80% of resources are utilized in activities that produce only 20% of the procedures or output 2. principle that states that in any series of steps in a process, such as the diagnosis of patient's problem, there are a "vital few" steps and a "trivial many"; observation key to optimising the care possible under a condition of limited resources. *reguła Pareta*

Parity: 1. equality or comparability of two things; *parytet, równość* 2. number of offspring born; cf. **gravity**. *cięża*

Parkinson's disease (PD): occurs when nerve cells in a part of the brain degenerate, which disrupts the brain's normal control of movement, causing the sufferer to move unnaturally slowly, suffer stiffness or rigidity of joints, and a range of other symptoms, such as changes in the mood, behaviour, thinking, and speech. *choroba Parkinsona*

Partial capitation: contract between a payer and a sub-capitor, provider or other payer whereby payments made are a combination of capitated premiums and fee for service pay-

ments; sometimes certain outliers are paid as fee for service (difficult childbirth, cardiac care, cancer) while routine care (preventative, family, simple surgeries and common diagnoses) are capitated. *kapitacja częściowa*

Partial evaluation: economic study type that considers costs and/or consequences, but which either does not involve a comparison between alternative interventions or does not relate costs to benefits. *ewaluacja/ocena cząstkowa*

Partial hospitalisation: programmes such as chemical dependency or mental health, offered by hospitals that can be continued on an out-patient basis. *częściowa hospitalizacja*

Partial hospitalisation programme (PHP): acute level of psychiatric treatment normally provided for 4 or more hours per day; usually includes group therapies and activities with homogeneous patient populations; used as a referral step-down from inpatient care or as an alternative to inpatient care; *program częściowej hospitalizacji*

Partial risk contract: contract between a purchaser and a health plan, in which only part of the financial risk is transferred from the purchaser to the plan. *umowa ubezpieczeniowa z udziałem własnym*

Partially or slowly biodegradable: one that does not pass any of the recognised tests for readily biodegradable materials, but does show evidence of being degraded. *częściowo/wolno ulegający biodegradacji*

Participant observation: qualitative research method that depends on watching people in their own territory and interacting with them in their own language, (being there), which allows a researcher to get a deeper understanding of the studied phenomenon or situation. *obserwacja uczestnicząca*

Participating provider: any provider licensed in the state of provision and contracted with an insurer; usually refers to providers who are a part of a network (a panel of participating providers). *licencjonowany świadczeniodawca*

Participation: opportunity to fully contribute to, and share in, the decision making process. *uczestnictwo, zaangażowanie*

Participation, assignment: situation in which a provider agrees to accept the third-party payer's payment in full, thereby relieving the patient of any balance (except for applicable patient co-payment). *cesja należnej płatności na płatnika*

Particulate: 1. fine liquid or solid particles such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, or smog found in air or emissions; 2. very small solid particles suspended in water; can be gathered together by coagulation and flocculation. *cząstki stałe zawieszone*

Partition: collection of mutually exclusive and exhaustive events. *podział (zbioru)*

Partnership: group of people or organizations brought together with a common purpose such as developing a regeneration programme or undertaking. *partnerstwo, spółka*

Partnership for health promotion: voluntary agreement between two or more partners to work cooperatively towards a set of shared health outcomes. *partnerstwo na rzecz promocji zdrowia*

Parts per million

Parts per million (ppm): parts of gas or vapour per million parts of air by volume at room temperature, e.g. 1 cubic centimetre of gas in 1 million cubic centimetres of air has a concentration of 1 ppm. *części na milion*

Passive intervention: health promotion and disease prevention initiative that does not require the direct involvement of the individual (e.g. fluoridation programs). *interwencja bierna*

Patent: government document that grants the legal right to an innovating firm to be the only maker of a given product for a specified period of time. *patent*

Paternalism: making decisions and choices for another person; sometimes the person is unable to make those choices, but at other times the person is simply not told or consulted. *paternalizm*

Pathogen: any disease-causing organism. *patogen, czynnik chorobotwórczy*

Pathogenicity: proportion of persons infected, after exposure to a causative agent, who then develop clinical disease. *patogeniczność, patogenność, chorobotwórczość*

Pathology: study of disease. *patologia*

Patient: person in contact with the health system seeking attention for a health condition. *pacjent, chory*

Patient dumping: situation where a private hospital fails to admit a very sick patient because it fears that the medical bills will exceed a preset limit established by a third-party payer, as a result, the patient is forced to seek medical services from a public hospital. *przekazywanie pacjentów*

Patient liability: cash amount that an insured is legally obliged to pay for services rendered by a provider; these may include co-payments, deductibles and payments for non-covered services; cf. **co-payment**. *współpłacenie*

Patient origin study: study to determine the geographical distribution of the residences of the patients served by one or more health programmes; helps to define catchment and medical trade areas and are useful in locating and planning the development of new services. *badanie pochodzenia pacjentów*

Patient reimbursement system: cf. **contract model**.

Patient representative: member of the hospital staff who serves as a link between the patient, family, physicians and other hospital staff; familiar with all hospital services. *rzecznik do spraw kontaktów z pacjentami, przedstawiciel do spraw kontaktów z pacjentami*

Patient safety: patient's freedom from accidental injury during treatment. *bezpieczeństwo pacjenta*

Patient subgroup: group of individuals or patients who are relatively homogeneous on some aspect relevant to the problem but who differ from the larger patient population, also called **population subgroup**. *podgrupa pacjentów*

Patient-centred care: approach to care that consciously adopts a patient's perspective. *opieka zorientowana na pacjenta*

Patients' rights: set of rights, responsibilities and duties under which individuals seek and receive health care services. *prawa pacjenta*

Pay for skills: compensation that rewards individuals for developing the various skills necessary for certain roles or jobs. *wynagrodzenie za zdobywanie umiejętności*

Pay-as-you-go system: system of insurance financing under which total expenditure in a given period is met by income from contributions and other sources from the same period. *system repartycyjny*

Pay-as-you-use system: system of payment for services as they are actually utilised. *system opłat za rzeczywiście wykorzystane usługi*

Payback period: similar to **break-even time** (cf.) but calculated without net present values. *okres zwrotu*

Payer (third-party payer): public or private organisation that is responsible for payment for health care expenses; may be an insurance company or self-insured employer. *płatnik*

Payment: allocation of resources (usually money) to health sector organizations and individuals in return for some activity (e.g. delivering services, managing organizations); cf. **prospective payment**, **retrospective payment**. *opłata, płatność, zapłata*

Payroll tax: tax paid by an employer on the basis of the number of employees on the payroll. *podatek od wynagrodzeń*

PBPK model: cf. **physiologically based pharmacokinetic model**.

PCBs: cf. **polychlorinated biphenyls**, **persistent organic pollutants**.

PCP: cf. **primary care physician**.

PDV: cf. **present discounted value**.

Peer review: 1. evaluation by professionals from the same research field of papers submitted for publication; 2. evaluation by health care professionals of the quality of care provided to a patient. *peer review, ocena pozioma, recenzja środowiskowa*

Pension: steady income paid out to a person usually after retirement. *emerytura*

Per capita: per unit of the population. *na głowę, per capita*

Per capita rate: rate that is proportional to the number of individuals in a population. *stawka/składka na osobę (od głowy), stawka kapitacyjna*

Per member per month (PMPM): revenue or cost for each enrolled member each month; often used to describe premiums or capitated payments to providers. *na jednego ubezpieczonego miesięcznie*

Perceived health: individual's interpretation of experiences of health and illness in the context of everyday living; normally based on available knowledge and information modified by previous experience and social and cultural norms. *subiektywna ocena stanu zdrowia*

Percentage point: cf. **quantile**.

Percentile: set of numbers from 0 to 100 that divide a distribution into 100 parts of equal area, or divide a set of ranked data into 100 class intervals with each interval containing 1/100 of the observations. *(per)centyl*

Perched water: zone of unpressurised water held above the water table by impermeable rock or sediment. *napięte zwierciadło wód gruntowych, zwierciadło wód zawieszonych*

Percolation: 1. movement of water downward and radially through subsurface soil layers, continuing downward to groundwater; can also involve upward movement of the water. 2. slow seepage of water through a filter. *przesiakiwanie*

Per-diem charge /fee/payment/rate: form of payment for services in which the provider is paid a daily fee for specific services or outcomes, regardless of the cost of provision; exists when a. there are many sellers in the market; b. the products sold in the market are homogeneous; c. each firm has a very small market share of total sales; d. no seller regards competing sellers as a threat to its market share; e. information on prices is freely available; f. there is freedom of entry and exit by sellers. *opłata dzienna, stawka za dzień*

Perfectly elastic: special case where there is an infinite change in the value of the dependent variable when the independent variable changes in value. *doskonale elastyczne*

Perfectly inelastic: special case where the value of the dependent variable is unresponsive to changes in the value of the independent variable. *doskonale nieelastyczne*

Performance: how well and/or how effectively a person, organisation, etc. does a piece of work. *efektywność działania, wyniki, wydajność*

Performance gap: occurrence, trend, or incident that shows that a clinician's performance falls short of expected performance levels, particularly when the clinician ignores accumulated scientific evidence supporting other clinical interventions or when the clinician does not reach benchmarked targets. *różnica między rzeczywistą efektywnością działań pracownika a oczekiwanym poziomem efektywności*

Performance indicators: critical set of measures that provide an indication of the extent to which an organisation is achieving its objectives. *wskaźniki efektywności działania*

Performance measurement: measures and results that describe the health care being provided and the outcomes; may be stated in terms of health outcome, quality of care, timeliness, correctness, percentage of goals attained or percentage of mistakes made. *pomiar efektywności działania*

Performance standards: standards an individual provider is expected to meet, especially with respect to quality of care, in order to maintain its credentialing, renew its contract or avoid penalty; may specify office hours and office visits per week or month, on-call days, etc. *normy/standardy efektywności działania*

Period prevalence: amount of a particular disease present in a population over a period of time. *okres występowania choroby*

Periphytons: microscopic plants and animals firmly attached to solid surfaces under water such as rocks, logs, pilings and other structures. *peryfitony*

Peritonitis: acute inflammation of the membrane lining parts of the abdominal cavity; all cases are treated as surgical emergencies. *zapalenie otrzewnej*

Permanent income: expected long-run average income, as opposed to the transitory income which a person (or group) may have during the current month or year. *stały dochód*

Permeability: qualitative description of the relative ease with which rock, soil, or sediment will transmit a fluid (liquid or gas), also permeability of veins, etc.; often used as a synonym for hydraulic conductivity or coefficient of permeability. *przepuszczalność, przenikalność*

Permissible dose: dose of a chemical that may be received by an individual without the expectation of a significantly harmful result. *dawka dopuszczalna*

Permit to work: formal criteria for risk reduction when undertaking pre-planned hazardous activities. *pozwolenie na wykonywanie pracy*

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs): organic compounds that resist environmental degradation through chemical, biological and photolytic processes; persist in the environment, are capable of long-range transport in human and animal tissue, and have potential significant impacts on human health and the environment; the group includes: insecticides, solvents, plasticisers, dioxins and furans. *trwale zanieczyszczenia organiczne*

Persistent pesticides: pesticides that do not break down chemically or break down very slowly and remain in the environment after a growing season. *pestycydy nie ulegające biodegradacji*

Persistent vegetative state (PVS): results from severe damage to the cerebral cortex and irreparable destruction of brain tissue; patients in PVS show no psychologically meaningful response to stimuli, although some reflex responses may remain. *stan wegetatywny przetrwały, stan wegetatywny utrwalony*

Person claiming interest: public guardian, mental welfare commissioner, local authority. *funkcjonariusz reprezentujący interes publiczny*

Personal environment: environment over which people have control, usually contrasted with the working or **ambient environment** (cf.). *osobiste otoczenie człowieka*

Personal health care expenditures: total expenditures by individuals on medical care goods and services. *osobiste wydatki na opiekę zdrowotną*

Personal health information: any personal information relating to the physical or mental health of any person from which that person can be identified. *osobiste informacje zdrowotne, prywatne dane zdrowotne*

Personal health services: health care provided to individuals. *indywidualna opieka zdrowotna*

Personal monitoring: technique used to determine the concentration of a chemical, physical or biological agent present in the breathing zone of the worker done by means of a sampling device worn on the worker's body. *indywidualny system monitorowania skażeń środowiska*

Personal protective equipment (PPE): any device worn by a worker to protect against hazards, e.g.: dust masks, gloves, earplugs, hard hats, and safety goggles. *odzież ochronna, sprzęt ochronny*

Personal representative: person authorised by law to act on behalf of the individual in making health-related decisions; e.g. a court-appointed guardian with medical authority, a health care agent under a health care proxy, and a parent acting on behalf of an un-emancipated minor. *pełnomocnik, przedstawiciel*

Personal skills: cf. **life skills**.

Personality profile: tools to improve self-development and growth, such as those based on sixteen personality types as defined by Jung, Myers and Briggs; recruitment agencies often use these to match required personality traits to those needed in particular positions. *profil osobowości*

Personhood: point at which a human being can be considered to have a personality and is a member of the human moral community. *człowieczeństwo*

Person-time rate: measure of the incidence rate of an event, e.g. a disease or death, in a population at risk over an observed period to time, that directly incorporates time into the denominator. *osoboczas*

Perspective: point of view from which an analysis is carried out, e.g. social welfare perspective considers costs and benefits from the point of view of society; cf. **societal perspective**. *perspektywa*

Persuasive advertising: advertising that aims to convince consumers to purchase the product. *reklama perswazyjna/nakłaniająca*

Pertussis: highly contagious bacterial disease that affects mostly infants and young children; symptoms include coughing spasms followed by persistent dry cough; also known as **whooping cough**. *koklusz, krztusiec*

Pest: insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed or other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life that is injurious to health or the environment. *szkodnik*

Pest control: reduction or regulation of the population of noxious, destructive, or dangerous insects or other animals. *zwalczanie szkodników*

Pesticide: substance intended to repel, kill, or control any species designated a “pest”, including weeds, insects, rodents, fungi, bacteria, or other organisms; pesticides include herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, and bactericides. *pestycyd*

Petroleum derivatives: chemicals formed when petrol breaks down in contact with ground water. *substancje ropopochodne*

Pharmacoeconomics: 1. cost-benefit analysis of drugs; 2. assessment of the market for a drug. *farmakoekonomika*

Pharmacoepidemiology: study of the distribution and determinants of drug-related events in populations, and the application of this study to efficacious drug treatment. *farmakoepidemiologia*

PHC: cf. **primary health care**.

Phenols: organic compounds, by-products of petroleum refining, tanning, and textile, dye, and resin manufacturing; low concentrations cause taste and odour problems in water, whereas higher concentrations can kill aquatic life and humans. *fenole*

Phenomenology: qualitative research method whose aim is to understand people's experience by focusing on their "life-world" as described by them; the phenomenological method uncovers the structures of certain phenomena by analysing a given situation (e.g. being in the hospital, having a baby, having a terminal illness). *fenomenologia*

Phenomenon (pl. **phenomena**): main concept or event experienced by participants that is being studied. *zjawisko, fenomen*

Phosphates: certain chemical compounds containing phosphorus and oxygen. *fosforany*

Phosphorus: essential chemical food element that can contribute to the eutrophication of lakes and other water bodies. *fosfor*

Photochemical air pollution: cf. **photochemical oxidants**.

Photochemical degradation: breakdown of a gas or vapour in the air when exposed to sunlight; causes some forms of smog. *rozpad fotochemiczny*

Photochemical oxidants: air pollutants formed by the action of sunlight on oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons. *utleniacze fotochemiczne*

Phototrophs: organisms that use light to generate energy (by photosynthesis) for cellular activity, growth, and reproduction. *fototrofy*

Physical agent: source of energy (e.g. noise, radiation, vibration, heat) that affects the body, a part of the body, or any of its functions; effects may be beneficial or harmful. *czynnik fizyczny*

Physical hazards: forms of potentially harmful energy in the environment that can result in either immediate or gradually acquired damage when transferred in sufficient quantities to exposed individuals; may arise from form of energy that occur naturally or the are anthropogenic, e.g. sound waves, radiation, light energy, thermal energy, end electrical energy; cf. **mechanical hazards**. *zagrożenia fizyczne*

Physical health: condition of one's body that allows one to meet daily requirements and have energy and the capacity to respond to unforeseen events; cf. **mental health**. *zdrowie fizyczne/somatyczne*

Physical regeneration: deals with revitalising run-down buildings and communal areas; cf. **economic regeneration**. *fizyczna odnowa, rewitalizacja (obszarów miejskich)*

Physician: person who has completed studies in medicine at university level; to be legally licensed for independent practice of medicine, s/he must, in most cases, undergo additional postgraduate training in a hospital; cf. **general practitioner, family physician**. *lekarz*

Physician assistant (PA): (US) specially trained and licensed or otherwise credentialed individual who performs tasks that might otherwise be performed by a physician, under the direction of a supervising physician. *asystent lekarza*

Physician control model: hypothetical model of hospital behaviour in which physicians exert influence on hospitals to employ more than the profit-maximising level of all other inputs to enhance their own productivity and income. *model wpływu lekarzy na działanie szpitala*

Physician organisation: 1. physician alliances that allow physicians to manage risk and capitation; *organizacja lekarzy* 2. group practices or professional organizations without intention of acting as a contracting entity. *prywatna praktyka grupowa*

Physician practice hypothesis: hypothesis stating that per-capita variations in the use of medical care are explained by systematic differences in clinical opinions concerning the proper type and amount of medical care to prescribe. *hipoteza praktyki lekarskiej*

Physician profiling: process by which a managed-care organisation selects and monitors the performance of physicians. *monitorowanie pracy lekarzy*

Physician practice patterns: models of practice related to diagnosis and treatment as especially influenced by cost of the service requested and provided. *modele praktyki lekarskiej*

Phytosanitary: relating to health or the protection plants. *fitosanitarny*

Pie chart: circular chart in which the size of each 'slice' is proportional to the frequency of each category of a variable. *wykres kołowy*

Piezometer: generally, a small-diameter, non-pumping well used to measure the elevation of the water table or potentiometric surface. *piezometr*

Pilates method or **Pilates:** physical fitness system developed in the early 20th century focusing on the core muscles that help keep the body balanced and are essential to providing support for the spine. *metoda Pilates*

Pilot investigation, also pilot study: small-scale test of the methods and procedures to be used on a larger scale if the pilot study demonstrates that these methods and procedures can work. *badanie pilotażowe, pilotowe*

Ping-pong method: method of eliciting preferences by converging to the final answer while alternating steps from both sides, e.g. finding the inference probability in a standard gamble question by alternatively asking about probabilities that are too high and too low while converging inward. *metoda ping-ponga*

Placebo, placebo effect: effect that occurs when a patient's symptoms are altered in some way (i.e. alleviated or exacerbated) by an otherwise inert treatment, due to the individual expecting or believing that it will work. *placebo, efekt placebo*

Plagiarize: to appropriate the writings, graphic representations or ideas of another person and represent them as one's own without proper attribution); a form of intellectual property violation. *ściągać, przepisywać*

Plague: highly infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*; symptoms include chills, fever, diarrhoea, weakness, and the swelling of infected lymph nodes where the bacteria replicate; also called **bubonic plague**. *dżuma*

Plaintiff: injured party suing to be compensated for an injury or loss. *powód*

Plan: 1. sequence of things to do in order to achieve something; *plan* 2. system of saving money for the future (for retirement) or for covering health care expenses. *system gromadzenia środków na zabezpieczenie ryzyka*

Plan administration: supervising the details and routine activities of installing and running a health plan, such as answering questions, enrolling individuals, billing and collecting premiums, and similar duties. *administracja planem ubezpieczeniowym*

Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle: four-step improvement process; 1. planning for the necessary improvement; 2. implementation of the plan; 3. checking the results of the plan; 4. acting upon the results of the plan. *cykl PDCA, cykl Deminga*

Plan enrollee: person who signs for a health plan certificate or agreement and is eligible to receive the benefits. *ubezpieczony, osoba ubezpieczona*

Plan sponsor: entity that sponsors a health plan; can be an employer, a union, or some other entity. *płatnik planu ubezpieczeniowego*

Planned admission: admission which can be scheduled in advance because the condition, illness, or injury is not immediately life-threatening. *planowe przyjęcie*

Planning: cyclical process of analysis and review, decisions, action and monitoring, to ensure progress towards organizational goals. *planowanie*

Plaque: accumulation of fatty material on the inside part of an arterial wall that reduces its diameter and obstructs the flow of blood. *płytki*

Plastics: non-metallic compounds, usually polymers of simple organic molecules, moulded into rigid or pliable construction materials, fabrics, etc. *tworzywa sztuczne*

Play or pay, also employer mandate: plan to finance universal coverage in some health care reform proposals; employers pay for all or part of the cost of basic health insurance benefits for their employees or pay a tax to a government fund to cover the uninsured. *zobowiązanie pracodawców do ubezpieczenia zdrowotnego pracowników*

Plume: 1. visible or measurable discharge of a contaminant from a given point of origin; *smuga dymu* 2. area of radiation leaking from a damaged reactor; *obszar zagrożenia promieniowaniem* 3. area downwind within which a release could be dangerous for those exposed to leaking fumes. *obszar zagrożony*

Pluralism: principle that recognizes not only large variations in people's perception of what is right and wrong, but also the fact that there are some universal moral truths. *pluralizm*

PNAs: polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, cf. **polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbonates**. *wielopierścieniowe węglowodory aromatyczne*

Pneumonia: illness of the lungs and respiratory system in which the small air-filled sacs of the lung responsible for absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere are inflamed and fill with fluid; can result from a variety of causes, including infection with bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites, from chemical or physical injury to the lungs, or indirectly due to another medical illness, such as lung cancer or alcohol abuse; symptoms include cough, chest pain, fever, and difficulty in breathing. *zapalenie płuc*

Pneumonic plague: infects the lungs and facilitates droplet transmission; all can be fatal if untreated; cf. **plague**. *dżuma płucna*

Point estimate: single estimate of a parameter of interest. *estymacja punktowa*

Point estimator: estimator that provides a single value as an estimate; cf. **interval estimator**. *estymator punktowy*

Point of departure: dose-response point that marks the beginning of a low-dose extrapolation; most often the upper bound on an observed incidence or on an estimated incidence from a dose-response model. *punkt wyjścia*

Point of exposure: place where an individual can come into contact with a substance present in the environment; cf. **exposure pathway**. *punkt, miejsce narażenia*

Point prevalence: amount of a particular disease present in a population at a single point in time. *chorobowość punktowa*

Point source outbreak: cf. **common source outbreak**.

Point source: stationary location or fixed facility such as an industry or municipality that discharges pollutants into air or surface water; a single identifiable source such as a ship or a mine. *źródło punktowe (zanieczyszczeń)*

Point-of-service plan (POS): health services delivery organisation that offers the option to its members to choose to receive a service from a participating or a non-participating provider, but the level of coverage is reduced for services associated with the use of non-participating providers; the primary care physician acts as a gatekeeper for referrals. *plan ubezpieczeń zdrowotnych dopuszczający korzystanie z usług świadczeniodawców zewnętrznych*

Poisson distribution: distribution of the total number of successes in a large number of Bernoulli trials when the probability of success in each trial is very small. *rozkład Poissona*

Poisson regression: data analysis technique in which event probabilities are assumed to be represented by the Poisson distribution with an event-rate parameter expressed as a mathematical function of predictor variables; most often used in parametric survival analyses. *regresja Poissona*

Policy: 1. set of statements and decisions defining priorities and main directions for attaining a goal; *polityka* 2. written insurance contract or certificate *polisa ubezpieczeniowa*

Policy development: process whereby public health agencies evaluate and determine health needs and the best ways to address them. *kształtowanie polityki zdrowotnej*

Policy significance (of evaluation): significance of an evaluation's findings for policy and programme development (as opposed to their statistical significance). *znaczenie oceny cząstkowej dla kształtowania programów*

Policy space (evaluation): set of policy alternatives that are within the bounds of acceptability to policymakers at a given point in time. *przestrzeń (kształtowania) polityki*

Poliomyelitis: acute infectious viral disease; in a small number of cases the virus enters the central nervous system and destroys motor neurons, which results in a paralysis; also called **polio** or **infantile paralysis**. *choroba Heinego-Medina, porażenie dziecięce, polio*

Pollutant: any hazardous or radioactive material present in an environmental medium, such as air, water, or vegetation. *substancja zanieczyszczająca*

Pollution: 1. any substances (organic, inorganic, radiological, or biological) in water, soil, or air that degrade the natural quality of the environment, offend the senses of sight, taste, or smell, or cause a health hazard; 2. waste that has been disposed of in the air, in water, or on land that reduces the value of those resources in alternative uses. *zanieczyszczenie*

Pollution prevention: reduction of multimedia pollutants at the source and by the use of environmentally sound recycling; includes all regulated toxic and non-toxic substances. *zapobieganie zanieczyszczeniom*

Pollution rights: government-issued certificate allowing a firm to emit a specified quantity of polluting waste. *prawo do emisji zanieczyszczeń*

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs): group of toxic, persistent chemicals used in electrical transformers and capacitors for insulating purposes, and in gas pipeline systems as a lubricant; now banned in most countries. *związki polichlorodifenyłowe, bifenyle polichlorowane*

Polyclinic: type of health provider that provides ambulatory health care for more than one speciality of services. *przychodnia wielospecjalistyczna, poliklinika*

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbonates (PAHs): substances formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil, gas, wood, garbage, or other organic substances, such as tobacco and charbroiled meat; generally occur as complex mixtures, e.g. as part of combustion products such as soot. *policykliczne węglowodory aromatyczne*

Polymer: chemical formed by the union of many monomers (molecules of low molecular weight); used with other chemical coagulants to aid in binding small suspended particles to larger chemical flocks for their removal from water. *polimer*

Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs): cf. **polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbonates**.

Polypharmacy

Polypharmacy: concurrent use of several different medications, which can include more than one medication from the same drug classification; may also refer to the mixing of multiple drugs into one prescription.

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC): tough, environmentally indestructible plastic that releases hydrochloric acid when burned. *polichlorek winylu*

Pooling: combining risks for groups into one risk pool; cf. **risk**. *pooling ryzyka*

Poor-quality housing: housing that does not conform to new building codes. *mieszkania niespełniające norm jakościowych*

POPs: cf. **persistent organic pollutants**.

Population: 1. total set of items from which a sample set is taken; *populacja* 2. people living in an area. *ludność, populacja, zaludnienie*

Population attributable risk (PAR): incidence of a disease in a population associated with exposure to the risk factor. *ryzyko przypisane w populacji*

Population attributable risk percent: attributable fraction of risk in the population expressed as a percentage. *procent ryzyka przypisanego w populacji*

Population-based services: health services targeted at populations of patients with specific diseases or disorders, e.g. patients with asthma or diabetes, for the sake of better administration. *usługi skierowane do określonych grup pacjentów*

Population control: government-directed programs that set a policy for establishing an optimum population size; cf. **family planning**. *kontrola populacji*

Population controls: name given to individuals in epidemiological research who serve as the references against which cases are compared, e.g. in a study of whether a high fat diet causes breast cancer, one may compare the fat intake of the cancer cases to the fat intake of controls (non-cases); are drawn from the general population, as contrasted with controls drawn from specific subgroups such as hospital controls or family controls. *uczestnicy badania z grupy kontrolnej*

Population medicine: analysis and assessment of health care on the basis of the community or group rather than the individual. *medycyna populacyjna*

Population pyramid: graphic presentation of the age and sex composition of the population. *piramida populacji*

Population subgroup: cf. **patient subgroup**.

Population study: group selected for investigation. *badanie populacyjne*

Porosity: degree to which soil, gravel, sediment or rock is permeated with pores or cavities through which water or air can move. *porowatość*

Porphyria: any of a number of inherited or acquired enzyme disorders in which the body produces too much porphyrin (an enzyme) and too little heme (iron-containing part of haemoglobin); symptoms include skin problems, and neurological complications. *porfiria*

Portability: requirement that health insurance plans guarantee continuous coverage without waiting periods for persons moving between plans. *przenośność ubezpieczeń zdrowotnych*

POS: cf. **point-of-service plan**.

Positive analysis: seeks to forecast the impact of changes in economic policies or conditions on observable items e.g. production, sales, prices, and personal incomes, then tries to determine who gains and who loses as a result of the changes. *analiza pozytywna, analiza opisowa*

Positive economics: branch of economics concerned with establishing statements or hypotheses that can be verified or tested with reference to empirical evidence. *ekonomia pozytywna*

Positive externality: benefit associated with the use of resources that is not reflected in prices, also called external benefit. *pozytywny efekt zewnętrzny*

Positive predictive value: conditional probability of disease given a positive test result; predictive value of a positive test. *wartość predykcyjna dodatnia badania diagnostycznego*

Positively skewed distribution: distribution in which a small proportion of individuals have excessively large values. *rozkład o prawostronnej asymetrii*

Positivism: approach to knowledge that aims to find general laws, based on observation and experiment. *pozytywizm*

Positivity criterion: decision rule defining the value of a test result that is used as the boundary between test positive and test negative. *kryterium pozytywności*

Post-acute care (subacute care or transitional care): type of short-term care provided by long-term care facilities and hospitals that may include rehabilitation services, specialized care for certain conditions (such as stroke and diabetes), and/or post-surgical care and other services associated with the transition between the hospital and home. *opieka pourazowa*

Post-closure care: landfill maintenance procedures that include monitoring ground water, landfill gases, and leakage collection systems, sometimes for as long as 30 years. *utrzymanie wysypiska po zamknięciu*

Post-consumer waste: refers to part or all of a consumer product that has reached the end of its useful life. *odpady pokonsumenckie*

Posterior distribution: probability distribution that describes the likelihoods of all possible values in the light of both the prior distribution and the data. *rozkład a posteriori*

Posterior probability: probability assigned to a statement after making an observation; cf. **prior probability**. *prawdopodobieństwo a posteriori*

Post-industrial waste

Post-industrial waste: part or all of an industrial product after the manufacturing process and prior to use by the consumer. *odpady przemysłowe*

Postmodernism: approach that rejects absolute “truths” and generalizations that explain human action or society and focuses on plurality and diversity. *postmodernizm*

Postnatal: subsequent to (and within 1 year of) childbirth. *poporodowy*

Postneonatal mortality rate: number of infant deaths between 28 days and one year of age in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year. *późna umieralność niemowląt*

Potable water: raw or treated water that is considered safe to drink. *woda zdatna do picia*

Potential Pareto criterion: criterion which states that a change in resource allocation is viewed as resulting in an improvement in allocative efficiency if those who gain from the change value their gains enough, in principle, to be able to compensate the losers for the value of their losses, thereby leaving them as well off as before the change; cf. **Kaldor-Hicks criterion** *potencjalne kryterium Pareta*

Potential years of life lost: measure of the years of life lost due to premature death. *potencjalne utracone lata życia*

Potentially preventable adverse outcomes: complications of a condition that may be modified or prevented with appropriate treatment, e.g. permanent hearing loss as an outcome of otitis media with effusion. *możliwe do uniknięcia efekty uboczne*

Poverty: state of being poor; **absolute** (refers to a person being unable to meet their basic needs for food shelter etc.), **relative** (being very poor in relation to other people within the community in which a person lives). *ubóstwo*

Poverty line: official level of income that is necessary to be able to buy the basic things people need, such as food and clothes, and to pay for a place to live. *minimum socjalne*

Poverty reduction strategy: strategy aimed at reducing the level or impact of poverty on a population. *strategia walki z ubóstwem*

Power of a test: probability of rejecting a false null hypothesis; cf. **statistical power**. *moc testu*

Power of attorney: authorisation to act on someone else’s behalf in a legal or business matters, also called **letter of attorney**. *pełnomocnictwo*

PPE: cf. **personal protective equipment**.

PPO: cf. **preferred provider organisation**.

PPP: cf. **purchasing power parity**.

Practice: 1. set of guidelines helpful in carrying out a specific type of work; 2. place of work or the business of certain professionals, such as physicians, dentists etc. *praktyka*

Practice guidelines: systematically developed statements to standardise care and to assist in practitioner and patient decisions about the appropriate health care for specific circumstances. *wytyczne postępowania*

Practice parameters: strategies for patient management developed to assist physicians in clinical decision-making. *wytyczne*

Practice variation: differences in the number of medical services provided that cannot be explained by any differences in the population served; cf. **small area variation**. *różnice w liczbie usług medycznych wynikające z praktyki lekarskiej*

Practitioner: any health care professional recognized by an insurer as licensed and/or accredited to provide covered services, e.g. certified nurse anesthetists, chiropractors, doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy, oral surgeons, physical therapists, and podiatrists. *pracownik ochrony zdrowia*

Pre-admission review, pre-admission certification, pre-certification, or pre-authorisation: method of controlling and monitoring service utilisation by evaluating the need for service before it is actually used; refers to a decision made by the payer or insurance company – payer determines whether or not it will pay for the service. *analiza zasadności udzielenia usługi medycznej*

Pre-authorisation: cost containment feature of many group medical policies whereby the insured must contact the insurer before a hospitalisation or surgery and receive authorisation for the service. *wstępne zatwierdzenie usługi, promesa*

Precautionary principle: principle that states conditions for decisions to implement prevention: scientific uncertainty, acceptable balance of benefits and harms, and responsibility; a decision guideline rather than an ethical principle. *zasada ostrożności*

PRECEDE (Predisposing, Reinforcing, and Enabling Constructs in Educational/Environmental Diagnosis and Evaluation): acronym for the diagnostic planning and evaluation model. *model planowania diagnostycznego i oceny*

Precipitating factors: factors associated with the definite onset of disease, illness accident, behavioural response, or course of action. *czynniki wyzwalające*

Precipitation: 1. process by which atmospheric moisture falls onto a land or water surface as rain, snow, hail, or other forms of moisture; *opad* 2. chemical transformation of a substance in solution into an insoluble form (precipitate). *strącanie, wytrącanie, precypitacja*

Precise estimator: estimator with a small standard error. *estymator o dużej precyzji*

Precision: range in which the best estimates of a true value approximate the true value. cf. **accuracy**. *precyzja*

Precursor: early stage in the course of a disease, or a condition or state preceding pathological onset of a disease; sometimes detectable by screening and may be identified as a risk marker. *zwiastun (choroby)*

Predation: act or practice of catching another creature (prey) as a means for securing food. *drapieżnictwo*

Predictand: cf. **dependent variable, response variable.**

Predicted value: value of a response variable predicted by a statistical model; cf. **fitted value.** *wartość przewidywana, wartość predykcyjna*

Prediction interval: interval that includes a specified proportion of individuals in a population having a particular value (or values) of an explanatory variable; confidence level associated with a prediction interval is the probability that it will include a randomly chosen individual having the specified characteristics; cf. **confidence interval.** *przedział przewidywalności*

Predictive validity: ability of a model to make verifiable and accurate predictions of quantities of interest. *trafność predykcyjna*

Predictive value: (screening and diagnostic tests) probability that a person with a positive test is a true positive (i.e. does have the disease), or that a person with a negative test truly does not have the disease; determined by the sensitivity and specificity of the test, and by the prevalence of the condition for which the test is used. *wartość predykcyjna, wartość przewidywana*

Predictive value positive: measure of the predictive value of a reported case or epidemic; the proportion of cases reported by a surveillance system or classified by a case definition which are true cases. *dodatnia wartość predykcyjna*

Predictor: cf. **explanatory variable.**

Predisposing factor: 1. any characteristic of a person or population that motivates behaviour prior to the occurrence of the behaviour; 2. factor that makes it likely for certain individuals to suffer from particular illnesses. *czynnik predysponujący*

Pre-existing condition: medical condition developed before a health insurance policy has been issued, which may result in the limitation on coverage or benefits. *wcześniejsze schorzenie*

Pre-existing condition limitation: provision in insurance policies which excludes benefits for health conditions that existed before the coverage contract or agreement was signed; may be written to exclude specified conditions entirely or for a certain period of time. *wykluczenie/wylączenie świadczeń ze względu na wcześniejsze schorzenie*

Preference function: mathematical expression describing preferences or utility as function of specific variables. cf. **utility function.** *funkcja preferencji/użyteczności*

Preference score: cf. **preference weight.**

Preference subgroup: group of individuals within a larger population, whose preferences for particular health states are relatively homogeneous and differ systematically from the average preferences of the population. *podgrupa preferencji*

Preference weight: numerical judgment of the desirability of a particular outcome or situation; also called preference score or value. *waga preferencji*

Preferences: individual likes and dislikes. *preferencje*

Preferred provider organisation (PPO): arrangement between purchasers of care (e.g. insurance companies or employees) and providers of care for tariff protection of a defined group of patients, in return for preference of those providers by these patients; usually, patients have a double financial incentive to adhere to the arrangement: providers charge lower fees and the insurer offers preferential conditions, e.g. lower deductibles and co-payments; cf. **pre-paid schemes**. *organizacja preferowanych świadczeniodawców, system preferowanych dostawców usług*

Pregnancy loss: natural abortion. *poronienie samoistne*

Pregnancy rate: ratio of the number of conceptions including live birth, stillbirth and foetal losses, to the mean number of females of reproductive age in a population during a set time period. *wskaźnik płodności*

Prejudice: bias for or against someone or something that fails to take true account of their characteristics. *uprzedzenie*

Premature closure: data collection and/or analysis had to be finished before the saturation stage has been achieved. *przedwczesne zakończenie zbierania danych*

Premium: flat-rate payment for voluntary insurance; cf. **contribution**. *składka ubezpieczeniowa*

Pre-paid capitation: prospectively paid, fixed, annual, quarterly, or monthly sum per person or per family that covers specified benefits. *stawka kapitacyjna płatna z góry*

Pre-paid group practice: cf. **pre-paid schemes**.

Pre-paid schemes (systems, plans): all delivery systems that provide health care to members in case of need in exchange for predetermined (i.e. pre-paid) contributions that are independent of the amount of services the individual actually consumes; e.g. **health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred provider organizations (PPOs)**. *systemy opieki zdrowotnej oparte na składce zryczałtowanej płatnej z góry*

Preparedness: state of readiness, especially for disaster. *gotowość*

Pre-payment: method of paying for the cost of health care services in advance of their use. *opłata z góry*

Prescribe: 1. give directions for the preparation and administration of a medicine to be used in the treatment of a disease; *przepisać (lek)* 2. set out in the regulations under an official act *nakazać*

Prescription drug: drug that can be purchased only with a physician's prescription. *lek na receptę*

Present (discounted) value (PV or PDV): today's value of future costs or benefits (after adjusting by discounting); cf. **discounting**. *wartość bieżąca zdyskontowana*

Presumed consent: emergency-room principle allowing physicians to treat endangered, incapacitated patients without express permission from the patient or proxy, on the presumption that the patient would want reasonable care under the circumstances and would not want to wait until someone is found to provide permission. *zgoda domniemana*

Pre-treatment: any process used to reduce a pollutant load before wastewater enters the sewer system. *oczyszczanie wstępne*

Prevalence: number of existing cases of disease, infected persons, or persons with some other attribute or with a particular condition in a specified area at a specified time; cf. **incidence**. *chorobowość, częstość występowania choroby, rozpowszechnienie choroby*

Prevalence models: compartmental models dividing the host population into e.g. susceptible, latent, infectious and immune individuals. *modele rozpowszechnienia choroby*

Prevalence rate: proportion of persons in a population who have a particular disease or attribute at a specified point in time or over a specified period of time. *współczynnik chorobowości*

Prevalence study: epidemiological study which examines the relationships between diseases and exposures as they exist in a defined population at a particular point in time. *badanie rozpowszechnienia choroby, badanie częstości występowania choroby*

Prevention: 1. act of stopping something bad from happening; 2. programmes aimed at preventing the incidence of an illness or injury; includes early detection or risk identification and health motion. *zapobieganie, prewencja*

Prevention, primary: activities aimed to prevent the initial occurrence of an illness by controlling causes and risk factors, e.g. anti-smoking legislation, provision of low-fat food. *prewencja pierwotna*

Prevention, primordial (positive health): activities aimed to avoid the emergence and establishment of the social, economic and cultural patterns of living that are known to contribute to an increased risk of disease. *prewencja podstawowa*

Prevention, secondary: activities aimed to stop or slow an existing illness by early detection and appropriate treatment, e.g. nutrition counselling programmes for individuals or groups at risk of developing cardiovascular disease, cholesterol screening for persons with a family history of cardiovascular disease. *prewencja wtórna*

Prevention, tertiary: activities aimed to reduce the re-occurrence and establishment of chronic illness, e.g. medical nutrition therapy for persons with kidney disease, cardiac rehabilitation for persons who have had a coronary bypass. *prewencja trzeciego stopnia*

Preventive care: health care that focuses on prevention, health promotion, and other activities that reduce the likelihood of illness or injury by achieving desired changes in causative factors such as smoking or nutrition, thereby reducing the costs of healthcare in the long run. *opieka prewencyjna*

Preventive medicine: care that has the aim of preventing disease or its consequences; includes health care programs aimed at warding off illnesses, early detection of disease, and inhibiting further deterioration of the body. *medycyna prewencyjna*

Preventive maintenance: maintenance (including inspection, cleaning, and repair) of equipment on a regular basis that is sufficient to prevent unplanned failure. *przeglądy okresowe*

Price: amount of money for which a thing is bought or sold. *cena*

Price ceiling: government-imposed limit on the price of a product. *pulap cenowy*

Price discrimination: charging different people different prices for the same good. *dyskryminacja cenowa*

Price elasticity: 1. (demand) measure of the responsiveness of the quantity demanded of a good to changes in price; equals the percentage change in quantity demanded divided by the percentage change in price; 2. (supply) measure of the responsiveness of the quantity supplied of a good to changes in price; equals the percentage change in quantity supplied divided by the percentage change in price. *elastyczność cenowa*

Price fixing: practice by rival firms in the same market of acting in a secret agreement and setting prices for the purpose of increasing profits. *zmowa cenowa*

Price index: expresses current prices of a group of goods relative to the prices of these goods in a base year; often used to convert nominal values to real values showing how much prices of those goods have changed since the base year. *wskaźnik cen*

Price leadership model: market structure where firms in a given industry agree that one of them will serve as the price leader and the others will follow its pricing and output actions; cf. **oligopoly**. *model przywództwa cenowego*

Price level: indicator of how high or low prices are in a given year compared to prices in a certain base year. *poziom cen*

Pricer (also repricer): person, organisation, or software package that reviews procedures, diagnoses, fee schedules, and other data and determines the eligible amount for a given health care service or supply. *instytucja/program porównujący ceny*

Pricing of health care goods: mechanism by which the prices paid by patients or third-party payers for health care service and goods to providers are fixed. *wycena świadczeń zdrowotnych*

Prima facie: term used to describe bioethical principles as neither rules of thumb nor absolute prescriptions, but rather as binding in all cases unless an obligation found in one principle conflicts with another. In such situations, balancing of competing principles is undertaken using the technique of specification; cf. **principles and principlism, specification**. *domniemany*

Prima facie rights: rights that can be outweighed by other considerations; cf. **absolute rights**. *prawa względne*

Primary beneficiary: individual or entity to whom the death benefit of a life insurance policy is paid upon the death of the insured; cf. **contingent beneficiary**. *główny spadkobierca, beneficjent podstawowy*

Primary biodegradation

Primary biodegradation: chemical destruction of a material caused by contact with the environment, e.g. water; does not require bacteria or other organisms to be present. *biodegradacja pierwotna*

Primary care model: model of health care whereby the participant chooses his/her primary care provider (PCP) to coordinate their care needs, including specialist referrals. *model opieki podstawowej*

Primary care physician: (UK) term that usually includes internists, paediatricians, family physicians, and general practitioners and occasionally obstetricians/gynaecologists; usually responsible for further referrals, procedures and hospitalisations; cf. **primary care provider**. *lekarz rodzinny, lekarz podstawowej opieki medycznej, lekarz pierwszego kontaktu*

Primary care provider (PCP): (US) health care professional who acts as a member's personal health care manager, evaluates a patient's medical condition and either treats the condition or coordinates required health care services; cf. **gatekeeper**. *lekarz pierwszego kontaktu*

Primary care trust (PCT): (UK) body with its own health care budget established with the purpose of providing or arranging for the provision of health care within its particular area. *regionalny fundusz opieki zdrowotnej*

Primary case: individual who introduces the disease into the family or group understudy. *pierwszy przypadek*

Primary contact: person(s) in direct contact or associated with a communicable disease case; cf. **direct contact**. *kontakt pierwotny*

Primary coverage: plan that pays its expenses without consideration of other plans, under coordination of benefits rules. *zabezpieczenie podstawowe*

Primary data: data on costs and/or effectiveness collected specifically for the purpose of use in **cost-effectiveness analysis** (cf.); may be collected using a variety of study designs, such as randomised controlled trials, observational studies, or cross-sectional studies. *dane podstawowe*

Primary health care: first level of contact with people taking action to improve health in a community, typically provided by general practitioners, family physicians, internists, obstetricians and paediatricians; emphasises the patient's general health needs as opposed to a specialised approach to medical care; usually provided on an outpatient basis; cf. **secondary/tertiary care**. *podstawowa opieka zdrowotna*

Primary physician capitation: amount paid to each physician monthly for services based on the age, sex and number of the members selecting that physician. *prosta stawka kapitacyjna*

Primary waste treatment: first steps in wastewater treatment with screens and sedimentation tanks used to remove most materials that float or will settle; removes about 30% of carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand from domestic sewage. *wstępne oczyszczanie ścieków*

Principal: 1. co-owner, partner or stock holder *współwłaściciel* 2. most important. *najważniejszy*

Principal diagnosis: medical condition that is ultimately determined to have caused a patient's admission to the hospital; used to assign every patient to a diagnosis related group, which may differ from the admitting and major diagnoses. *rozpoznanie, diagnoza główna*

Principle: 1. fundamental truth or proposition that is the foundation for belief or action; *zasada* 2. rule or belief governing personal behaviour. *prawo, reguła*

Principle of equivalence: 1. present value of all contributions of an insured person during the insurance period should be equal to the present value of all expected expenses incurred by the person, as well as the person's share of administrative costs (principle of individual equivalence); 2. present value of the expected income of the scheme should be equal to the present value of expected expenses (benefit and administrative expenditure) over a defined period of time, usually one year (principle of collective equivalence). *zasada ekwiwalentności, zasada równowagi*

Principles and principlism: four prima facie principles at the centre of education and debate in bioethics: beneficence, non-maleficence, respect for persons, and justice; provide the source of rules for ethical decisions (e.g. truth telling, privacy, informed consent, etc). *cztery podstawowe zasady bioetyki*

Principlism: view that people have different ethical and moral theories from which they reason, but when faced with a given situation, they draw on a shared common sense morality that helps them reach the same conclusion. *pryncypializm*

Prion: small infectious agent that (almost certainly) has no nucleic acid; resists inactivation by procedures that modify nucleic acids. *prion*

Prion diseases: often called spongiform encephalopathies because of the post-mortem appearance of the brain with large "holes" in the cortex and cerebellum, e.g. scrapie in sheep, CWD (chronic wasting disease) in elk and other deer, BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) in cattle, CJD (Creutzfeld-Jacob Disease) in humans. *choroby prionowe*

Prior approval: notification requirement for certain elective medical procedures such as cosmetic surgery; receiving written prior approval will ensure receipt of full benefits. *uprzednia aprobata/zatwierdzenie procedury medycznej, promesa*

Prior authorisation: formal process requiring that a provider should obtain approval to provide particular services or procedures before they are done; usually required for non-emergency services that are expensive or likely to be abused or overused. *uprzednia aprobata/zatwierdzenie procedury medycznej, promesa*

Prior deductible credit: provision which allows a member or family to apply any deductible credit from a previous health coverage from the same benefit period, to current coverage. *przeniesienie dotychczasowych warunków współpłacenia na nową polisę*

Prior distribution: probability distribution for a random variable or hypothesis that is (or could be) specified prior to data collection. *rozkład a priori, rozkład aprioryczny*

Prior probability: probability assigned to a statement before making an observation; cf. **posterior probability**. *prawdopodobieństwo a priori, prawdopodobieństwo aprioryczne*

Priorities forum: group set up to assist a health authority or PCT (cf.) in making decisions about individual treatments or in determining their relative priorities for commissioning. *forum priorytetów*

Priority: alternative ranked according to feasibility or value (importance) or both. *priorytet, pierwszeństwo*

Priority setting: process by which policy-makers rank health problems and research topics by order of priority, and hence the allocation of funds. *ustalenie priorytetów*

Privacy: what a person wants to be protected from enquiry by others unless the person chooses to reveal it; violation of privacy requires ethical justification, e.g. in cases where it is argued that such violations protect others from greater harm; cf. **confidentiality**. *prywatność*

Private goods: goods whose benefits are rival in consumption and for which exclusion of those who refuse to pay is relatively easy. *dobry prywatne*

Private health care expenditure: part of total expenditure on health which is not public; mainly comprises out-of-pocket payments and premiums for voluntary health insurance (sometimes by employers on behalf of the individual); cf. **public health care expenditure**. *prywatne wydatki na opiekę zdrowotną/ochronę zdrowia*

Private health care sector: private financing and/or provision of health services. *prywatny sektor zdrowotny/ochrony zdrowia*

Private patient: patient who pays the full cost of all the medical and other services provided for him/her. *pacjent prywatny*

Privatisation: involves the transfer of ownership and government functions from public to private bodies, which may consist of voluntary organizations and for-profit and not-for-profit private organizations; degree of government regulation is variable; cf. **decentralisation**. *prywatyzacja*

Probabilistic sensitivity analysis: method of decision analysis in which probability distributions are specified for each uncertain parameter (e.g. probabilities, utilities, costs); a simulation is performed whereby values of each parameter are randomly drawn from the corresponding distribution; and the resulting probability distribution of expected utilities (and costs) is displayed. *probabilistyczna analiza czułości*

Probability: 1. expression of the degree of certainty than an event will occur, on a scale from 0 (certainty that the event will not occur) to 1 (certainty that the event will occur); 2. study of chance processes or the relative frequency characterizing a chance process. *prawdopodobieństwo*

Probability density function (probability function, probability mass function (pmf), probability distribution function): function associated with a random variable that assigns to each possible value the probability that the random variable takes that value. *funkcja gęstości prawdopodobieństwa*

Probability distribution: numerical or mathematical representation of the relative likelihood of each possible value that a variable may take on. *rozkład prawdopodobieństwa*

Probability function: cf. **probability density function**.

Probability law: rule assigning probabilities to events. *rozkład prawdopodobieństwa*

Probability mass function: cf. **probability density function**.

Probability sample: selected subset of a population; a sample may be random or non-random and may be representative or non-representative. *próba probabilistyczna*

Probability theory: aggregate body of mathematical definitions and theorems dealing with expressions of probability; probability theory is usually taken as a branch of mathematics. *teoria prawdopodobieństwa*

Procedure: step-by-step description of how to do a task, job, or activity properly. *procedura*

PROCEED: acronym for **P**olicy, **R**egulatory, and **O**rganizational **C**onstructs in **E**ducational and **E**nvironmental **D**evelopment; phases of resource mobilization, implementation, and evaluation that follow the diagnostic planning phase **PRECEDE** (cf.) *model mobilizacji zasobów, wdrażania i oceny*

Process: continuous and regular action or succession of actions, taking place or being carried out in a definite manner, and leading to the accomplishment of some results. *proces*

Process capability index: measurement indicating the ability of a process to produce specified results. *wskaźnik zdolności procesu*

Process evaluation: examination of procedures and tasks involved in implementing a programme; may also look at the administrative and organizational aspects of the programme. *ewaluacja procesu*

Process indicator: measure of the way in which a service operates, e.g. the number of vaccinations carried out may serve as a process indicator for an immunisation programme. *wskaźnik procesu*

Process objective: short term and measurable target to be achieved; may be evaluated by audit, peer review, accreditation, certification, or administrative surveillance; objects of evaluation may include adherence to projected timetables, production, distribution, and utilisation of products, and financial audits. *cel procesu (krótkoterminowy)*

Process quality: quality of medical care as measured by the quality of treatment. *jakość procesu*

Procure: 1. to obtain; *uzyskać* 2. (law) persuade or cause to do something. *doprowadzić do czegoś*

Procurement: process of obtaining supplies, especially for an organisation. *zaopatrywanie, zaopatrzenie*

Producer price index: measures movements in the prices of a broad aggregate of products purchased by producers rather than consumers. *indeks/wskaźnik cen produkcyjnych*

Product differentiation: situation where firms within a given market sell slightly different products. *różnicowanie produktu*

Production: process of using the services of labour and capital together with other inputs, such as land, materials, and fuels, to make goods and services available. *produkcja, wytwarzanie*

Production function: mathematical expression that shows the maximum level of output that a firm can produce using various quantities of factor inputs. *funkcja produkcji*

Production possibilities curve (transformation curve): relationship showing all combinations of goods that an economy can produce with given amounts of input factors and the existing technology. *krzywa możliwości produkcyjnych*

Productivity: volume of output per unit of input. *wydajność pracy*

Productivity cost: cf. **indirect cost**.

Product-limit estimator: cf. **Kaplan-Meier estimator**.

Profession: occupation the practice of which directly influences human well-being and requires mastery of a complex body of knowledge and specialized skills, requiring both formal education and practical experience. *zawód, profesja*

Professional ethics guidelines: documents containing key values, duties (obligations) and virtues of a profession, sometimes in the form of general principles prepared by members of a public health discipline or representative professional society. *wskazania etyki zawodowej*

Professional responsibility: cf. **responsibility, professional**.

Professional review organisation: organisation that reviews the services provided to patients in terms of medical necessity professional standards; and appropriateness of setting. *organizacja nadzoru specjalistycznego*

Profile: data presented in formats that display patterns of health care services over a defined period of time. *profil (usług zdrowotnych)*

Profile analysis (profiling): review and analysis of profiles to identify and assess patterns of health care services. *profilowanie, analiza profilowa*

Profile measure: measure of health status/outcome that provides a series of scores for different health domains, which, if added together, assume an equal weighting for each domain. *pomiar profilu*

Profiling: expressing a pattern of practice as a rate to compare with other practice patterns; some measure utilization (costs or services) or outcome (functional status, morbidity, or mortality) aggregated over time for a defined population of patients; may be done for physician practices, health plans, or geographic areas. *profilowanie*

Profit: charges (or payment) less the cost. *zysk*

Profit maximisation: situation where sellers strive to attain the greatest amount of economic profits. *maksymalizacja zysków*

Prognosis: possible outcomes of a disease or condition and the likelihood that each one will occur. *rokowanie wyników choroby*

Prognostic factor: demographic, disease-specific, or co-morbid characteristics associated strongly enough with a condition's outcomes to predict accurately the eventual development of those outcomes; cf. **risk factor**; does not imply a cause and effect relationship. *czynniki prognostyczny*

Programme: formal set of procedures to conduct an activity, e.g. eradication of smallpox. *program*

Programme budgeting: statement of activity and expenditure for items defined in terms of outputs (or programmes). *budżetowanie oparte na programie*

Progressive redistribution scheme: situation where net taxes as a fraction of income increase with income. *progresywne obciążenie podatkowe*

Programme review: evaluative study of a specific health program operating in a specific settings, performed to provide a basis for decisions concerning the operation of the programme. *ocena programu*

Progressive tax: tax in which the rich pay a larger fraction of their income than the poor; cf. **regressive tax**. *podatek progresywny*

Project: coherent series of activities, which together make up a strategy, carried out with a group of participants for the purpose of improving the health status of the target group; can involve individual behaviour change, or environmental, legislative or other change. *projekt, przedsięwzięcie*

Propagated outbreak: outbreak that does not have a common source, but instead spreads from person to person. *wybuch epidemii poprzez rozprzestrzenianie się choroby od osoby do osoby*

Propellant: liquid in a self-pressurised pesticide product (or other aerosol spray) that expels the active ingredient from its container. *gaz pędny, propelant*

Property: thing or things owned by a person; cf. **trademark, trade secret, copyright, patent**. *mienie, własność*

Property right: right to use, sell, or to derive income from a good. *prawo własności*

Property rights model: model hypothesising that for-profit organizations are more efficient than their not-for-profit counterparts because the owners of for-profit organizations force managers to act in a cost-efficient manner and strive to maximise profits; managers of not-for-profit organizations do not face such pressure and are free to pursue other objectives, such as quality maximisation. *model prawa własności*

Proportion: specific type of ratio in which the numerator is a part of the denominator; always between 0 and 1 (inclusive); often expressed as rates such as percentage. *odsetek, proporcja*

Proportional hazards model: model for survivor functions in which the corresponding hazards maintain a constant ratio over time; in a typical situation, there are a number of groups of individuals, with all the individuals in a group assumed to have the same survivor function. *model proporcjonalnych hazardów*

Proportional redistribution scheme: situation where net taxes as a fraction of income remain constant with income. *proporcjonalne obciążenie podatkowe*

Proportional tax: tax for which the percentage of income paid in taxes is the same no matter what the taxpayer's income. *podatek proporcjonalny*

Proportionate mortality: proportion of deaths in a specified population over a period of time attributable to different causes; each cause is expressed as a percentage of all deaths, and the sum of the causes must add to 100%. *wskaźnik umieralności proporcjonalnej*

Proposition: 1. hypothesis about the relationships among research categories. *założenie badawcze* 2. statement that asserts a particular view or position. *twierdzenie*

Proprietary rights: rights, claims, etc. of owners. *prawa własności*

Prospective: likely or expected to happen soon. *przyszły, prospektywny*

Prospective cohort study: study of disease-free individuals who are classified on the basis of exposure to the factor of interest and then followed forward in time to determine the rates of the disease development (incidence), or of deaths from the disease (mortality); also called **observational cohort study**; cf. **retrospective cohort study**. *prospektywne badanie kohortowe*

Prospective HIA: health impact assessment carried out before any action has been taken so that steps can be taken, at the planning stage, to maximise the positive health impacts of a policy, programme or project and to minimise the negative effects. *analiza wpływu na zdrowie przed rozpoczęciem realizacji programu*

Prospective payment: element of a payment scheme whose level is fixed in advance of actually providing a service. *opłata z góry, opłata prospektywna*

Prospective study: study design where one or more groups (cohorts) of individuals who have not yet had the outcome event in question are monitored for the number of such events which occur over time. *badanie prospektywne*

Prosthesis: artificial device that replaces a usually external missing body part. *proteza*

Protected (covered) persons: all persons who are eligible for benefits of a given health care scheme, usually insured persons and their dependants (non-working spouses, dependant parents, and children under a certain age). *osoby objęte ubezpieczeniem*

Protection motivation theory: theory that differentiates two major perceptual/cognitive processes that together determine an individual's response to threat or hazard; the first one (threat appraisal) assesses the nature and magnitude of threat; the second (coping appraisal) assesses the type and amount of coping responses the individual has available. Based on these, a person chooses the basic strategy s/he will use in coping with a threat. *teoria motywacji ochrony*

Proteins: complex nitrogenous organic compounds of high molecular weight made of amino acids; essential for growth and repair of animal tissue. *białka, proteiny*

Protocol: detailed plan for conducting a scientific procedure, e.g. a protocol for measuring the presence of a chemical in soil, water or air describes the way in which samples should be collected and analysed. *protokół*

Provider: professional or institution providing health care services to patients. *świadczeniodawca, producent świadczeń zdrowotnych*

Provider-induced demand: situation in which providers of health care are to a certain extent in a position to create or determine the demand for their own services. *popyt kreowany przez dostawcę usług*

Provider network: group of physicians, hospitals and others with which an MCO has signed a contract to provide care for enrollees. *sieć dostawców usług zdrowotnych*

Provider savings: amount of money saved due to contracts between a health plan and participating providers. *oszczędności dostawcy usług*

Proxy: person appointed to make health care decisions on behalf of someone else; cf. **attorney**. *pełnomocnik*

Proxy consent: voluntary informed consent given on behalf of another person who is unable to give it him-/herself. *zgoda przez pełnomocnika*

Proxy decision maker: person previously nominated by the patient to make decisions on their behalf and represent their views. *pełnomocnik*

Prudence or prudential judgment: cf. **values, value judgments**

Psychophysical methods: methods (or protocols) for asking judges to give numerical assessments representing the psychological perception or sensation produced by physical stimuli; adapted to ask people to give numerical responses to represent preferences or degrees of preference for health states. *metody psychofizyczne*

Psychophysics: deals with the relationship between human sensation and their physical stimuli; used in the study of manual materials handling (MMH) requires the worker to adjust the weight, force or frequency in a handling situation until they feel it represents their maximum acceptable weight or force. *psychofizyka*

Psychosomatic: having physical (i.e. somatic) symptoms that are psychic, emotional, or mental in origin. *psychosomatyczny*

Public choice model: model postulating that public organizations are less efficient than private organizations because bureaucrats and special interest groups cause public organizations to behave inefficiently and overproduce; cf. also **public interest group theory**. *model wyboru publicznego*

Public comment period: opportunity for the public to comment on agency findings or proposed activities contained in draft reports or documents; limited time period during which comments will be accepted. *okres konsultacji publicznych, termin wnoszenia uwag*

Public enterprise: medical care organisation operated by a government authority. *sektor publiczny*

Public good (pure): good (e.g. national defence) that no one can be prevented from consuming, non-excludable, and that can be consumed by one person without using it up for another, i.e. non-rival. The marginal cost of providing the good to another consumer is zero. *dobro publiczne (czyste)*

Public health: science and art of promoting health, preventing disease, and prolonging life through the organised efforts of society. *zdrowie publiczne*

Public Health Authority: (US) federal, state, local person or organisation mandated to manage public health activities. *Urząd Zdrowia Publicznego*

Public health care expenditure: includes publicly funded health care by both publicly and privately owned provider; cf. **private health care expenditure**. *wydatki na publiczną opiekę zdrowotną*

Public health care sector: sector of the economy that includes public finance and provision of health care services. *publiczny sektor opieki zdrowotnej*

Public health infrastructure: administrative, legislative and informational systems developed for making priorities, for developing policy, for funding, for monitoring and surveillance, for research and evaluation, for programme delivery, and includes the workforce required to accomplish these tasks. *infrastruktura zdrowia publicznego*

Public health inspector: cf. **environmental health officer**.

Public health intelligence: gathering and analysing information about the determinants of health, the causes of ill health and the patterns and trends of health and ill health in the populations. *zbieranie informacji w zakresie zdrowia publicznego*

Public health intervention: developing policy, setting priorities for action, developing plans, coordinating services, strategies and interventions aimed at prevention, protection and promotion of the health of the community, where promotion is the action taken to solve public health problems. *interwencja w dziedzinie zdrowia publicznego*

Public health surveillance: systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of the health data that are used to plan, implement, and evaluate public health programmes. Also used to determine the need for public health action; cf. **public health**. *monitorowanie zdrowia publicznego*

Public health visitor: cf. **community nurse** (UK)

Public interest: when the right of an individual to confidentiality as contemplated by statute, case law and professional guidance may be overruled by society's interest in disclosure. *interes społeczny*

Public interest group theory: theory of government behaviour that hypothesises that governments intervene in a market-based economy to advance the general interest of their citizens; cf. **public choice model**. *teoria społecznych grup interesu*

Public participation: involvement of citizens in governmental decision-making processes; ranges from being given notice of public hearings to being actively included in decisions that affect communities; cf. **community collaboration**. *uczestnictwo społeczeństwa w procesie decyzyjnym*

Public policy (and finance): course or method of action selected, usually by a government, from among alternatives to guide and determine present and future decisions. *polityka publiczna*

Public sector: part of economic and administrative life that deals with the delivery of goods and services by and for the government (whether national, regional or local). *sektor publiczny*

Public trustee: government office that may be appointed to, among other matters, act as guardian of an adult who is found unable to manage his or her own affairs; cf. **official guardian**. *powiernik publiczny*

Public water system: system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption. *system wodociągów publicznych*

Publication bias: preconception resulting from the fact that negative studies are less likely to be published than positive ones. *błąd publikacji, błąd pominięcia w publikacji*

Purchaser: institution that pays the premium, but also controls the amounts before they are paid to the provider; includes patients, businesses and managed care organizations; patients and businesses function as ultimate purchasers, whereas managed care organizations and insurance companies serve a processing or payer function. *nabywca*

Purchaser-provider model: separates the roles of purchaser of services and service-provider in order to encourage competition and accountability; based on a purchasing system where providers, both government and non-government, are contracted to provide specified outputs at an agreed price. *model rozdzielający nabywcę usług od ich producenta*

Purchasing power parity (PPP): method that uses a common set of prices to value the final output of goods and services in all countries in order to obtain estimates of national income; offers a more meaningful way to make international comparisons than do approaches based on exchange rate conversions. *parytet siły nabywczej*

Purgeable pollutants: pollutants that can be removed from a sample by passing nitrogen gas through the sample. *wymywalne/wyplukiwalne zanieczyszczenia*

Purposive sample (also purposeful/criterion-based sample): sample of participants selected on the basis of certain research criteria. *celowa próba*

Putrefaction: biological decomposition of organic matter, with the production of ill-smelling and tasting products, associated with anaerobic conditions (i.e. without oxygen). *rozkład*

PV: cf. **present value**.

P-value

P-value: probability, computed assuming the null hypothesis, of the most extreme event that actually happened. *poziom krytyczny (testu istotności statystycznej)*

PVFS: post-viral fatigue syndrome, cf. chronic fatigue syndrome.

Pyrophoric: about a substance that will heat up and may catch fire on contact with air. *samozapalny*

Q

Q fever: acute bacterial illness contracted from animals; symptoms resemble the flu with abrupt onset of high fever, weakness, severe headache, muscle pain, loss of appetite, dry cough, chills, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. *gorączka Q*

Q1: cf. **lower quartile**.

Q3: cf. **upper quartile**.

QA: cf. **quality assessment/assurance**.

QALY: cf. **quality-adjusted life year**.

QC: cf. **quality control**.

QI: cf. **quality improvement**.

QM: cf. **quality management**.

QoL: cf. **quality of life**.

QRM: cf. **quality and resource management**.

Qualitative data: data that describe the range of response and variation between responses but do not record frequency of response; cannot be used with tests of statistical significance; cf. **quantitative data**. *dane jakościowe*

Qualitative research: a multimethod tradition in social science that depends on watching people in their own territory and interacting with them in their own language, on their own terms, involving an interpretative, naturalistic approach to its subject matter, using qualitative techniques of data collection such as: participant observation, interviews (semi-structured, structured, in-depth), focus groups, text/discourse analysis, conversation/video analysis. *badania jakościowe*

Qualitative risk assessment: process of risk assessment that uses qualitative methods. Possibilities include: a. qualitative characterizations where health risks are identified but not quantified, e.g. hazard evaluations and carcinogen classification schemes; b. qualitative risk estimations where chemicals are ranked or classified by broad categories of risk, e.g. chemical potency classification schemes; c. semi-quantitative approaches where effects levels, e.g. “no observable effects” are used in combination with uncertainty factors to establish “safe” exposure levels. *jakościowa ocena/szacowanie ryzyka*

Qualitative variable: cf. **categorical variable**.

Quality: 1. standard of something when compared with other things of the same kind; 2. property of something that makes it good or bad; usually consists of three aspects: quality of input resources; quality of the process of services delivery (the use of appropriate procedures for a given condition); and quality of outcome of service use (actual improvement in condition or reduction of harmful effects). *jakość*

Quality-adjusted life expectancy: life expectancy computed using quality-adjusted life years rather than nominal life years; cf. **quality-adjusted life year**. *oczekiwana długość życia skorygowana do jakości życia*

Quality-adjusted life year (QALY): measure that combines mortality and quality of life gains (outcome of a treatment measured as the number of years of life saved, adjusted for quality). *lata życia skorygowane do jakości życia*

Quality and resource management (QRM): perception that quality management and the conservation of resources are seen as a single topic, or at least topics which are closely interrelated; such hospitals may have e.g. quality management, utilisation review, risk management, and infection control under the QRM Department headed by the QRM Director. *kompleksowe zarządzanie zasobami i jakością*

Quality assessment (QA): former name for the activity later called **quality assurance**; name of the activity was changed to reflect that the intent was to maintain and improve the quality of care rather than merely measure it (assess it); current terminology has replaced **quality assurance** with **quality management**. *ocena jakości*

Quality assurance (QA): activities and programmes intended to assure the quality of care in a defined medical setting; must have a mechanism for assessing its effectiveness and may measure care against pre-established standards, cf. **quality assessment**. *utrzymanie jakości*

Quality control (QC): sum of all activities that prevent unwanted change in quality. In the health care setting, quality control requires a repeated series of feedback loops, which monitor and evaluate the care of the individual patient (and other systems in the health care process) against standards of care, the identification of any problems or opportunities for improvement, and prompt corrective action, so that the quality is maintained. *kontrola jakości*

Quality differentiation: situation where firms attempt to differentiate their products based on quality. *zróżnicowanie jakości*

Quality function deployment (QFD): technique used to translate customer requirements into appropriate goals for each stage of product or service development and output. *proces rozwoju produktu, rozkład funkcji jakości produktów*

Quality improvement (QI): term in healthcare replacing QA; QI implies that concurrent systems are used to continuously improve quality, rather than reacting when certain baseline statistical thresholds are crossed; QI programmes usually use tools such as cross-functional teams, task forces, statistical studies, flow charts, process charts, Pareto charts, etc; cf. **continuous quality improvement**. *poprawa jakości*

Quality Improvement Organization (QIO): (US) agencies responsible for ongoing review of the inpatient hospital care provided to people who are eligible for Medicare. *Organizacja ds. Poprawy Jakości*

Quality loss function: algebraic function that illustrates the loss of quality that occurs when a characteristic deviates from its target value. *funkcja strat jakości*

Quality management (QM): efforts to determine the quality of care, to develop and maintain programmes to keep it at an acceptable level (quality control), to institute improvements when the opportunity arises or the care does not meet standards (quality improvements), and to provide, to all concerned, the evidence required to establish confidence that quality is being managed and maintained at a desired level. *zarządzanie jakością*

Quality maximisation: occurs when medical care providers maximise the quality of output produced at the expense of economic profits. *maksymalizacja jakości*

Quality of life (QoL): judgement that is usually based on both subjective and objective measures of well-being. *jakość życia*

Quality of medical care: degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge. *jakość opieki zdrowotnej, jakość usług medycznych*

Quantile: points taken at regular intervals from the cumulative distribution function of a random variable; dividing ordered data into q essentially equal-sized data subsets is the motivation for q -quantiles; the quantiles are the data values marking the boundaries between consecutive subsets; also (loosely) called percentage points. *kwantyl*

Quantitative data: 1. connected with the amount or number of something; 2. data recorded as frequency of response; response options may be categorical (e.g. male/female); ordinal (e.g. never/often/sometimes) or numerical (number of cigarettes smoked per day); cf. **qualitative data**. *dane ilościowe*

Quantitative risk assessment: process whose goal is to characterise in quantitative terms the potential adverse health effects on human exposure to toxic agents; currently involves following primary steps: hazard identification, dose-response evaluation, exposure assessment and risk characterisation. *ilościowe szacowanie/ocena ryzyka*

Quantitative variable: variable whose values represent numerical quantities obtained by a count or measurement; cf. **categorical variable**. *zmienna ilościowa*

Quantity demanded: amount of an item that buyers are willing and able to purchase over a period at a certain price, given all other influences on their decision to buy. *wielkość popytu*

Quantity maximisation: occurs when medical care providers maximise the amount of output produced at the expense of economic profits. *maksymalizacja ilości*

Quantity supplied: quantity of a good sellers are willing and able to make available in the market over a given period at a certain price, other things being equal. *wielkość podaży*

Quasi-experiment

Quasi-experiment: experiment in which the investigator lacks full control over the allocation and/or the timing of the intervention. *quasi-eksperyment*

Quaternary-level care: state-of-the-art medical care. *opieka zdrowotna wysokospecjalistyczna*

Quench tank: water-filled tank used to cool incinerator residue or hot materials from industrial processes. *wanna schłodzeniowa*

Questionnaire: predetermined set of questions used to collect data-clinical data, social status, occupational group, etc. *kwestionariusz, formularz ankietowy*

Quicklime: material that is mostly calcium oxide (CaO), often in natural association with a lesser amount of magnesium oxide; readily reacts with water and is therefore highly corrosive. *wapno niegaszone*

Quiescence: period during which an infection is present but not active within a host, e.g. period between an acute attack of chickenpox and a subsequent appearance of shingles; cf. **latency**. *spokój, uspokojenie*

Quota sampling: method by which the proportions in the sample in various subgroups (according to criteria such as age, sex, and social status of the individuals to be selected) are chosen to agree with the corresponding proportions in the population. *losowanie kwotowe, kwotowy dobór próby*

R

Rabies: 1. infectious viral disease that causes acute inflammation of the brain; almost always fatal in non-vaccinated people after neurological symptoms have developed; symptoms include: involuntary throat contraction, convulsions, paralysis; 2. acute infectious, often fatal, viral disease of most warm-blooded animals, especially wolves, cats, and dogs; attacks the central nervous system; transmitted by the bite of infected animals. *wścieklizna*

Race-specific mortality rate: mortality rate limited to a specified racial group; both numerator and denominator are limited to the specified group. *współczynnik umieralności w obrębie danej rasy*

Racial and ethnic health disparities: differences in disease rates by race/ethnicity. There are very few diseases for which those differences result from biological factors, e.g. sickle cell anaemia in people of African descent. Differentials in other diseases can usually be traced to socio-economic phenomena, e.g. access to health care, economic issues, and discrimination. *rasowe/etniczne nierówności/dysproporcje zdrowotne*

Radiation: energy transmitted by waves through space or some medium. There are two types of radiation: ionising, e.g. X-rays or radiation from a radioactive device, and non-ionising, e.g. infra-red, ultra-violet radiation. *promieniowanie*

Radiation protection standard: limits on radiation exposure regarded as necessary for protection of public health, based on acceptable levels of risk to individuals. *normy ochrony przed promieniowaniem*

Radioactive decay: spontaneous change in an atom by emission of charged particles and/or gamma rays; also known as radioactive disintegration and radioactivity. *rozpad radioaktywny*

Radioactive waste: any waste that emits energy as rays, waves, or streams of energetic particles; often mixed with other hazardous waste, usually from nuclear reactors, research institutions, or hospitals. *odpady promieniotwórcze*

Radioactivity: property or characteristic of a nucleus of an atom to disintegrate spontaneously, accompanied by the emission of energy in the form of radiation. *radioaktywność, promieniotwórczość*

Radioisotopes: chemical variants of an element with potentially oncogenic, teratogenic, and mutagenic effects on the human body. *izotopy promieniotwórcze, radioizotopy*

Radiological: arising from radiation or radioactive materials. *radiologiczny*

Radionuclide

Radionuclide: any element that emits radiation in the form of alpha or beta particles, or as gamma rays. *radionuklid, nuklid promieniotwórczy*

Radius of vulnerability zone: maximum distance from the point of release of a hazardous substance in which the airborne concentration could reach the level of concern under specified weather conditions. *promień strefy zagrożenia*

Radon daughters/radon progeny: short-lived radioactive decay products of radon that decay into longer-lived lead isotopes; the isotopes can attach themselves to airborne dust and other particles and, if inhaled, damage the lining of the lung; also called radon decay products. *izotopy radonu*

Radon: colourless, naturally occurring gas formed by radioactive decay of radium atoms; its accumulation in basements and other areas of buildings without proper ventilation has been identified as a leading cause of lung cancer. *radon*

Random effect: categorical variable where the different levels of the factor are considered to be a random sample of those about which we wish to draw conclusions. *efekt losowy*

Random error: variation in measurements that occurs at random and is not predictable. *błąd losowy*

Random sample: sample that is arrived at by selecting sample units such that each possible unit has a fixed and determinate probability of selection. *próba losowa*

Random variable: rule (function) assigning a number to each outcome in the sample space. *zmienna losowa*

Randomisation: allocation of individuals to groups by chance, e.g. for experimental and control regimens. *dobór losowy, randomizacja*

Randomised clinical trial (RCT): clinical trial in which the treatments are randomly assigned to the subjects; eliminates bias in the assignment of treatments to patients and establishes the basis for statistical analysis. *randomizowane badanie kliniczne, próba kliniczna randomizowana*

Randomised controlled trial: study design where treatments, interventions, or enrolment into different study groups are assigned by random allocation rather than by conscious decisions of clinicians or patients. If the sample size is large enough, this study design avoids problems of bias and confounding variables by assuring that both known and unknown determinants of outcome are evenly distributed between treatment and control groups. *randomizowane badanie kontrolowane*

Range: 1. span of values from smallest to largest. *rozstęp, zakres* 2. difference between the largest and smallest values in a statistical distribution. *zakres*

Range of distribution: difference between the largest and smallest values in the distribution. *zakres rozkładu*

Rank: 1. order in which data values are placed, either in importance or in size; *ranga, szereg* 2. to place in order of size or importance. *uszeregować*

Rapid (mini) HIA: health impact assessment performed quickly; usually involves a minimum quantification of the potential health impacts identified; cf. **health impact assessment**. *szybka ocena wpływu na zdrowie*

Rate: expression of the frequency with which an event occurs in a defined population. *tempo, wskaźnik*

Rate difference (RD): cf. **comparison of rates**.

Rate ratio: comparison of two groups in terms of incidence rates, person-time rates, or mortality rates; cf. **comparison of rates**. *stosunek współczynników*

Ratify: 1. to give formal consent to; *wyrazić zgodę* 2. make officially valid. *ratyfikować*

Ratio: value obtained by dividing one number (the numerator) by another (the denominator). cf. **proportion**. *iloraz, proporcja*

Ratio scale: measurement scale which has a natural zero and equal intervals (e.g. time). *skala ilorazowa*

Rational behaviour: seeking to gain by choosing to undertake actions for which the extra benefit exceeds the associated extra cost. *zachowanie racjonalne*

Rational expectations: use by individuals of all available information, including any relevant economic models, in their forecasts of economic variables. *oczekiwania racjonalne*

Rationality: belief that consumers will never purposefully make themselves worse off and have the ability to rank preferences and allocate income in a way that achieves the maximum utility level. *racjonalność*

Rationally ignorant: having less than perfect information concerning a good or service due to the high cost of acquiring additional information. *niedostatecznie poinformowany*

Rationing: limitation placed on supply of services according to certain criteria, where demand exceeds supply. *racjonowanie, reglamentacja*

Raw sewage: untreated wastewater and its contents. *ścieki surowe/nieoczyszczone*

Raw water: 1. water in its natural state, prior to any treatment; 2. usually the water entering the first treatment process of a water treatment plant. *woda surowa*

RCT: cf. **randomised clinical trial**.

Reactive: readily undergoing violent chemical change. *reaktywny*

Readily biodegradable: about a material if there is evidence from standard tests that living organisms will break it down and thus remove it from the environment. *łatwo ulegający biodegradacji*

Re-aeration: introduction of air into the lower layers of a reservoir; as the air bubbles form and rise through the water, the oxygen from the air dissolves into the water and replenishes the dissolved oxygen; rising bubbles also cause the lower waters to rise to the surface, where they take on oxygen from the atmosphere. *natlenianie*

Reagent: pure chemical substance that is used to make new products or is used in chemical tests to measure, detect, or examine other substances. *odczynnik, reagent*

Real gross domestic product (real GDP): expressed in purchasing power parity (PPP) and adjusted to the relative domestic purchasing power of the national currency as compared to the US dollar; cf. **gross domestic product (GDP)**. *rzeczywisty produkt krajowy brutto*

Real income: purchasing power of nominal income. *dochód realny/rzeczywisty*

Real value: monetary value adjusted for changes in the general level of prices relative to some arbitrarily selected base year; cf. **nominal price, price index**. *wartość realna/rzeczywista*

Reason to believe: conviction or belief that does not require empirical support or evidence. *powód do przypuszczeń*

Reasonable and customary fees: average fee charged by a particular type of health care practitioner within a geographic area; often used by medical plans as the amount of money they will approve for a specific test or procedure. *stawki przeciętne zależne od specjalizacji lekarza*

Reasonable grounds to believe: conviction or belief that requires empirical support or evidence. *podstawa przekonań*

Reasonable patient standard: what would a reasonable and prudent patient expect of a physician under similar circumstances. *uzasadnione oczekiwania pacjenta wobec lekarza*

Recall bias: bias that arises when the study subjects are asked to report past events based on their memory; may arise because individuals with a particular exposure or adverse health outcome are likely to remember their experiences differently from those who are not similarly affected. *błąd pamięci*

Recarbonation: 1. process in which carbon dioxide is bubbled into the water being treated to lower the pH; *nasycanie wody dwutlenkiem węgla* 2. final stage in the lime-soda ash softening process that converts carbonate ions to bicarbonate ions and stabilises the solution against the precipitation of carbonate compounds. *rekarbonizacja*

Receptor: 1. (biochemistry) specialised molecule in a cell that binds a specific chemical; *receptor* 2. (exposure assessment) organism that receives, may receive, or has received environmental exposure to a chemical. *organizm przyjmujący dawkę*

Recharge: process by which water is added to a zone of saturation, usually by percolation from the soil surface, e.g. the recharge of an aquifer. *odnawianie zasobów wody*

Recipient: 1. person who receives blood, tissue, or an organ from a donor; cf. **donor**; *biorca* 2. someone who receives something, e.g. treatment. *odbiorca*

Reciprocity protocol: system by which a country, province or territory recognizes legal documents made in other countries, provinces and territories. *zasada wzajemności*

Reclamation: restoration of materials from a less useful condition to a more useful one (may be different than the original use). *odzyskiwanie surowców wtórnych, rekultywacja*

Recombinant bacteria: micro-organisms whose genetic makeup has been altered by deliberate introduction of new genetic elements. *rekombinant bakterii*

Recombinant DNA: new DNA that is formed by combining pieces of DNA from different organisms or cells. *DNA rekombinacyjne*

Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA): cf. **Reference Daily Intake**.

Records management: processes related to the generation, receipt, processing, storage, retrieval, distribution, usage and retirement of an organisation's records; helps an organisation to make sure it is creating and maintaining an adequate documentary record of its functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and essential transactions. *zarządzanie dokumentacją organizacji, system zarządzania rekordami*

Recurrent expenditure: ongoing expenditure such as salaries, wages, travelling expenses, drugs, etc; cf. **capital expenditure**. *wydatki stałe*

Recycling: reusing materials and objects in original or changed forms rather than discarding them as wastes. *recykling*

Red Cross: international agency providing various humanitarian services. *Czerwony Krzyż*

Red tide: proliferation of a marine plankton toxic and often fatal to fish, perhaps stimulated by the addition of nutrients; can be red, green, or brown, depending on the coloration of the plankton. *wykwit glonów*

Redistribution: policies that have the effect of changing the pattern of consumption by different income classes; allowing the poor to consume a larger share of GDP. *redystrybucja*

Redistributive effects of social security systems: social security benefits can be regarded as income; social security systems may redistribute income horizontally between insured or protected persons in one socio-economic group (persons with the same per capita contribution), e.g. between healthy and sick persons, or redistribution may occur vertically between different socio-economic groups. *redystrybucyjne efekty generowane przez systemy zabezpieczenia społecznego*

Reducing agent: substance that accepts oxygen or gives up hydrogen during a chemical reaction; oxidation and reduction always occur at the same time; cf. **oxidising agent**. *środek redukujący, czynnik redukujący*

Re-engineering: examination and modification of a system to reconstitute it in a new form and the subsequent implementation of the new form. *re-engineering*

Reference Daily Intake (RDI): daily dietary intake level of a nutrient considered sufficient to meet the requirements of nearly all (97–98%) healthy individuals in each life-stage and gender group; formerly called **Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA)**. *dzienna dawka odniesienia*

Reference price: maximum price for a group of equal or similar products (mostly pharmaceuticals) that the third party payer is ready to reimburse. *cena referencyjna*

Referral

Referral: process of sending a patient from one practitioner to another for health care services. *skierowanie*

Referral filter bias: sequence of referrals that may lead patients from primary to tertiary centres raises the proportion of more severe or unusual cases, thus increasing the likelihood of adverse or unfavourable outcomes. *zależna od populacji różnica w rokowaniu, przekłamanie wynikające ze skierowania na wyższe stopnie referencyjne opieki*

Reflection: critical examination of the research process. *refleksja*

Reflective equilibrium: extent to which the implications of people's preferences agree with their directly elicited preferences. *równowaga refleksyjna, równowaga pomiędzy zasadami ogólnymi i konkretnymi ocenami*

Reform: purposeful, dynamic process that involves systematic policy, structural and process changes and is aimed at achieving desired goals. *reforma*

Reformulated petrol: petrol with a different composition from conventional petrol (e.g. lower aromatics content) that reduces air pollution. *paliwo zmodyfikowane, paliwo ekologiczne*

Regeneration: variety of measures designed to revive disadvantaged, mainly urban, areas; activities may include modifying the physical environment, altering lifestyles, improving leisure opportunities, improving access to public services etc. *regeneracja, rewitalizacja*

Register, registry: file of data concerning all cases of a particular disease or other help-relevant condition in a defined population such that the cases can be related to a population base. *rejestr*

Registration: act of making an entry in a register. *rejestracja, zarejestrowanie*

Regression analysis: statistical technique that attempts to explain movements in one variable (called dependent variable, e.g. demand for dental care) as a function of movements in a set of other variables (independent or explanatory variables, e.g. income, price, time costs) through the quantification of a single empirical equation. *analiza regresji*

Regression coefficient: slope of the regression line. *współczynnik regresji*

Regression line (least-squares line): line on a scatter plot predicting the average value of the response variable for a given value of the explanatory variable. *prosta regresji*

Regression sum of squares: sum of squared deviations of fitted values from the overall mean, representing the amount of variability explained by the model. *suma kwadratów związanych z regresją*

Regressive redistribution scheme: situation where net taxes as a fraction of income decrease with income. *regresywne obciążenia podatkowe*

Regressive tax: tax in which the poor pay a larger fraction of their income than the rich; cf. **progressive tax**. *podatek regresywny*

Regulation: 1. intervention by government, by means of rules, in health care markets or systems; *regulacja* 2. official rule that has the force of law. *przepis, uregulowanie prawne*

Regulatory balloon: observation that any regulation pushing costs down on one side is likely to exert pressure pushing costs up in some other direction. *balon regulacyjny*

Regulatory capture: subtle takeover of a regulatory agency by the industry it was meant to regulate, so that it tends to represent the interests of the industry, rather than the public. *przechwycenie regulatora, nieuzasadniony wpływ podmiotów regulowanych na procesy regulacyjne*

Rehabilitation: restoration to health or normal life by training and therapy after an addiction or illness. *rehabilitacja, resocjalizacja*

Reimbursement: 1. payment for services; *wynagrodzenie, zapłata* 2. payment of providers by a third-party insurer or government health programme for health care services; can be either prospective or retrospective. *opłata za usługi*

Reinforcing factor: any award or punishment following or anticipated as a consequence of a behaviour, serving to strengthen the motivation for the behaviour after it occurs. *czynnik wzmacniający*

Reinsurance: insurance arrangement whereby the provider is reimbursed by a third party for costs exceeding a pre-set limit, usually an annual maximum; cf. **stop loss insurance**. *reasekuracja*

Reinsurance pool: 1. common fund to help insurers mitigate expected high losses from insuring high-risk groups and individuals; *fundusz reasekuracyjny* 2. single entity, usually government-run, that reimburses all medical claims with consumers paying a uniform tax rather than premiums. *fundusz zabezpieczający*

Rejection region: set of numbers such that the null hypothesis is rejected precisely in the event that the value of the test statistic falls inside the set; typically, rejection regions are defined as all the numbers greater than (or equal to) a critical value. *obszar krytyczny, obszar odrzucenia (hipotezy zerowej)*

Relapse: return to a previous bad or diseased state/condition. *nawrót choroby, pogorszenie stanu zdrowia*

Relative humidity: percentage ratio of vapour pressure in the atmosphere compared to the saturated vapour pressure at that temperature. *wilgotność względna*

Relative odds: cf. **odds ratio**.

Relative price: comparison of the price of one product or service to the price of another comparable product or service. *cena względna*

Relative risk (RR): estimate of the extent of an association between exposure and disease which also indicates the likelihood of developing the disease among persons who are exposed relative to those who are not; defined as the ratio of incidence of disease in the exposed

Relative risk reduction

group divided by the corresponding incidence of disease in the non-exposed group; cf. **risk, comparison of rates, absolute risk**. *ryzyko względne*

Relative risk reduction (RRR): extent to which a treatment reduces a risk, in comparison with patients not receiving the treatment of interest. *redukcja ryzyka względnego*

Relative value scale (RVS), relative value resource based scale (RVRBS): method for determining a cash value payable for each medical procedure, by attaching relative values to medical and surgical procedures and using a conversion factor to translate the relative values onto a scale of comparable values. *skala relatywnej wartości, skala wartości usług zdrowotnych*

Relative value unit (RVU): unit of measure for a relative value scale; must be multiplied by a cash conversion factor to become payment amounts. *względna/relatywna jednostka wartości*

Relativism: theory that holds that what is right and wrong depends upon how a group (society, culture) defines it; what one group considers right and wrong can differ from another and one group cannot judge another. *relatywizm*

Release: any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of a hazardous or toxic chemical or extremely hazardous substance. *zrzut zanieczyszczeń*

Reliability: 1. probability of a product or service successfully doing its job under given conditions; *niezawodność* 2. consistency in repeated measures of a phenomenon by the same individual or across different groups of observers; the higher the reliability, the higher the test-retest correlation between replications of the measurement. *wiarygodność*

Reliance: dependence on or trust in someone or something. *zaufanie, poleganie na kimś/czymś*

Remediation: correction or improvement of a problem, such as work that is done to clean up or stop the release of chemicals from a contaminated site. *uzdatnienie*

Remedy: 1. medicine or treatment for a disease or injury; *lekarstwo, remedium* 2. means of counteracting or eliminating something undesirable; *środek naprawczy* 3. means of legal reparation. *naprawienie (szkody)*

Reminder advertising: advertising that reinforces consumers' knowledge or awareness of a product. *reklama przypominająca*

Remission: (temporary) absence of disease activity or lessening of pain in patients with a chronic illness. *remisja*

Remote sensing: capture of information about the Earth from a distant vantage point; often associated with satellite imagery, but also applies to aerial photography, airborne digital sensors, ground-based detectors, and other devices. *wykrywanie na odległość*

Remuneration: payment received by health professionals for their time and effort in providing care. *system wynagrodzeń*

Rent: 1. payment to a factor of production above that which is needed to keep it in its current use; *renta kapitałowa* 2. compensation above competitive amounts obtained by professionals who are able to control supply; *renta ekonomiczna* 3. payment for the use of real property. *czynsz*

Rent seeking: process by which people compete to obtain government favours that increase the economic rents they can earn. *poszukiwanie renty*

Re-orientating health services: changes in the ways in which a health system is organised and funded; must involve change of attitude and organisation of health services, which focuses on the needs of the individual as a whole person, balanced against the needs of population groups. *reorientacja usług zdrowotnych*

Reparations: benefits given to a certain group to make amends for damage done by previous injustice. *zadośćuczynienie, reparacje*

Repeatability: quality of a test or measurement if the results are identical or closely similar each time it is conducted. *powtarzalność*

Repetitive strain injury (RSI): group of conditions that result from overuse of the computer, guitar, or any tool that requires repeated motion; affects muscles, tendons and nerves in the arms and upper back kept tense for long periods of time; also called **repetitive stress injury, work related upper limb disorder**; cf. **carpal tunnel syndrome**. *RSI, uraz powstały na skutek chronicznego przeciążenia organizmu*

Representative sample: sample whose characteristics correspond to those of the original population or reference population. *próba reprezentatywna*

Representativeness: accuracy of the data when measuring the occurrence of a health event over time and its distribution by person and place. *reprezentatywność*

Reproducibility: identical in meaning to **reliability**. *odtworzalność, rzetelność wyników badań*

Reproductive hazard: any material that can affect the development of sperm and egg cells; can lead to an inability to have children, birth defects and other harmful changes. *zagrożenie dla zdrowia reprodukcyjnego*

Reproductive rights: basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so. *prawo do planowania poczęć*

Reproductive toxin: substance that has been shown to cause birth defects, sterility or other reproductive problems in humans or animals. *toksyna atakująca układ rozrodczy*

Reputation good: good for which consumers rely on information provided by friends, neighbours, and others. *dobro poczyty pantoflowej*

Required generic substitution: cost control policies that require physicians and pharmacists to use lower-priced generic drugs whenever medically possible. *wymóg stosowania odpowiedników generycznych*

Research

Research: systematic investigation, including research development, testing and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to generalisable knowledge. *badania naukowe*

Research aim: researcher's intention to find an answer to research questions about the phenomenon of interest. *cel badawczy*

Research design: procedures and methods, predetermined by an investigator to be adhered to in conducting research project. *projektowanie badań*

Research ethics or responsible research conduct: collection of ethically significant issues that arise in research, ranging from fair apportionment of credit among members of a research team, to responsible behaviour in submitting or reviewing grant applications, to responsible treatment of research subjects. *etyka badań naukowych*

Research misconduct: fabrication, falsification and plagiarism in research; does not include all violations of standards of research ethics; in particular, it is not applied to violations of the norms for the use of human or animal subjects; cf. **scientific misconduct**. *wykroczenie w pracy badawczej*

Reservation wage: least salary an employee will accept to take a job. *placa progowa*

Reserve: 1. fund put aside by health plans to cover anticipated claims and operating expenses; 2. method of withholding a certain percentage of premium to provide a fund for committed but undelivered health care and such uncertainties as e.g. over-utilisation of referrals, catastrophes and the like, rather than book these amounts as income. *rezerwa*

Reservoir: 1. habitat in which an infectious agent normally lives, grows and multiplies; reservoirs include human reservoirs, animal reservoirs, and environmental reservoirs; 2. any natural or artificial holding area used to store, regulate, or control water. *zbiornik, rezerwuuar*

Reservoir of infection: any person, animal, arthropod, plants, soil, or substance, or a combination of these, in which an infectious agent normally lives and multiplies, on which depends primarily for survival, and where it reproduces itself in such a manner that it can be transmitted to a susceptible host. *rezerwuuar infekcji*

Residential facilities: long-term care facilities that provide supervision and assistance in activities of daily living with medical and nursing services when required. *dom opieki długoterminowej*

Residual: pollutant remaining in the environment after a natural or technological process has taken place, e.g. sludge remaining after initial wastewater treatment. *osad zanieczyszczeń*

Residual current device: electrical safety device that constantly monitors the electric current flowing through a circuit; if it senses a loss of current where electricity is being diverted to earth (e.g. when a person touches a live conductor), it rapidly shuts down the power. *wyłącznik różnicowoprądowy*

Residual deviation: (signed) difference between an observed value and the value predicted under a model (such as a regression model). *odchylenie resztowe*

Residual sum of squares (error sum of squares): sum of squares of the residuals, representing the amount of variation not explained by the model. *resztowa suma kwadratów odchyleń (suma kwadratów związanych z błędem)*

Residue: dry solids remaining after the evaporation of a sample of water or sludge. *osad, pozostałość*

Resilience: ability to adapt to environmental changes thereby lessening the risk of physical or psychological illness. *odporność, sprężystość*

Resistance: 1. ability of a host to resist a pathogen; cf. **immunity** *odporność* 2. reduction, due to genetic selection, of susceptibility of a parasite or its vector to chemotherapy; *oporność*

Resistant to biodegradation: not showing any evidence of biodegradation by the standard test methods. *oporny na biodegradację*

Resource allocation: decisions about the equitable distribution of available resources made by individuals or societies. *alokacja zasobów*

Resource-based relative value system: (US) method of compensating physicians that bases the payment on the time and effort of physician services necessary to produce the medical service. *wynagrodzenie zależne od pracochłonności procedury medycznej*

Resource cost: resource costs are the resources used in the production of goods and services. *nakłady rzeczowe*

Resource flows: total funds invested in health research by public and private sources. *strumień finansowy*

Resource recovery: extraction of useful materials or energy from solid waste; these materials can include paper, glass, and metals that can be reprocessed for re-use. *odzyskiwanie zasobów*

Resources: basic inputs to production: time and abilities of individuals (human resources), raw materials such as land and natural resources (air, water, minerals, etc.), transformation and accumulations of these into capital (facilities, equipment) and knowledge production processes (technologies). *zasoby*

Respect for human dignity: consideration of the human condition, cultural sensitivity by researchers, and protecting persons, not only from physical harm, but also from demeaning or disrespectful actions or situations, in addition to respect for autonomy and freedom from coercion, this includes; cf. **respect for persons**. *poszanowanie godności ludzkiej*

Respect for persons: (bioethics) prima-facie principle underlying the obligation for informed consent in research and decisions regarding study design and interventions; implies two distinct moral requirements: acknowledge autonomy and protect those with diminished autonomy; cf. **autonomy, deontology, prima facie, principles and principlism**. *poszanie człowieka*

Respirable particles: small particles that can be breathed in and reach parts of the respiratory system where they may have a harmful effect (e.g. the lungs). *cząstki wdychalne*

Respiratory disease

Respiratory disease: disease affecting the organs responsible for carrying oxygen from the air to the bloodstream and for expelling carbon dioxide, e.g. asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia. *choroba układu oddechowego*

Respiratory function test: measurement of the various processes involved in the act of respiration, i.e. inspiration, expiration, oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange, lung volume, etc. *badanie funkcji oddechowej*

Respiratory hazard: particular concentration of an airborne contaminant that, when it enters the body by way of the respiratory system or by being breathed into the lungs, results in some bodily function impairment. *ryzyko oddechowe*

Respiratory sensitization: allergic reaction to breathing in a chemical present in the air; may result in effects on breathing, e.g. on asthmatic symptoms, or may have other effects on the body in general. Once respiratory sensitisation has occurred, this reaction may result from contact with small amounts of the chemicals that would have no effect on an insensitive person. *sensytyzacja oddechowa, uwrażliwienie dróg oddechowych*

Respite care: care given to a hospice patient by another caregiver so that the usual caregiver can rest. *opieka zastępcza*

Response: 1. activities, strategies, and related processes used in practice to address an issue; *reakcja* 2. reaction of an organism to a specific stimulus; *odpowiedź, reakcja* 3. completed questionnaire survey. *odpowiedź, wypełniony kwestionariusz*

Response rate: number of completed or returned survey instruments (questionnaires, interviews, etc.) divided by the total number of persons who would have been surveyed if all had participated. *wskaźnik odpowiedzi, frekwencja*

Response variable (dependent variable): variable whose values are to be explained by other variables; in scatterplots, the response variable is usually plotted on the vertical axis. *zmienna zależna*

Responsibility: duty to deal with something or take care of it. *obowiązek, odpowiedzialność*

Responsible research conduct or responsible conduct of research: cf. **research ethics**.

Responsiveness: ability of a health system to meet people's legitimate non-health expectations about how the system treats them. *responsywność*

Restoration: measures taken to return a site to pre-violation conditions. *przywrócenie, renowacja*

Retardation: 1. abnormally slow development of intellectual abilities; *upośledzenie* 2. preferential retention of contaminant movement in the subsurface resulting from adsorptive processes or solubility differences. *opóźnienie*

Retention ratio agreement: contract specifying the allowed ratio of premiums to medical expenses with some fraction of any excess underwriting gains to be returned to the firm or used to reduce premiums in the following year. *umowa dotycząca wskaźnika zatrzymania zysków*

Retirement: discontinuing work, usually because one has reached a particular age, when his/her physical condition does not allow the person to work any more. *przejście na emeryturę*

Retrofit: modification of a polluting device to make it less polluting. *remont modernizacyjny*

Retrospective: 1. looking back on or dealing with past events or situations; 2. showing the development of something over a period of time; *retrospektywny* 3. (of a legal decision) taking effect from a date in the past; cf. **prospective**. *z mocą wsteczną*

Retrospective analysis: data used to conduct an analysis of past events to show trends that can lead to planning prevention programs into the future. *analiza retrospektywna*

Retrospective cohort study: study in which a defined group of persons with an exposure and an appropriate comparison group who were not exposed are identified retrospectively and followed from the time of exposure to the present, and in which incidence (or mortality) rates for the exposed and unexposed are assessed; cf. **prospective cohort study**. *retrospektywne badanie kohortowe*

Retrospective HIA: assessment carried out after a programme or project has been completed. *retrospektywna ocena wpływu na zdrowie*

Retrospective payment: payment scheme whose level is determined only after services have been provided; also called **reimbursement**; cf. **fee-for-service, contracts, prospective payment**. *opłata za wyświadczone usługi*

Retrospective review: monitoring records after discharge and disallowing (refusing to pay for) any services that do not meet specified standards of medical necessity and timeliness. *analiza zasadności wyświadczonych usług*

Retrospective review process: system for analysing medical care given after service has been; focuses on determining the appropriateness, necessity, quality, and reasonableness of health care services provided. *proces analizy zasadności wyświadczonych usług*

Retrospective study: study design in which cases where individuals who had an outcome event in question are collected and analysed after the outcomes have occurred; cf. **case-control study**. *badanie retrospektywne*

Returns to scale: change in level in output when all inputs are increased by a certain amount. *efekty skali*

Re-use: using a product or component of municipal solid waste in its original form more than once, e.g. refilling a glass bottle that has been returned or using a coffee can to hold nuts and bolts. *powtórne wykorzystanie*

Revenue: gross amount of earnings received by an entity for the operation of a specific activity; does not include any deductions for such items as expenses, bad debts, or contractual allowances. *wpływy*

Revenue share: proportion of a practice's total revenue devoted to a particular type of expense. *podział przychodów, udział w przychodach*

Reverse engineering: process of determining the way a mechanism or system works by analysing its structure; often involves taking it apart, without copying the original. *analiza konstrukcji, inżynieria odwracalna*

Reversible effect: effect that is not permanent, especially adverse effects which diminish when exposure to a toxic chemical is ceased. *efekt odwracalny*

Review: article or book published after examination of published material on a subject. *praca przeglądowa*

Revolving door: tendency of staff to leave a regulatory agency to work within the industry that is supposed to be regulated, and vice-versa; such changes in employment may compromise the agency's objectivity. *wymiana pracowników pomiędzy urzędem regulującym i regulowaną przezeń gałęzią gospodarki*

Rheumatic fever: acute inflammatory disease that occurs during recovery from infection with a strain of streptococcus bacteria; symptoms include fever, joint pain, and headache; can affect the heart, joints, skin, and brain. *gorączka reumatyczna*

Rheumatism: range of muscle and/or joint discomforts or pains caused by non-specific medical conditions; used as a general expression to indicate a chronic or recurrent condition usually triggered by cold, dampness, or emotional stress. *reumatyzm*

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA): chronic inflammatory condition that causes the immune system to attack the joints; often leads to weakness, loss of mobility and deformity due to pain and joint destruction; sometimes affects other tissues, including the skin, blood vessels, heart, lungs, and muscles; cf. **osteoarthritis**. *reumatoidalne zapalenie stawów*

Ribonucleic acid (RNA): molecule that carries the genetic message from DNA to cellular protein-producing mechanisms. *kwas rybonukleinowy*

Rickets: softening of bones in children that may lead to fractures and deformity; predominantly caused by vitamin D deficiency and inadequate calcium intake. *krzywica*

Right of self-determination: right to choose one's own actions or course of life so long as doing so does not interfere unduly with the lives and actions of others. *prawo do samookreślenia/samostanowienia*

Rights: justified claims made by individuals or groups on others and based on a system of rules authorising us to affirm or demand what is due; possessing a right validly constrains others from interfering with the exercise of that right; cf. **moral rights**. *prawa*

Rights theory: rights that all people naturally have, and the rest of us are obligated to acknowledge. *teoria praw*

Rigour: research standard that strives for detail, accuracy, trustworthiness and credibility. *rygor badawczy*

Rill: small channel eroded into the soil surface by runoff; can be easily smoothed out (obliterated) by normal tillage. *bruzda*

Risk: 1. chance or probability of an adverse health outcome; e.g. smoking increases the risk of cancer; cf. **benefits and risks**; 2. possibility of financial loss to an insurance provider associated with a given population; 3. **danger** that arises unpredictably, such as being struck by a car. *ryzyko*

Risk-adjusted capitation: methodology of payment to service providers which reflects fixed payment amounts per member per month and then is adjusted to take into account the lower or higher costs of providing care to individuals or groups of individuals, based on health status or characteristics. *stawka kapitulacyjna skorygowana o współczynnik ryzyka*

Risk adjuster: measure used to adjust payments made to carriers or payers on behalf of a group of enrollees in order to compensate for spending that is expected to be lower or higher than average, based on the health status or demographic characteristics of the enrollees. *współczynnik kalkulacji ryzyka*

Risk adjustment: process of setting the capitation rate for an insurance policy based on the health status and expected medical costs of an individual or group purchasing the plan. *dostosowanie/dopasowanie ryzyka*

Risk assessment: 1. process of modelling and estimating the expected medical costs of a person or group of people; 2. systematic process that determines the likelihood of adverse health effects to a population after exposure to a hazard. *ocena ryzyka*

Risk aversion: extent to which an individual is willing to pay to reduce variation in losses or income due to random events. *awersja do ryzyka*

Risk-bearing entity: organisation that assumes financial responsibility for the provision of a defined set of benefits by accepting prepayment for some or all of the cost of care. *jednostka ponosząca ryzyko*

Risk behaviour: specific forms of behaviour which are proven to be associated with increased susceptibility to a specific disease or ill-health. *zachowanie ryzykowne, podejmowanie ryzyka, podejmowanie ryzyka*

Risk-benefit ratio: results of a risk benefit analysis, expressed as the ratio of risks to benefits. *współczynnik ryzyko-korzyść (współczynnik korzyści)*

Risk characterisation: 1. estimation of the incidence and severity of the adverse effects likely to occur in a human population or environmental compartment due to actual or predicted exposure to a substance; 2. process that brings together the first three components of the risk assessment process: hazard identification, dose-response assessment, and exposure assessment; also called **risk estimation**. *opis ryzyka, szacowanie ryzyka*

Risk communication: production and dissemination of information regarding health risks and methods of avoiding them. *informowanie o ryzyku*

Risk contract: any contract that results in any party assuming insurance or business risk. *kontrakt z podziałem ryzyka*

Risk estimation: cf. **risk characterization**.

Risk factor: any characteristic, behaviour, or condition that increases the chance of developing a disease, or the resulting financial loss; cf. **prognostic factor**. *czynniki ryzyka*

Risk load: factor that is multiplied into the rate to make up for some adverse parameter of the group. *obciążenie ryzykiem*

Risk management: identifying what can go wrong and creating policies, procedures, methods and practices that can be called upon to provide a useful guide to practice under difficult circumstances. *zarządzanie ryzykiem*

Risk marker: attribute that is associated with an increased probability of occurrence of a disease or other specified outcome and that can be used as an indicator of this increased risk; not necessarily a causal factor. *marker ryzyka*

Risk measure: expected per capita costs of health care services to a defined group in a specific future period. *miernik ryzyka*

Risk pool: 1. amount of money that providers set aside, according to the terms of their contract with the health plan, for excess payment of ancillary and/or referral services; *fundusz ryzyka* 2. expected patient population within a defined geographic location and their anticipated claims costs/utilisation, which is then used to determine expected revenue and expenses. *grupa ryzyka*

Risk pooling: forming a group so that individual risks can be shared among many people. *tworzenie grupy ryzyka*

Risk premium: additional return required by investors to compensate them for assuming a given level of risk; the higher the risk premium, the more risky the investment. *premia za ryzyko*

Risk ratio: comparison of the risk of some health-related event such as disease or death in two groups. *współczynnik szans, stosunek szans, stosunek ryzyka*

Risk reduction: actions that can decrease the likelihood that individuals, groups, or communities will experience disease or other health conditions. *redukcja ryzyka*

Risk selection: methods for choosing applicants to spread the costs fairly among the members of the group to be insured. cf. **adverse selection, cream skimming**. *selekcja ryzyka*

Risk sharing: distribution of financial risk among parties that supply a service. *podział ryzyka finansowego*

River basin: land area drained by a river and its tributaries. *dorzecze*

RNA: cf. **ribonucleic acid**.

Robust: quality of a statistical data little affected by outliers or gross errors of observation. *odporny*

Robustness: ability of a product or service to function appropriately regardless of external conditions and other uncontrollable factors. *odporność*

Rodenticide: chemical or agent used to destroy rats or other rodent pests, or to prevent them from damaging food, crops, etc. *rodentycyd*

Roemer's Law: proposed positive relationship between the availability (supply) of hospital beds and a population's use of those beds (demand); cf. **Say's Law**. *prawo Roemera*

Root cause: real or underlying cause(s) of an event, distinguished from immediate cause(s) which are usually quite apparent. *przyczyna wyjściowa/pierwotna*

Root cause analysis: process for identifying the basic or causal factor(s) that underlie variations in performance, including the occurrence or possible occurrence of an error. *analiza przyczyn źródłowych/pierwotnych*

Rotary kiln incinerator: incinerator with a rotating combustion chamber that keeps waste moving, thereby allowing it to vaporise for easier burning. *spalarnia z obrotową komorą spalania*

Route of exposure: path by which a chemical comes into contact with an organism, e.g. inhalation, ingestion, dermal contact, injection. *droga narażenia*

RR: cf. **relative risk**.

RRR: cf. **relative risk reduction**.

Rubella: mild contagious viral disease, but may produce defects in infants born to mothers infected during the first three months of pregnancy; symptoms include: low fever, diffuse rash, joint pain, swollen glands; in some cases there are no symptoms; also called **German measles**. *różyczka*

Rule of reason: states that courts should weigh the social desirability of a business practice, such as a merger, when determining if that practice should be allowed to take place, thus, both the pro-competitive and anti-competitive aspects of the business practice are considered. *zasada rozsądku*

Run chart: chart that plots data over time, allowing you to identify trends and anomalies. *wykres postępu*

Run-off: part of precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation water that runs off the land into streams or other surface water; can carry pollutants from the air and land into the receiving waters. *spływ*

RVS, RVRBS: cf. **relative value scale, relative value resource based scale**.

RVU: cf. **relative value unit**.

S

Safe: 1. condition of exposure under which there is a practical certainty that no harm will result in exposed individuals; 2. free from risk or danger. *bezpieczny*

Safe system of work: method of working designed to eliminate, if possible, or reduce risks to health and safety. *bezpieczny system pracy*

Safe water: water that does not contain harmful bacteria, or toxic materials or chemicals; may have taste, colour and odour problems or contain certain minerals, and still be considered safe for drinking. *woda bezpieczna*

Safe yield: annual amount of water that can be taken from a water source over a period of years without depleting it beyond the ability to be replenished naturally in “wet years”. *bezpieczny pobór wody*

Safety: freedom from danger; a property of a device or process that limits the risk of accident below some specified acceptable level. *bezpieczeństwo*

Safety committee: committee that promotes health and safety in the workplace, with members representing employees and management from all sections of an organisation. *komitety ds. bezpieczeństwa*

Safety culture: general term for the degree to which the culture of an organisation promotes and cooperates with safe and healthy work practices. *kultura bezpieczeństwa*

Safety engineer, also safety professional: professional who has a thorough understanding of the causative factors contributing to accident occurrence and combine this with knowledge of motivation, behaviour, and communication to devise methods and procedures to control hazards. *inżynier/specjalista d.s. bezpieczeństwa*

Safety factor: cf. **uncertainty factor**.

Safety professional: cf. **safety engineer**.

Salary: remuneration fixed per period of time and does not vary either with the number of individuals served or with the number of services rendered; cf. **payment, remuneration**. *pensja, płaca*

Salinity: relative concentration of dissolved salts, usually sodium chloride, in a given body of water. *zasolenie, poziom zasolenia*

Salmonella poisoning: disorder of the gastrointestinal tract caused by food contaminated with bacteria of the genus *Salmonella* that multiply, but do not infect the blood; symptoms include fever, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and abdominal pain; also called **salmonellosis**. *salmonelloza, zatrucie salmonellą*

Salt water intrusion: invasion of fresh surface or ground water by salt water; if it comes from the ocean, it may be called sea water intrusion. *intruzja wód zasolonych*

Salvage: utilisation of waste materials. *odzyskiwanie do powtórnego wykorzystania*

Sample: number of people or things taken from a larger group and used in tests to provide information about the group; may be random or non-random and it may be representative or non-representative. *próba, próbka*

Sample size: number of individuals in a given sample. *liczebność próby*

Sample space: collection of all elementary events, often identified with the sure event. *przestrzeń próby*

Sample standard deviation: square root of the sample variance. *odchylenie standardowe z próby*

Sample variance: sum of squared deviations (from the mean) divided by one less than the sample size. *wariancja próby*

Sampling: process of taking small representative quantities of a larger whole for the purpose of analysis. *pobieranie próbek, próbkowanie*

Sampling distribution: distribution of a statistic over the population of all possible samples. *rozkład z prób*

Sampling study: studies in which a number of subjects are selected from all subjects in a defined population. *badanie próby*

Sampling variability: variability in an estimate that results from using a sample of limited size. *zmiennność próbkowa*

Sanction: form of punishment to an individual or organisation for breaking a law or rule, or a reward for observing these. *sankcja*

Sand filter: device that removes some suspended solids from sewage; air and bacteria decompose additional wastes filtering through the sand so that cleaner water drains from the bed. *filtr piaskowy*

Sanitarian: cf. **environmental health officer**.

Sanitary engineer: professional who has a central role in the solution of environmental health problems related to water and sanitation. *inżynier instalacji sanitarnych*

Sanitary engineering: broad area of engineering that includes water supply, the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastes, air pollution control, and sanitary inspection of city planning. *inżynieria sanitarna*

Sanitary revolution: 19th-century campaign to clean up the environment and change personal behaviour to conform to Victorian notions of cleanliness and godliness. *rewolucja sanitarna*

Sanitary sewer: sewer that transports only wastewaters (from domestic residences and/or industries) to a wastewater treatment plant. *przyłącze kanalizacji sanitarnej*

Sanitary water: cf. **grey water**.

Sanitation: provision of clean drinking water and disposal of used water and other liquid waste. *warunki sanitarne*

Saprophytes: organisms living on dead or decaying organic matter that help natural decomposition of organic matter in water. *saprofity*

SARS: cf. **severe acute respiratory syndrome**.

Saturated model: model for data with a binary response variable in which a separate probability is estimated for every observed set of conditions (as described by explanatory variables). *model nasycony*

Saturated zone: area below the water table where all open spaces are filled with water. *strefa nasycenia/saturacji*

Saturation: state during research where no new data of importance to the study emerge and when the elements of all categories are present. *nasycenie*

SAV: cf. **submerged aquatic vegetation**.

Saving: amount of income not consumed in a given year. *oszczędność, oszczędzanie*

Say's law: the more goods (for which there is demand) are produced, the more those goods (supply) can constitute a demand for other goods; cf. **Roemer's Law**. *prawo Saya*

Scarcity: situation in which the needs and wants of an individual or group of individuals exceed the resources available to satisfy them. *deficyt, brak, niedostatek*

Scarlet fever: acute contagious bacterial disease that often accompanies throat infections by group A streptococci, but occasionally occurs with wound infection or septicaemia; symptoms include sore throat, fever and red rash over upper body; if untreated, may result in **rheumatic fever** and/or **rheumatic heart disease** (cf.) *szkarlatyna*

Scatter diagram (scattergram, scatter plot): graph in which each dot represents paired values for two continuous variables, with the x-axis representing one variable and the y-axis representing the other; used to display the relationship between the two variables. *wykres punktowy rozrzutu*

Scheffe's test: statistical, post hoc, significant test used as a sequel to analysis of variance, to determine which of several groups significantly differs from one another. This is one of the multiple comparison tests that ensures the type I error. It is more conservative than Tukey's test. *test Scheffego*

Schizophrenia: series of related mental and emotional disturbances of unknown aetiology; symptoms include psychotic episodes with severe mental disturbances, distorted perception of reality, and hallucinations. Sufferers often have delusions about personal identity, immediate surroundings or society, and paranoia, which result in social and occupational dysfunctions. *schizofrenia*

Scientific misconduct: ethical violations in the conduct of research, usually includes: falsification, fabrication, fraud, or plagiarism in the proposal, design, implementation, reporting, or review of research, but may also be taken to include violation of the rights and dignity of participants in research, misuse of research funds, and mistreatment of scientific colleagues. *nierzetelność/nieuczciwość w nauce*

Scope: 1. area covered by a given activity or subject; 2. range of one's perceptions, thoughts, or actions. *zakres*

Scoping: process of identifying the potential health impacts of a policy, programme or project before they are quantified, as in a **rapid HIA** (cf.); may include reviewing relevant literature and evidence base, collecting the views of key stakeholders followed by the tabulation of the potential health impacts. *analiza wpływu interwencji*

Scrap: materials discarded from manufacturing operations that may be suitable for reprocessing. *resztki, złom*

Screening: testing of a large number of individuals designed to identify those with a particular genetic trait, characteristic, or biological condition. *badania przesiewowe, badania skriningowe, skrining*

Screening out: methods for discouraging high-risk persons from joining a scheme or continuing membership; cf. **adverse selection**. *skrining wykluczający*

Scrubber: air pollution device that uses a spray of water or a dry process to trap pollutants in emissions. *skruber, płuczka*

Scurvy: disease caused by deficiency of vitamin C; symptoms include bleeding gums, bleeding under the skin, extreme weakness, and depression. *szkorbut*

Search attributes: characteristics of a good or service that are easily evaluated prior to its purchase, such as size, colour, or design. *cechy produktu łatwe do oceny*

Search good: good whose characteristics can be fully evaluated upon inspection. *produkt, który można ocenić po bliższym zbadaniu*

Seasonality: change in physiological status or in disease occurrence that conforms to a regular seasonal pattern. *sezonowość*

Second fundamental theorem of welfare economics: any Pareto-efficient outcome can, in principle, be achieved by competitive markets, given an appropriate initial endowment. *drugie twierdzenie ekonomii dobrobytu*

Second opinion

Second opinion: medical opinion provided by a second physician or medical expert, when one physician provides a diagnosis or recommends surgery to an individual. *zasięgnięcie opinii innego lekarza*

Secondary attack rate: measure of the frequency of new cases of a disease among the contacts of known cases. *współczynnik zapadalności wtórnej*

Secondary care: services provided by medical specialists who generally do not have first contact with patients (e.g. cardiologists, urologists, dermatologists); cf. **primary/tertiary care**. *opieka medyczna drugiego stopnia referencji/referencyjnego*

Secondary data: processed data originally used for another purpose. *dane wtórne*

Secondary prevention: cf. **prevention, secondary**.

Secondary treatment: second step in most publicly owned waste treatment systems, in which bacteria consume the organic parts of the waste, accomplished by bringing together waste, bacteria, and oxygen in trickling filters or in the activated sludge process. *wtórne oczyszczanie ścieków*

Sector: 1. distinct part of an economy, society, or sphere of activity; 2. area or portion that is distinct from others. *sektor*

Secular trend: changes over a long period of time, generally years or decades. *trend sekularny*

Security: extent of protection against unwanted occurrences such as the invasion of privacy, theft, and the corruption of information or physical damage. *zabezpieczenie, środki bezpieczeństwa*

Sedges: plants of the family Cyperaceae that resemble grasses, but have solid stems. *turzyce*

Seepage: percolation of water through the soil from unlined canals, ditches, laterals, watercourses, or water storage facilities. *przesączanie*

SEIR model: class of compartmental prevalence models, with compartments Susceptible, Exposed (Latent), Infectious and Recovered. *model epidemii SEIR*

Selection: (genetics) force that brings about changes in the frequency of alleles and genotypes in populations through differential reproduction. *selekcja (genetyka)*

Selection bias: 1. disproportionate share of above- or below-average persons in a group resulting from imperfections in the technique used to select the group; 2. introduction of error due to systematic differences in the characteristics between those selected and those not selected for a given study. *systematyczny błąd selekcji*

Selective contracting: occurs when a third party contracts exclusively with a pre-selected set of medical care providers. *kontraktowanie selektywne/wybiórcze*

Self advocacy: speaking up for yourself and making your views and wishes clear. *rzeczni-
ctwo własne, zabieranie głosu we własnym imieniu*

Self efficacy: construct from social learning theory referring to the belief an individual holds that he or she is capable of performing a specific behaviour. *poczucie własnej skuteczności*

Self help: actions taken by non health professionals to mobilise the necessary resources to promote, maintain or restore the health of individuals or communities. *samopomoc*

Self-insured plan: plan offered by employers and other groups who directly assume the major cost of health insurance for their employees or members; firms that self-insure generally obtain state tax benefits and freedom from mandated benefits. *plan ubezpieczeń pracowniczych*

Self assessment: assessment performed by individuals (or organizations) to determine how safely they are working and meeting their health and safety responsibilities toward themselves and others. *samoocena*

Self-deception: active refusal of a person to admit a truth about him/herself. *samooszukiwanie*

Self-funding: situation in which employer or organisation assumes complete responsibility for health care losses of its covered employees; usually includes setting up a fund against which claim payments are drawn; cf. **self-insured**. *samofinansowanie wydatków zdrowotnych przez pracodawcę*

Self-help groups: groups of people with similar illnesses, conditions or problems who get together for mutual support and to campaign for improved services. *grupy wsparcia, grupy samopomocy*

Self-insurance or self-insured: individual or organisation that assumes the financial risk of paying for health care; usually used to describe the type of insurance that an employer provides; typically, the self-insured employer is a large employer. *samoubezpieczenie*

Self-insured plan: plan offered by employers and other groups who directly assume the major cost of health insurance for their employees or members; firms that self-insure generally obtain state tax benefits and freedom from mandated benefits. *samoubezpieczenie przez pracodawcę*

Self-rated health: measure of health status based on an individual's subjective perception of his or her own general health state. *samoocena stanu zdrowia*

Semashko system: uniform model of organising health services introduced in Central European countries after World War 2, and abolished in the early 1990s; financing of health services was entirely through the state budget, with publicly owned health care facilities and publicly provided services. Different levels of state administration — central, regional, and local — were responsible for planning, allocation of resources and managing capital expenditures. *model Siemaszki*

Semi-Markov model (also time-varying Markov model): type of Markov model that allows for systematic changes in transition probabilities as a function of simulated time rather than having constant transition probabilities, e.g. annual all-cause mortality rates can increase as the patient's simulated age increases. *model semi-Markowa (zmienny w czasie model Markowa)*

Sensitisation: development, over time, of an allergic reaction to a substance. *sensytyzacja, uwrażliwienie*

Sensitiser: chemical that causes a substantial proportion of exposed people or animals to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure to the chemical. *czynnik sensytyzujący/uwrażliwiający*

Sensitivity: 1. extent to which the criteria used to identify the target population results in the inclusion of persons, groups, or objects at risk; 2. probability of a positive test result in patients who have the disease of interest. *czułość*

Sensitivity analysis: procedure for testing the responsiveness of key variables in economic evaluation to changes in any assumptions, data inaccuracies etc. in their computations. *analiza czułości*

Sensitivity and specificity: proportion of individuals in the screened population identified as having a disease by the screening test; sensitivity measures the probability that any given case will be identified by the test; specificity is the proportion of non-diseased individuals who are so identified by the screening test; measures the probability of correctly identifying a non-diseased individual person with a screening test. *czułość i swoistość, czułość i specyficzność*

Sentinel health event: condition that can be used to assess the stability or change in health levels of a population, usually by monitoring mortality statistics. *ostrzegawcze wydarzenie zdrowotne*

Sentinel surveillance: surveillance based on selected population samples chosen to represent the relevant experience of particular groups. *monitorowanie/nadzór wybiórczy*

Sepsis: any of serious bacterial infections in the bloodstream or body tissues; can originate at any point where bacteria can enter the body, also during invasive surgical procedures; symptoms include inflammatory response, fast heartbeat, high fever; also called **bacteraemia, septicæmia, septic syndrome**. *posocznica, sepsa*

Septic system: onsite system designed to treat and dispose of domestic sewage; usually consists of a tank that receives waste from a residence or business and a system of tile lines or a pit for disposal of the liquid effluent (sludge) that remains after decomposition of the solids by bacteria in the tank, and must be pumped out periodically. *szambo*

Septicaemia: 1. sepsis (cf.) of the bloodstream caused by the presence of bacteria in the bloodstream; 2. sepsis in general. *posocznica, sepsa*

Septicaemic plague: presents with small red bumps on the skin, bleeding into internal organs and the skin; cf. **plague**. *ropień posocznicowy*

Sequestration: inhibition or stoppage of normal ion behaviour by combination with added materials, especially the prevention of metallic ion precipitation from solution by formation of a coordination complex with a phosphate. *sekwestracja jonów*

Serious harm: situation in which the right of an individual to confidentiality may be overruled where there is a *serious* threat to people; does not include threats to property or financial interests. *stan poważnego zagrożenia*

Serology: study of antigen-antibody reactions; generally, the use of serotype data to infer an individual's history of infection. *serologia*

Serotype: range of antibodies which an individual possesses, usually based on sampling from blood serum or saliva. *serotyp*

Service benefit: situation in which an insurance company contracts directly with a doctor or hospital to provide a service rather than setting up some form of financial reimbursement; an advantage of a service benefit to the insurance company is that they usually get a discount off the price that the patient would have to pay directly. *system świadczeń rzeczowych*

Service quality: enhancing the value of a product through service which meets or exceeds customer expectations. *jakość usług*

Service user involvement: involving those who use services in their planning and organisation by, e.g. inviting them to give feedback on the quality of services and ease of access. *zaangażowanie konsumentów usług*

Settings for health: place or social context in which people engage in daily activities in which environmental, organisational and personal factors interact to affect health and well-being. *okoliczności oddziaływań zdrowotnych*

Settling tank: holding area for wastewater, where heavier particles sink to the bottom for removal and disposal. *zbiornik osadowy, osadnik*

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS): contagious respiratory disease in people probably caused by the combination of the SARS virus (that causes the common cold) and the paramyxovirus (that causes measles and mumps); spread through close contact with an infected person; symptoms include high fever, dry cough, breathing difficulties, muscular stiffness, loss of appetite, rash and diarrhoea. *zespół ostrej niewydolności oddechowej*

Severity of illness: risk prediction system to correlate the seriousness of a disease in a particular patient with the statistically expected outcome. *ciężkość choroby*

Sewage: used water and solids that flow from homes through sewers to a wastewater treatment plant; also called **wastewater**. *ścieki*

Sewer: underground system of pipes and/or tunnels that collect and transport wastewaters and/or runoff; **gravity sewers** carry free-flowing water and wastes; **pressurised sewers** carry pumped wastewaters under pressure. *kanal ściekowy*

Sex counselling: advice and support given to individuals to help them understand and resolve their sexual adjustment problems. *poradnictwo seksualne*

Sex-specific mortality rate: mortality rate among either males or females. *współczynnik umieralności w grupie płci*

Sexual harassment: any unwelcome sexual advance or conduct on the job that creates an intimidating or offensive working environment. *molestowanie seksualne, napastowanie seksualne*

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD): diseases or infections that have a significant probability of transmission between people by means of sexual contact; some of them can also be transmitted through birth, IV needles, or breastfeeding. *choroby przenoszone drogą płciową*

Shadow price: money value applied to a cost of benefit where there is none revealed by any market or where the prices in a market are deemed to be imperfect reflections of benefit or opportunity cost; commonly used in cost benefit analysis and cost effectiveness analysis. *cena-cień, cena dualna, wycena efektywności*

Shadow-price-of-capital (SPC): approach to discounting in cost-benefit analysis in which, in theory, one transforms the time stream of investment costs and benefits into consumption losses and gains, respectively, and then discounts the algebraic sum of these in each period to present value using the social rate of time preference. *podejście oparte na cenie dualnej kapitału*

Shapiro-Wilk *W* test: statistical significant test for testing the null hypothesis that a continuous random variable follows a normal distribution. *test *W* Shapiro-Wilka*

Shared risk fund: arrangement in which physician groups share in a portion of the financial risk and potential profit of hospital or other facility expenses, or other items such as prescription costs. *wspólne ponoszenie ryzyka*

Shared-income hypothesis: income becomes more and more important as a determinant of health-care spending as the unit of observation increases in size from the individual to the nation. *hipoteza o wpływie wzrostu roli dochodów na wydatki zdrowotne*

SHI: cf. **socialised health insurance.**

Shock load: arrival at a water treatment plant of raw water containing unusual amounts of algae, colloidal matter, colour, suspended solids, turbidity, or other pollutants. *napływ bardzo zanieczyszczonych ścieków*

Short circuiting: faster flow of some of the water in tanks or basins; usually undesirable since it may result in shorter contact, reaction, or settling times in comparison with the calculated or presumed detention times. *przyspieszony przepływ wody skutkujący skróceniem czasu oczyszczania*

Short run: situation in which the firm is not able to vary all its inputs; at least one factor of production is fixed; cf. **long run.** *krótkoterminowość, krótkofalowość*

Short stay hospitals: hospitals in which the average length of stay is less than 30 days; in the US defined as hospitals in which more than half the patients are admitted to units with an average length of stay of less than 30 days. *szpital krótkiego pobytu*

Shortage: exists if the quantity demanded exceeds the quantity supplied of a good over a given period. *niedobór, niedostatek*

Short-stay: cf. **acute care.**

Short-term disability (STD): (US) salary continuance provided to a salaried employee who is temporarily unable to work due to illness or injury; covers both occupational (unless WCB compensation is provided) and non-occupational claims. *krótkoterminowa niezdolność do pracy*

Short-term exposure: multiple or continuous exposure to an agent for a short period of time, usually one week. *narażenie krótkotrwałe*

Sick building syndrome (SBS): phenomenon in which occupants of a building display acute symptoms without a particular pattern and the varied symptoms cannot be associated with a particular source; cf. **building-related illness**. *zespół chorego budynku*

Sick leave: leave of absence from work because of illness. *zwolnienie lekarskie*

Sick role: societal expectations about the attitudes and behaviour of a person viewed as being ill. *rola chorego, zachowanie w chorobie*

Sickness fund: third-party payer in social health insurance system, covering the community as a whole or sections of the population. *kasa chorych*

Side effect: 1. additional and usually bad effect that a medicine has on a person treated apart from curing illness or pain; 2. unexpected and usually undesirable result of a course of action that happens together with the planned result. *działanie uboczne/niepożądane*

Sign test: statistical significance test for paired data; only considers which of the pair has the larger value, ignoring the magnitude of the difference. *test znaków*

Significance level (α): preselected value which the P -value must not exceed for the null hypothesis to be rejected; it gives an upper bound on the probability of a type I error, traditionally set to be 5%. *poziom istotności*

Significance test: procedure for assessing the evidence in a set of data against a null hypothesis; the result of a significance test is a P -value; cf. **hypothesis testing**. *test istotności*

Silt: sedimentary materials composed of fine or intermediate sized mineral particles; cf. **residue**. *mul, szlam*

Silviculture: management of forest land for timber. *gospodarka leśna*

Simple event: cf. **elementary event**.

Simple random sample: sample of a fixed size chosen randomly in such a way that every possible sample of this size has the same probability of being selected. *prosta próba losowa*

Simpson's paradox: phenomenon that either association or lack of association between variables within strata may be eliminated or reversed when the observations are pooled across strata; the fact that neither one of conditional independence nor marginal independence implies the other. *paradoks Simpsona*

Simulation: use of a model system, e.g. a mathematical model or an animal model, to approximate the action of a real system, often used to study the properties of a real system. *symulacja*

Simulation model: model of a (complex) system or process is used to determine how a change in one or more variables affects the rest of the system; used widely in cases where the problem is difficult to solve by mathematical analysis. *model symulacyjny*

Sin tax

Sin tax: tax on goods with adverse effects on health, e.g. alcohol, tobacco, etc. *akcyza na wyroby alkoholowe i tytoniowe*

Single coverage: coverage for the plan member only. *ubezpieczenie wyłącznie właściciela polisy*

Single payer: situation where only one third-party payer is responsible for paying health care provider s for medical services. *pojedynczy płatnik*

Single payer system: (known as the Canadian System) arrangement in health care funding where a single, government fund pays for everyone's health care using tax revenue. *system pojedynczego płatnika*

Single-source drug: pharmaceutical product covered by patent protection. *lek chroniony patentem*

Single-stream funding: consolidation of multiple sources of funding into a single stream. *konsolidacja źródeł finansowania*

Sinkhole: localised depression in the surface topography, usually caused by the collapse of a subterranean structure, such as a cave. *lej krasowy*

Sinking: method of controlling oil spills by using an agent to trap the oil and sink it to the bottom of the body of water, where the agent and the oil are biodegraded. *neutralizacja wycieków ropy*

Sit/stand: workstation that enables the worker to alternate between standing and sitting while performing his/her tasks. *miejsce pracy umożliwiające zmianę pozycji podczas wykonywania czynności zawodowych*

Site-of-service differential: difference in the amounts paid when the same service is performed in different practice setting or by a different provider. *zróżnicowanie cen ze względu na miejsce świadczenia usługi*

Situation ethics: theory invented by Joseph Fletcher that says there are no moral absolutes except for love – what is moral in any situation is the loving thing to do in that situation. *etyka sytuacyjna*

Situational adaptability: flexibility in transfer from one situation to another. *adaptacyjność sytuacyjna*

Situationalism: view that action must be judged on their own merit and not against a world-view, rules, or guides of morality. *sytuacjonalizm*

Size: 1. (sample) number of individuals in the sample; *liczebność, wielkość, rozmiar* 2. (hypothesis test) rate of occurrence of false positive results (probability of a type I error). *rozmiar testu, prawdopodobieństwo popełnienia błędu I rodzaju*

Skewed: 1. distorted; *skrzywiony, wypaczony* 2. quality of a distribution that is asymmetrical. *skośny, asymetryczny*

Skilled nursing facility (SNF): (US) nursing care facility participating in the Medicaid and Medicare programmes that meets specified requirements for services, staffing, and safety. *zakład wykwalifikowanej opieki pielęgniarstwa w ramach Medicaid i Medicare*

Skimming: 1. using a machine to remove oil or scum from the surface of the water; *odtłuszczanie, szumowanie* 2. cf. **cream skimming**.

Slake: to mix with water with a chemical reaction (hydrolysis) taking place, such as in the slaking of lime. *lasować, gasić*

Slippery slope argument: if X is allowed, Y will follow, yet Y is ethically unacceptable. *argument równi pochyłej*

Slope: steepness of regression line. *nachylenie, spadek*

Slow sand filtration: process involving passage of raw water through a bed of sand at low velocity (generally less than 0.4 m³/h) resulting in substantial particulate removal by physical and biological mechanisms. *powolne filtrowanie piaskowe*

Sludge: semi-solid residue from any of a number of air or water treatment processes; can be a hazardous waste. *szlam*

Slurry: 1. watery mixture or suspension of insoluble (not dissolved) matter; *ściek przemysłowy* 2. thin watery mud or any substance resembling it (such as a grit slurry or a lime slurry). *maź*

Small area variations: large variations in the per capita rates of utilisation across small, homogeneous areas for many medical and surgical procedures. *zróźnicowanie wykorzystania świadczeń na niewielkim jednorodnym obszarze*

Small-employer pool: private or state-sponsored organisation of small employers for the purpose of obtaining insurance. *fundusz ubezpieczeniowy małych przedsiębiorstw*

Smelter: facility that melts or fuses ore, often with an accompanying chemical change, to separate its metal content. *huta, piec hutniczy*

Smog: dust, smoke, or chemical fumes that pollute the air and make hazy, unhealthy conditions (literally: smoke + fog); vehicle exhausts and particulates are usually trapped close to the ground, obscuring visibility and contributing to a number of respiratory problems. *smog*

SMR: cf. **standardised mortality ratio**.

Social capital: degree of social cohesion existing in communities; involves the processes between people which establish networks, norms, and social trust, and facilitate co-ordination and co-operation for mutual benefit. *kapitał społeczny*

Social care: services related to long-term outpatient care plus community care services, e.g. day care centres and social services for the chronically ill, the elderly and other groups with special needs. *długoterminowa opieka środowiskowa*

Social class: stratum in society composed of individuals and families of equal standing. *klasa społeczna*

Social cognition: way in which people think about and understand their social world. *poznanie społeczne*

Social communicative competence: degree to which individuals take into account the characteristics of their audience and produce a message formulated for the audience understanding. *społeczna kompetencja komunikacyjna*

Social determinants of health: lifestyles and the conditions in which people live and work that strongly influence their health, well-being and longevity including: income, education, occupation, family structure, access to transport, stress, sanitation, exposure to hazards, social support, discrimination, access to resources linked to health. *społeczne determinanty zdrowia*

Social drift: downward social class mobility as result of impaired health often due to mental disorders. *degradacja społeczna*

Social efficiency: situation where the benefits to those that gain from the reallocation of resources are greater than the losses incurred by those who are made worse off, such that the gainers could compensate the losers and still be better off. *efektywność społeczna*

Social epidemiology: study of health and illness in populations using social, psychological, economic and public policy information, and uses that information in the definition of public health problems and proposal of solutions. *epidemiologia społeczna*

Social exclusion: state of people or areas suffering from a combination of related problems such as poor health, unemployment, inadequate skills, low incomes, poor housing, lack of educational opportunities, family breakdown etc, which prevents accessing services, participating in social activities, obtaining the support and standards of living enjoyed by the majority, and being able to become integrated into the local community. *wykluczenie społeczne*

Social gradient: positive association between decreasing social class and amount of illness, i.e. the lower the social class, the higher the amount of illness. *gradient społeczny*

Social health: ability to interact well with other people and with the environment. *zdrowie społeczne*

Social health insurance: insurance programme that meets at least one of the following three conditions: a. participation in the programme is compulsory either by law or by the conditions of employment; b. the programme is operated on behalf of a group and restricted to group members; c. or an employer makes a contribution to the programme on behalf of an employee; cf. **Bismarckian system**. *społeczne ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

Social impact assessment: process of assessing or estimating, in advance, the social consequences that are likely to follow from specific policy actions or project development, based on the assumption that the way in which the environment is structured can have a profound effect on people's ability to interact socially with other people and to develop networks of support, e.g. a major road cutting across a residential area will divide a community and have implications for social cohesion. *ocena wpływu na społeczeństwo*

Social indicator: quality having a numerical value whose change is expected to reflect a change in the quality of life for a population. *wskaźnik społeczny*

Social insurance: pool funded through taxes for protection against risks, provided by the government for all (or almost all) of the citizens in a society. *ubezpieczenie społeczne*

Social isolation: alienation of individuals or groups resulting in the lack of or minimizing of social contact and/or communication; may occur on account of physical separation, social barriers and by psychological mechanisms. *izolacja społeczna*

Social justice: fair treatment of all people and groups. *sprawiedliwość społeczna*

Social marketing: use of marketing theory, skills and practice to achieve social change; applies marketing principles and techniques to promote change in health behaviour. *marketing społeczny*

Social networks: social relations and links between individuals which may provide access to or mobilisation of social support for health, cf. **social capital**. *sieci społeczne*

Social opportunity approach: approach to discounting in cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis in which the discount rate (used for all money outcomes) is constructed as the weighted average of the rates applicable to the various economic sectors contributing resources to the programme(s) under evaluation. *podejście oparte na korzyściach społecznych*

Social rate of time preference: rate at which the social decision maker is willing to trade off present for future consumption; approximated by the real (inflation-adjusted) return on low-risk government investments. *stopa społecznej preferencji czasowej*

Social regeneration: process of dealing with the social problems such as crime and drugs misuse that lead to deprivation; cf. **economic regeneration**, **physical regeneration**. *regeneracja/rewitalizacja społeczna*

Social regulation: use of government power to intervene in markets so as to reduce the risk of accidents and disease and to achieve other social goals, e.g. equality of opportunity for all individuals. *przepisy prospołeczne*

Social responsibility: obligations and accountability assumed in carrying out actions or ideas on behalf of others. *odpowiedzialność społeczna*

Social responsibility for health: actions of decision-makers in both public and private sector to pursue policies and practices that promote and protect health. *odpowiedzialność społeczna za zdrowie*

Social safety net: basic arrangements to ensure that any person in a society can obtain financial and material help from the state to avoid absolute poverty and ensure survival. *system zabezpieczenia potrzeb społecznych, sieć zabezpieczeń społecznych*

Social security: provision of social protection against certain risks, such as incapacity to work resulting from disease or disability, unemployment, old age, or family maintenance. *ubezpieczenie społeczne*

Social support: assistance available to individuals and groups from within communities which can provide a buffer against adverse life events and living conditions, and can provide a positive resource for enhancing the quality of life. *wsparcie społeczne*

Social utility function

Social utility function: combined individual utilities; economists view the maximisation of the social utility function as the crucial goal of a resource allocation scheme. *funkcja użyteczności społecznej*

Social welfare: organised institutions that provide services to improve conditions of need or social pathology in the community. *opieka społeczna*

Social welfare function: rule by which society ranks all possible distributions of goods and services. *funkcja dobrobytu społecznego*

Socialisation: process of sharing tacit knowledge by bringing people together to discuss things, share experiences or work together. *socjalizacja wiedzy ukrytej, dzielenie się wiedzą ukrytą*

Socialised health insurance (SHI): health care system in which the government mandates that employers and employees jointly finance the cost of medical care insurance; cf. **Bismarckian system**. *społeczne ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

Societal perspective: viewpoint for conducting a cost-effectiveness analysis that incorporates all costs and all health effects regardless of who incurs the costs and who obtains the effects. *całościowa/społeczna perspektywa analizy efektywności kosztowej*

Socio-economic determinants of health: entire range of individual and collective factors and their interactions that affect the health of the people; may include income and social status; social support networks; education; employment and working conditions; social environments; physical environment; personal health practices and coping skills; healthy child development; culture; health services; gender; biology and genetic endowment. *społeczno-ekonomiczne determinanty zdrowia*

Socio-economic factors: social and economic factors that characterise the individual or group within the social structure. *czynniki społeczno-ekonomiczne*

Socio-economic status: description of a person's position in society which uses criteria such as income, level of education achieved, occupation, value of property owned etc. *status socjoekonomiczny/społeczno-ekonomiczny*

Sociology: social science dealing with group relationships, patterns of collective behaviour, and social organisation. *socjologia*

Soft water: water having a low concentration of calcium and magnesium ions. *woda miękka*

Sole source aquifer: aquifer that supplies 50% or more of the drinking water of an area. *pojedyncza formacja wodonośna*

Solidification and stabilisation: removal of wastewater from a waste or changing it chemically to make it less permeable and susceptible to transport by water. *zestalenie i stabilizacja*

Solo practice, solo practitioner: physician who practices alone or with others but does not pool income or expenses. *praktyka indywidualna*

Solvent: substance that can dissolve or form a solution with another substance; many are flammable. *rozpuszczalnik*

Soot: carbon dust formed by incomplete combustion. *sadza*

Source of contamination: place where a hazardous substance comes from, such as a landfill, waste pond, incinerator, storage tank, or drum; the first part of an **exposure pathway**. *źródło skażenia/zanieczyszczenia*

Source of infection: person, animal, object, or substance from which an infectious agent passes to a host. *źródło infekcji/zakażenia*

Source of injury or illness: object, substance, exposure, or body motion that directly caused a workplace injury or illness, e.g. powered hand tools, acids, lead, cold, running. *źródło choroby, przyczyna urazu*

Source of variation: factor in a study that can be expected to increase the variability among the individuals studied. *źródło zmienności, przyczyna wahań*

Source reduction: design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials (such as products and packaging) to reduce the amount or toxicity of waste generated. *cykl wytwórczy minimalizujący ilość i szkodliwość odpadów*

Sparge: injection of air below the water table to strip dissolved volatile organic compounds and/or oxygenate the groundwater to facilitate aerobic biodegradation of organic compounds. *wstrzykiwanie powietrza*

Special interest group theory: theory of government behaviour that hypothesises that governments intervene in a market-based economy for the purpose of advancing the economic self-interests of a particular interest group. *teoria specjalnych grup interesu*

Special populations: cf. **vulnerable groups**.

Specialist: medical doctor who completed special post-graduate training and thereafter was licensed for expert consulting in a specific area of medicine. *lekarz specjalista*

Speciality: branch of medicine, such as orthopaedics, paediatrics or psychiatry, which requires specialist training. *specjalność*

Specific gravity: measure of how much a given volume of a liquid weighs compared to a similar volume of water; similar to density. *ciężar właściwy*

Specific stop loss: form of excess risk coverage that provides protection for an insurer against high claim on any one individual, rather than abnormal frequency of claims in total; cf. **reinsurance, stop loss insurance**. *ubezpieczenie od nadmiernego ryzyka indywidualnego*

Specification limit: engineering or design requirement that must be met in order to produce a satisfactory product. *limit specyfikacji, wymóg techniczny*

Specification: methodological technique for interpreting a more general ethical principle to bring its implications closer to actions and decisions; may be used to resolve conflicts among,

Specificity

to balance, or to rank principles, e.g. in public health, the precautionary principle is a specified version of the more general principle of beneficence; cf. **principles and principlism**. *interpretacja uszczegółowiająca*

Specificity (of a diagnostic test): proportion of truly non-diseased persons, as measured by the gold standard, who are so identified by the diagnostic test under study. *swoistość, specyficzność (testu diagnostycznego)*

Specimen: small sample of body substance collected for laboratory examination. *próbka*

Sphagnum: any of various pale or ashy mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*, the decomposed remains of which form peat. *torfowiec*

Spider graph /chart (also **radar chart** or **star chart**) two-dimensional chart of three or more quantitative variables represented on axes starting from the same point. *diagram gwiazdzisty*

Spiritual health: belief in some unifying force, e.g. a god, nature, laws of science. *zdrowie duchowe*

Sponsors: key organizations and individuals that offer strong initial support to an initiative. *mecenas, sponsor*

Spontaneously combustible material: chemical that will burst into flames without the need for an outside heat source. *material samozapalny*

Spore: 1. reproductive body of an organism capable of giving rise to a new organism either directly or indirectly; 2. viable (able to live and grow) body regarded as the resting stage of an organism; usually more resistant to disinfectants and heat than most organisms. *zarodnik, spora*

Spot map: map that indicates the location of each case of a rare disease or outbreak by a place that is potentially relevant to the health event being investigated, such as where each case lived or worked. *mapa miejsc, punktowa*

Sprawl: unplanned development of open land. *niekontrolowana zabudowa*

Stabilisation: conversion of the active organic matter in sludge into inert, harmless material. *stabilizacja, unieszkodliwianie*

Stability: measure of how likely it is for a chemical to begin reacting on its own; unstable chemicals may react, burn, or explode if heated, stored too long, or improperly handled. *stabilność*

Stabilisation policies: policies undertaken by governing authorities for the purpose of maintaining full employment and a reasonably stable price level. *polityki stabilizacyjne*

Stable air: motionless mass of air that holds instead of dispersing pollutants. *powietrze nieruchome*

Stable ecosystem: one in which materials are constantly recycled within the system through growth, consumption, and decomposition. *stabilny ekosystem*

Stack effect: property of air, as in a chimney, that moves upward because it is warmer than the ambient atmosphere. *efekt kominowy*

Staff development: wide range of activities including constructive feedback, job rotation, and training, which are designed to improve the skills, motivation, and qualifications of employees. *rozwój kadr*

Staff model HMO: HMO in which physicians are directly employed by the HMO. *organizacja do spraw utrzymania zdrowia bezpośrednio zatrudniająca lekarzy*

Stakeholders: groups or individuals who have an interest in the organisation and delivery of health care, and who either conduct, sponsor, or are consumers of health care research, such as patients, payers, health care practitioners. *udziałowcy, współuczestnicy*

Stamina: ability to sustain prolonged physical or mental effort

Standard: guideline, rule, principle, or model that is used as a means to compare, measure or judge performance, quality, quantity, etc. *standard, norma*

Standard benefits package: uniform (usually mandated) package of health insurance or health benefits; permits purchasers to compare among plans as to price and to prevent risk selection by the plans. *podstawowy pakiet świadczeń*

Standard class rate (SCR): base revenue requirement per member of a health insurance plan multiplied by demographic information to determine monthly premium rates. *podstawa kalkulacji standardowej składki ubezpieczeniowej*

Standard deviation: most widely used measure of dispersion of a frequency distribution, equal to the positive square root of the variance. *odchylenie standardowe*

Standard error (of the mean): standard deviation of a theoretical distribution of sample means about the true population mean. *błąd standardowy (średniej)*

Standard gamble: technique used to derive the value and utility associated with health outcomes, where individuals are required to consider a choice of one of two options: their own health state or a hypothetical health state for certain, versus a gamble which would either return them to perfect health or result in immediate death; cf. **time trade-off**. *metoda loterii*

Standard normal distribution: normal distribution with mean 0 and standard deviation 1. *rozkład normalny standaryzowany*

Standard of care: degree of care that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstance in question; traditional standard for a practitioner is to “exercise the average degree of skill, care, and diligence exercised by members of the same profession (or specialty within that profession), practising in the same or a similar locality in light of the present state of the profession.” *standard opieki*

Standardisation: process of subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation. *standaryzacja*

Standardised mortality ratio /rate

Standardised mortality ratio /rate (SMR): number of deaths in a given year as a percentage of those expected (expected = standard mortality of the reference period, adjusted for age and sex). *standaryzowany wskaźnik zgonów*

Standardised value (Z-score): value measured in standard deviations from the mean. *wartość ustandaryzowana*

Standing referral: referral to a specialist provider that covers routine visits to that provider; in cases where the medical condition requires regular visits to a specialist; eliminates the need to return to the gatekeeper each time the initial referral expires. *stałe skierowanie*

State Children's' Health Insurance Program (SCHIP): (US) federally funded Medicaid program designed to help states expand health insurance to children whose families earn too much for traditional Medicaid but not enough to afford private health insurance. *Stanowy Program Ubezpieczenia Zdrowotnego Dzieci*

State-transition models: models that allocate, and subsequently reallocate, members of a population among several categories or health states; transitions from one state to another occur at defined, recurring time intervals according to transition probabilities; used to calculate life expectancy or quality-adjusted life expectancy. *modele zmiany stanu*

Static electricity: electrical charge that cannot move; will eventually develop enough energy to jump as a spark to a nearby grounded or less highly charged object. *elektryczność statyczna*

Static load: stress placed on the body due to body parts remaining immobile for extended periods of time; localised muscle fatigue can result. *obciążenie statyczne*

Stationary population: hypothetical population of individuals having a fixed number (typically 100,000) of births every year. *populacja stała*

Stationary source: fixed-site producer of pollution, usually a power plant or other facility using industrial combustion processes. *źródło stacjonarne*

Statistic: attribute of a sample. *statystyka z próby*

Statistical methods: arithmetical tests that statisticians and health economists use to derive meaning from data. *metody statystyczne*

Statistical power: probability of detecting (as statistically significant) a postulated level of effect; technically, the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when in fact the alternative is true. *moc statystyczna*

Statistical Process Control (SPC): analysis and control of a process through the use of statistical techniques, particularly control charts. *statystyczne sterowanie procesami*

Statistical significance: probability that a result is not likely to be due to chance alone, by convention, a difference between two groups is usually considered statistically significant if chance could explain it only 5% of the time or less. *istotność statystyczna*

Statistical test: procedure that is intended to decide whether a hypothesis about the distribution of one or more populations or variables should be rejected or accepted. Statistical tests may be parametric or nonparametric. *test statystyczny*

Statistics: science and art of collecting, summarising, and analysing data that are subject to random variation. *statystyka*

Status: any of the full range of socially defined positions within a large group of society. *status społeczny*

Statute: law made by elected members of government, also **legislation** or **act**. *ustawa*

Statutory: required, permitted, or enacted by law. *ustawowy, prawny*

Statutory health insurance: cf. **compulsory health insurance**, **social health insurance**.

Statutory sector: bodies that exist as a result of a government statute or to carry out statutory requirements, such as local authorities and health services. *sektor publiczny, instytucje publiczne*

STD: cf. **sexually transmitted diseases**.

Steering group: group of people brought together to oversee a piece of work; usually includes representatives of relevant professional groups, key statutory agencies and the local community; tasks usually include: overseeing development and progress of the work; agreeing the methodological framework and timescales; facilitating the implementation of the assessment's recommendations; and helping to assimilate and disseminate the emerging lessons. *grupa sterująca*

Stem-and-leaf plot: type of graph that shows a frequency distribution. *wykres łodyga-liście*

Stem cells: relatively undifferentiated cells that retain the ability to divide and proliferate throughout postnatal life to provide progenitor cells that can differentiate into specialized cells. *komórki macierzyste*

Sterilisation: 1. removal or destruction of all micro-organisms, including pathogenic and other bacteria, vegetative forms and spores; 2. operation that makes an animal or human unable to procreate. *sterylizacja*

Stewardship: function of government responsible for the welfare of the population, and concerned with the trust and legitimacy with which its activities are viewed by the citizens. *dobre zarządzanie, dobra gospodarka zasobami*

Stochastic: involving change or probability; probabilistic. *stochastyczny, probabilistyczny*

Stochastic models: health care process models that use computer-generated random numbers to simulate the occurrence of events over time; cf. **deterministic model**. *modele stochastyczne*

Stochastically larger: one subpopulation (or subsample) is said to be stochastically larger than another (with respect to a variable) if every percentile of the first is greater than or equal to the same percentile of the second. *stochastycznie większy*

Stock: amount at a point in time (e.g. total assets, population). *liczba, bilans, inwentarz*

Stomach flu: common but misleading name for **gastroenteritis** (cf.). *grypa żołądkowa*

Stop loss insurance

Stop loss insurance: insurance purchased by an insurance company or health plan from another insurance company to protect itself against losses; cf. **reinsurance, specific stop loss.** *umowa reasekuracyjna*

Storage: temporary holding of waste pending treatment or disposal; methods include: containers, tanks, waste piles, and surface impoundments. *składowanie*

Storm sewer: sewer that collects and transports surface runoff to a discharge point (infiltration basin, receiving stream, treatment plant). *kanal burzowy*

Storm surge: onshore rush of water associated with a low pressure weather system, typically a tropical cyclone, caused primarily by high winds pushing on the ocean's surface. The wind causes the water to pile up higher than the ordinary sea level. *fala sztormowa, nagon sztormowy*

Strategic environmental assessment (SEA): technique similar to **environmental impact assessment**, but normally applied to policies, plans, programmes and groups of projects; provides the potential opportunity to avoid the preparation and implementation of inappropriate plans, programmes and projects and assists in the identification and evaluation of project alternatives and identification of cumulative effects. *strategiczna ocena oddziaływania na środowisko*

Strategic planning: disciplined effort to produce fundamental decisions and actions that shape and guide what an organisation (or other entity) is, what it does, and why it does it; requires broad-scale information gathering, exploration of alternatives, and emphasis on future implications of present decisions. *planowanie strategiczne*

Strategic working: working collectively to a commonly agreed plan towards commonly agreed goals within a perspective that is wider than the individual or group itself. *współdziałanie strategiczne*

Strategy: plan intended to achieve more complex or difficult objectives. *strategia*

Stratification: 1. division into groups; *grupowanie* 2. process to control for differences in confounding variables, by making separate estimates for groups of individuals who have the same values for the confounding variable; *stratyfikacja* 3. formation of separate layers (of temperature, plant, or animal life) in a lake or reservoir. *stratyfikacja, warstwowanie*

Stratified sample: sample obtained by combining simple random samples taken from several disjoint subpopulations or strata. *próbka stratyfikowana*

Stratosphere: portion of the atmosphere 10 to 50 km above the earth's surface. *stratosfera*

Stratum (pl. **strata**): subpopulation, usually referring to the collection of all individuals sharing a common characteristic. *warstwa*

Streambed: channel through which a natural stream or river runs or once ran through. *łożysko rzeki/strumienia*

Strength of inference: likelihood that an observed difference between groups within a study represents a real difference rather than mere chance or the influence of confounding factors, based on both p-values and confidence intervals. *sila wnioskowania*

Streptococcal infections: communicable diseases that develop when bacteria normally found on the skin or in the intestines, mouth, nose, reproductive tract, or urinary tract invade other parts of the body; some produce no symptoms, while others may be fatal. Primary infections invade healthy tissue, most often affect the throat. Secondary infections invade tissue already weakened by injury or illness; frequently affect the bones, ears, eyes, joints, or intestines. *zakażenie paciorkowcowe*

Stress: physical, mental or emotional strain or tension; cf. **distress**, **eustress**, **traumatic stress**. *stres*

Stress, psychological: stress in which emotional factors predominate. *stres psychologiczny, stres emocjonalny*

Stressor: source of stress. *źródło stresu*

Strip cropping: crop production system that involves planting alternating strips of row crops and close-growing forage crops; the forage strips intercept and slow runoff from the less protected row crop strips. *uprawa w pasy przeciwerozyjne*

Strip mining: process that uses machines to scrape soil or rock away from mineral deposits just under Earth's surface. *eksloatacja odkrywkowa kopalin*

Structural capital: body of knowledge of an organisation such as best practices, processes, information systems, databases etc.; often described as the knowledge that remains in the organisation 'after the employees have gone home for the night'; a component of **intellectual capital**. *kapitał strukturalny*

Structural quality: quality of medical services as measured by the quality of the inputs used in production, such as credentials of physicians, education of nurses, variety of equipment etc. *jakość strukturalna*

Structural variation: variation caused by recurring system-wide changes such as seasonal changes or long-term trends. *zmienność strukturalna*

Structure-conduct-performance paradigm: model used by economists when conducting an industry analysis; predicts that market structure influences firm conduct, which determines market performance. *model struktura – taktyka – wynik*

Student's *t* test: cf. **two-sample *t* test**, **paired *t* test**, **one-sample *t* test**.

Study arm: group of patients assigned to the same treatment (or control condition) in a controlled study. *grupa badana w badaniu kontrolowanym*

Study boundaries: analytical boundaries of a cost-effectiveness analysis, specifying what is included in the study and what is not; also known as study scope. *granice analityczne badania, zakres badania*

Study design, case-control study: methodology used to investigate a particular health phenomenon, exposure-disease relationship, etc. *projektowanie badań, badania kliniczno-kontrolne*

Sub-capitation

Sub-capitation: situation that exists when an organisation paid under capitated system contracts with other providers on the same basis and shares a percentage of the capitated rate; cf. **capitation**. *subkapitacja*

Subject rights: all rights that some under individual rights; rights directly connected to personal status. *prawa podmiotowe*

Subject: cf. **individual**.

Subjective: interpretation influenced by personal opinion, mental state, etc; cf. **objective**. *subiektywny*

Subjectivism: view of morality that asserts that right or wrong is determined by the individual, therefore one person cannot make a judgment about another, since each individual has his or her own view of right and wrong. *subiektywizm moralny*

Subjectivity: views and arguments influenced by a personal point of view and therefore possibly biased. *subiektywność*

Sublimation: 1. defensive psychological mechanism by which the energy of an individual is directed from an unacceptable object to one that is acceptable 2. property of a material that changes from a solid to a gas without first becoming a liquid when heated. *sublimacja*

Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV): aquatic vegetation, such as sea grasses, that cannot withstand excessive drying and therefore live with their leaves at or below the water surface. *roślinność podwodna*

Subrogation: 1. legal technique by which one party (P1) steps into the shoes of another party (P2), so as to have the benefit of P2's rights and remedies against a third party (P3); 2. right of a health plan to recover settlement when a member receives benefits as the result of illness or injury and the member also has a lawful claim against another party or parties for compensation, damages, or other payment. *cesja praw, subrogacja*

Subscriber: employment group or individual that contracts with an insurer for medical services; usually synonymous with **beneficiary**, **enrollee**, **covered individual** or **member**. *ubezpieczony*

Subsidy: payment made by the government with the objective of reducing the market price of a particular product, or of maintaining the income of the producer. *dotacja, subwencja*

Subsistence (level): condition of having barely enough food and other resources to sustain life. *życie na granicy ubóstwa*

Substitute decision-maker: person appointed to make health care decisions on behalf of someone else; cf. **proxy**. *pełnomocnik*

Substituted judgment standard: decision-making standard to be applied when an incapacitated patient's actual preferences are known or could be surmised by the surrogate or proxy: What would the patient want if s/he could make the decision? *standard decyzji pełnomocnika*

Substitutes: 1. goods that satisfy the same wants, 2. alternative goods which a firm can produce. *substytut, dobro zastępcze*

Substitution: 1. replacement or change; 2. replacement of toxic or hazardous materials, equipment or processes with those that are less harmful. *zastępowanie*

Substitution effect: change in quantity demanded resulting from a relative change in commodity prices, holding real income constant; cf. **income effect**. *efekt substytucji*

Success: value of a binary variable that is identified as the event of interest, often coded as 1. *sukces*

Sudden infant death syndrome: sudden and unexpected death of an apparently normal infant under a year old that cannot be explained even after an autopsy. *syndrom nagłej śmierci noworodków*

Sufficient cause: causal factor or collection of factors whose presence is always followed by the occurrence of the effect (or disease). *przyczyna wystarczająca*

Suicide: act of killing oneself deliberately. *samobójstwo*

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂): pungent, colourless, gaseous pollutant formed primarily in the process of burning fossil fuels. *dwutlenek siarki*

Sum of squares: sum of the squared deviations of each value from the mean; used extensively in analysis of variance and regression. *suma kwadratów*

Supercritical water: type of thermal treatment using moderate temperatures and high pressures to enhance the ability of water to break down large organic molecules into smaller, less toxic ones. Oxygen injected during this process combines with simple organic compounds to form carbon dioxide and water. *woda nadkrytyczna*

Supererogatory act: act that goes above and beyond what one is required to perform, e.g. acts of charity. *dobry uczynek*

Superior good: cf. **good**.

Supernatant: liquid removed from settled sludge; usually refers to the liquid between the sludge on the bottom and the water surface of a basin or container. *supernatant*

Supersaturated solution: unstable condition of a solution in which the solution contains a substance at a concentration greater than the saturation concentration for the substance. *roztwór przesycony*

Supplemental services: optional services a health plan covers or provides. *usługi uzupełniające*

Supplier: anyone whose output (materials, information, service, etc.) becomes an input to another person or group in a process of work. *dostawca*

Supplier-induced demand: situation whereby a health care provider, usually a physician, influences the level of a person's demand for health care services. *popyt kreowany przez wytwórcę*

Supply

Supply: amount of a product made available for sale at a particular price. *podaż*

Supply curve: graphical representation that shows how much of a given good producers are willing to make at a given price. *krzywa podaży*

Supply schedule: relationship between the quantity of a good supplied and the price, whether for an individual or for the market as a whole. *funkcja podaży*

Supporting service provider: health care professional who provides supporting or ancillary services under the direction of a primary care or referral provider. *dostawca usług uzupełniających, dostawca usług pomocniczych*

Supportive environments for health: conditions that offer people protection from threats to health, enable people to expand their capabilities and develop self reliance in health, e.g. where people live, their local community, their home, where they work and play, including people's access to resources for health, and opportunities for empowerment. *środowiska wspierające zdrowie*

Sure event: event that always happens, commonly denoted by Ω . *zdarzenie pewne*

Surface impoundment: treatment, storage, or disposal of liquid hazardous wastes in ponds. *przechowywanie cieczy niebezpiecznych w zbiornikach powierzchniowych*

Surface runoff: precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation in excess of what can infiltrate the soil surface and be stored in small surface depressions; runoff is a major transporter of non-point source pollutants. *przenikanie powierzchniowe*

Surface water: all water naturally open to the atmosphere (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, impoundments, seas, estuaries etc.) and all springs, wells, or other collectors directly influenced by surface water. *wody powierzchniowe*

Surplus: exists if the quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded of the good over a given period. *nadwyżka*

Surveillance: 1. ongoing collection of information on developments within a sector; *obserwacja* 2. systematic method for continuous monitoring of diseases in a population, in order to be able to detect changes in disease patterns and then to control them; cf. **health surveillance, public health surveillance, sentinel surveillance**. *nadzór, monitorowanie*

Survey: systematic collection of information from a defined population, usually by means of interviews or questionnaires administered to a sample of units in the population. *sondaż, badanie sondażowe, kwestionariuszowe*

Survival analysis: class of statistical procedures for estimating the survival function, and for making inferences about the effects on it of treatments, prognostic factors, exposures, and other covariates. *analiza przeżycia*

Survival curve: curve that starts at 100% of the study population and shows the percentage of the population still surviving at successive times for as long as information is available; may also be applied to the persistence of freedom from a disease, etc. *krzywa przeżycia*

Survival effects: relate to changes in life expectancy that may result from the programme and measures such as life years saved and lives saved. *przeżywalność*

Survival function (survivor function): function relating a length of time to the probability that an individual survives (at least) that time. *funkcja przeżycia*

Survival probability: probability that a specified individual will be alive at the end of a given period of time. *prawdopodobieństwo przeżycia*

Survival rate: proportion of subjects in a study who are still alive at a particular time. *frakcja przeżywających*

Survival ratio: probability of surviving between one age and another; when computed for age groups, the ratios correspond to those of the person-years-lived function of a life table. *prawdopodobieństwo przeżycia określonego przedziału wieku*

Survival time: length of time a subject survives after some intervention. *czas przeżycia*

Survivor function: cf. **survival function**.

Survivor theory: categorises firms based on size and hypothesis that any category that includes a growing number of firms over time represent the most efficient producers in comparison to those categories where the number of firms is decreasing. *teoria przeżywania firm*

Suspended solids: 1. solids that either float on the surface or are suspended in water or other liquids, largely removable by laboratory filtering; 2. quantity of material removed from water in a laboratory test. *zawiesina stała*

Sustainability: capacity to meet the present needs without compromising the ability to meet future needs. *zrównoważenie*

Sustainable agriculture: environmentally friendly methods of farming that allow the production of crops or livestock without damage to the farm as an ecosystem, including effects on soil, water supplies, biodiversity, or other surrounding natural resources. *zrównoważone rolnictwo*

Sustainable development: development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. *zrównoważony rozwój, ekorozwój*

Swamp: type of wetland dominated by woody vegetation but without appreciable peat deposits; may be fresh or salt-water and tidal or non-tidal; cf. **wetlands**. *bagno, moczary*

Symbiosis: relationship of two or more different organisms in a close association that is normally of benefit to each. *symbioza*

Symbolic interactionism: approach in sociology that focuses on symbols and meaning in interaction. *interakcjonizm symboliczny*

Symmetric distribution: distribution that is symmetric, i.e. the mean, the median and the mode are equal. *rozkład symetryczny*

Symptom

Symptom: condition of the body reported by an individual when suffering from a disease. *objaw chorobowy, symptom*

Synergism: cooperative action of two or more organisms producing a greater total result than the sum of their independent effects. *synergizm*

Synergistic effect: biological response to multiple substances where one substance worsens the effect of another substance; combined effect of the substances acting together is greater than the sum of the effects of the substances acting by themselves; cf. **additive effect, antagonistic effect**. *efekt synergiczny*

Synonym: another name or names by which a material is known, e.g. methyl alcohol is also known as methanol or wood alcohol. *synonim*

Synovial fluid: viscous fluid that lubricates joints and tendon sheaths. *maż stawowa, płyn maziowy*

Synthesis: 1. combination of components to form a connected whole; cf. **analysis**; 2. production of chemical compounds by reaction from simpler materials. *synteza*

Syphilis: chronic infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*, transmitted usually during sexual intercourse, or passed from mother to child in utero; symptoms are usually atypical and can be confused with a number of other diseases, but they include three stages: a. local sore spots, b. skin ulcers, c. systemic infection leading to general paresis. Untreated, can cause serious damage to the nervous system, heart, brain, and/or eyes and is often fatal. *syphilis, kila*

Systematic error: cf. **bias**.

Systematic review: comprehensive overview of the evidence base in a clinical area. *przegląd systematyczny*

Systemic: spread throughout the body; affecting one or more body parts or systems; cf. **localised**. *ogólny, ogólnoustrojowy*

Systemic toxicity: toxic effects as a result of absorption and distribution of a toxic substance to a site distant from its entry point, at which point effects are produced. *toksyczność ogólnoustrojowa*

Systems error: error that is not the result of an individual's actions, but the predictable consequence of a series of actions and factors in a diagnostic or treatment process. *błąd systemowy*

Table: set of data arranged in rows and columns. *tabela danych*

Table shell: table that is complete except for the data. *tabela bez danych*

Tacit knowledge (also implicit knowledge): know-how that people carry in their minds but not openly acknowledge; includes skills, experiences, insight, intuition and judgement; cf. **explicit knowledge**. *wiedza utajona*

Tactic: method or approach employed as part of a strategy. *taktyka*

Tailings: residue of raw material or waste separated out during the processing of crops or mineral ores. *resztki, odpady*

Target group: members of a community for whose benefit a health goal is constructed and a health intervention carried out; e.g. a parent drug education programme may be aimed at reducing drug abuse in children, in which case the children are the target group and the parents are the intervention group. *grupa docelowa*

Target income: specified income which a provider is assumed to aim for. *dochód docelowy*

Target income hypothesis: model under which providers are thought to select a specified income level, and to adjust their amount of services provided or fees in order to reach this level; cf. **supplier induced demand**. *hipoteza dochodu docelowego*

Target organ: biological organ most adversely affected by exposure to a chemical, physical, or biological agent. *narząd docelowy*

Target organ dose: amount of an agent that reaches the susceptible organ or tissue within the body. *dawka docierająca do narządu docelowego*

Target population: resulting specifically selected population at risk. *populacja docelowa*

Targeted risk assessment: less extensive, more specifically focused evaluation (because of a specific concern) than a comprehensive risk assessment. *zogniskowana analiza ryzyka*

Tariff: tax on imported goods. *clo*

Task: set of related steps that make up a discrete part of a job; every job is made up of a collection of tasks, e.g. answering a phone or entering data into a computer are tasks of a secretary's job. *zadanie*

Task analysis

Task analysis: technique used to identify, evaluate, and control health and safety hazards linked to particular tasks; it systematically breaks tasks down into their basic components; cf. **job hazard analysis**. *analiza zadań pod kątem bezpieczeństwa*

Task-based learning: type of learning focussed on the performance of practical tasks. *nauka praktyczna*

Tax: compulsory payment associated with income, consumption, or holding of property that persons and corporations are required to make each year to governments. *podatek*

Tax exempt: not required to pay tax. *zwolniony z podatku*

Tax preference: exemption, deduction, or exclusion from income or other taxable items in computing tax liability. *preferencje podatkowe*

TB: cf. **tuberculosis**.

TBA: cf. **traditional birth attendants**.

TCE: cf. **trichloroethane**.

Team: group of people who make different contributions toward the achievement of a common goal. *zespół, ekipa*

Technical efficiency: requires that for any given amount of output the amount of inputs used to produce it is minimised; cf. **cost-effectiveness**, **cost-effectiveness analysis**. *efektywność techniczna*

Technological change: change in the process by which factors of production combine to produce outputs. *zmiana technologiczna*

Technological imperative: notion that every technological progress in medical science, regardless of costs, will find its application in common medical practice. *imperatyw techniczny*

Technology assessment in health care: cf. **health technology assessment**. *technologia*

TEF: cf. **toxic equivalency factor**.

Telehealth, telemedicine, telehealth, e-health: use of telecommunications (e.g. internet, radio, etc.) transmitting images, data, voice and/or video to facilitate medical diagnosis, patient care, patient education and/or medical learning. *telemedycyna*

Teleology: normative theory or philosophy based on the outcome or end result; cf. **consequentialism**. *teleologia*

Temporary threshold shift (TTS): reversible hearing loss normally lasting from moments to hours, although longer periods of temporary hearing loss are possible. *przesunięcie progu słuchowego*

Tender: 1. bid or offer to provide a product or service for a given price; *oferta przetargowa*
2. mechanism where a purchaser asks for sealed bids to provide a service in-order to maximise the impact of competition and value for money. *przetarg*

Teratogen: agent that causes birth defects by harming the unborn child; cf. **embryotoxin**. *teratogen, substancja teratogenna*

Teratogenesis: induction of nonhereditary congenital malformations (birth defects) in a developing foetus by external factors acting in the womb; interference with normal embryonic development. *teratogeneza*

Terminally ill: persons suffering from an incurable or irreversible illness at the end stage that will result in death within a short time. *pacjenci terminalni, chorzy w stanie terminalnym*

Termination date: date at which a group contract expires or an individual is no longer eligible for benefits. *data wygaśnięcia umowy/polisu*

Terms of reference: written statement of the functions and operating procedures of a committee. *zakres obowiązków*

Terrace: broad channel, bench, or embankment constructed across the slope to intercept runoff and detain or channel it to protected outlets, thereby reducing erosion from agricultural areas. *terasa*

Tertiary care: services provided by highly specialised providers such as neurosurgeons, thoracic surgeons and intensive care units; they often require highly sophisticated technology and facilities; cf. **primary/secondary care**. *opieka trzeciego stopnia referencji (wysokospecjalistyczna)*

Tertiary prevention: prevention activities that focus on the individual after a disease or illness has manifested itself in order to reduce long-term effects and help individuals better cope with symptoms. *prewencja trzeciego stopnia*

Tertiary treatment: enhancement of normal sewage treatment operations to provide water of potable quality using further chemical and physical treatment. *oczyszczanie wody trzeciego stopnia*

Test statistics: statistic that is used to identify extreme events, and hence to decide whether to reject the null hypothesis; typically, larger values of the test statistics correspond to more extreme events, although sometimes the set-up is such that one rejects for small values of the test statistic. *statystyka testowa*

Testimony: formal written or spoken statement of what one knows to be true, usually in court. *zeznanie*

Test-retest reliability: correlation between scores on the same measure administered on two separate occasions. *współczynnik korelacji Spearmana dla powtarzalności badania*

Tetanus: acute, often fatal disease that may follow deep wound contamination; symptoms include spasmodic contractions of skeletal muscles and muscle spasms in the jaw caused by neurotoxin produced by the bacterium *Clostridium tetani*; also called **lockjaw**. *tężec*

TFR: cf. **total fertility rate**.

Theorem of the second best: correction of some but not all market imperfections, in cases where there is more than one imperfection, will not necessarily improve society's welfare. *twierdzenie drugiego najlepszego wyniku*

Theoretical sampling

Theoretical sampling: sampling based on concepts as they emerge and guided by the theory that is being developed. *teoretyczny dobór próby*

Theory: set of interrelated generalized concepts that reflect actual associations between phenomena of interest. *teoria*

Theory of public choice: theory attempting to rationalise the decision-making processes in which the interaction of voters, politicians and bureaucrats results in the selection of public policy options. *teoria wyboru społecznego*

Therapeutic: concerned with or related to therapy. *terapeutyczny, leczniczy*

Therapeutic illusion: condition under which research subjects falsely believe that taking part in a particular study will likely result in some direct therapeutic benefit for themselves. *iluzja terapeutyczna*

Therapeutic interchange: authorised exchange of therapeutic alternatives in accordance with previously established and approved written guidelines or protocols within a formulary system. *zamienniki lecznicze*

Therapeutic privilege: traditional and little-used exception to the rule that one should obtain informed consent for medical interventions; allows a physician to withhold information about a diagnosis or treatment on the basis that the information would be harmful to the patient; generally invoked in psychiatric care and is of limited duration. *przywilej terapeutyczny*

Thermal injury: injury that results when tissues are exposed to extremely low or extremely high temperatures. *uraz termiczny*

Thermal stratification: formation of layers of different temperatures in a lake or reservoir. *stratyfikacja termiczna*

Thermocline: middle layer in a thermally stratified lake or reservoir, characterised by a rapid decrease in temperature with depth; also called **metalimnion**. *termoklina*

Thick description: 1. rough or approximate description; *opis zgrubny* 2. dense conceptual description that conveys a sense of events and actions within the social context. *opis gęsty*

Thinner: liquid (usually solvent-based) that is used to dilute paint, varnish, cement or other material to a desired consistency; most are flammable. *rozcieńczalnik*

Third party: person who is involved in a situation in addition to the two main people involved. *osoby trzecie*

Third-party administrator (TPA): independent organisation that provides administrative services including claims processing and underwriting for other entities, such as insurance companies or employers. *“trzecia strona”/organizacja pośrednicząca*

Third-party payer: any organisation, public or private, that pays or insures health care expenses for beneficiaries at the time at which they are patients. *płatność przez trzecią stronę, płatnik pośredni (fundusz)*

Third-party payment: payment for health care when the beneficiaries are not making payment, in whole or in part, on their own behalf. *płatność przez trzecią stronę*

Third-party transaction: exchange which is indirect and often pools the funds of many individuals with money collected and disbursed by a third party such as an insurance company, voluntary non-profit organisation, or government agency. *transakcja pośrednia*

Threshold: 1. level at which something starts to happen or have an effect; 2. lowest dose of a chemical at which a specified measurable effect is observed and below which it is not observed. *próg*

Threshold analysis: type of analysis in which the analyst varies the parameter over a range to determine the values of the parameter that would lead to major changes in conclusions. *analiza progowa*

Threshold level: time-weighted average pollutant concentration values, exposure beyond which is likely to affect human health adversely. *poziom progowy*

Threshold limit value (TLV): best current estimate of reasonable level of a hazardous substance to which an individual can be exposed without negative health effects. *wartość progowa*

Threshold standards: rate or level of illness or injury in a community or population which, if exceeded, should signal alarms for corrective action. *normy/standardy progowe*

Thurstone's Law of Comparative Judgement: one of the earliest methods for deriving psychological scales, based on paired-comparison judgements. Thurstone's Law holds that stimulus differences, which are detected equally often, are subjectively equal. *prawo sądów porównawczych Thurstone'a*

Tidal marsh: low, flat marshlands traversed by channels and tidal hollows, subject to tidal inundation; normally, the only vegetation present is salt-tolerant bushes and grasses. *mokradła pływowe*

Tillage: ploughing, seedbed preparation, and cultivation practices. *uprawa*

Time costs: money value of the time lost through travel or waiting when consuming a product or service. *koszty czasu*

Time horizon: period of time for which costs and effects are measured in a cost-effectiveness analysis. *horyzont czasowy*

Time preference: rate at which the decision maker is just willing to trade present for future consumption of some commodity of interest; positive time preference means the decision maker is willing to forgo some current consumption of the commodity in return for a sufficiently large gain in future consumption. *preferencja czasowa*

Time trade-off: technique used to derive the value of health outcomes, where individuals are required to consider their preferences between their present (or a hypothetical) health state for a certain period of time, and good health for a shorter period of time; **standard gamble.** *metoda handlowania czasem*

Timeliness

Timeliness: how quickly information or surveillance data can be made available to those who need it. *czas potrzebny do uzyskania danych*

Time-series analysis: statistical analysis of the dynamics of change; uses multiple observations of an individual or group over time. *analiza szeregów czasowych*

Time-varying Markov model: cf. **semi-Markov model**.

Time-weighted average (TWA): average concentration of contaminants in the air during a given period. *czasowa średnia ważona*

Tissue and organ procurement: administrative procedures involved in acquiring tissues or organs for transplantation; include obtaining consent from tissue donors and arranging for transportation of donated tissues and organs. *procedury administracyjne pobierania organów do przeszczepu*

Tissue donor: individual supplying living tissue, organs, cells, blood or blood components for transfer or transplantation to compatible recipients. *dawca tkanek/narządów*

TLV: cf. **threshold limit value**.

Tolerance: permissible residue level for pesticides in raw agricultural produce and processed foods; whenever a pesticide is registered for use on a food or feed crop, a tolerance must be established. *tolerancja*

Toolkit: information resource. *źródło informacji*

Tornado: violent storm with very strong winds that move in a circle, often accompanied by a tall cloud narrower at the bottom than the top. *tornado*

Tort: private or civil (as contrasted with criminal) wrong or injury; sometimes **tort law** is used as a general designation to include provisions concerning breaches of contract as well as a failure in some duty. *delikt, prawo deliktów*

Tort reform: legislative limits or changes to the rules governing medical malpractice lawsuits and other lawsuits. *reforma prawa deliktów*

TOST: cf. **two one-sided tests**.

Total budget: 1. global budget; *budżet całkowity* 2. limit on overall health spending. *ograniczenia wydatków zdrowotnych*

Total costs: sum of fixed and variable costs associated with the production of a given quantity of output. *koszty całkowite*

Total dose: sum of all doses received by a person of contaminant over a given time interval from interaction with all media. *dawka całkowita*

Total expenditure on health: total (or national) expenditure on health is based on the following identity and functional boundaries of medical care: personal health care services + medical goods dispensed to outpatients = total personal expenditure on health + services

of prevention and public health + health administration and health insurance = total current expenditure on health + investment into medical facilities = total expenditure on health. *całkowite wydatki na ochronę zdrowia*

Total exposure (integrated exposure): sum of all exposure to an environmental hazard via multiple exposure pathways and in different spatial and temporal patterns. *ekspozycja całkowita*

Total fertility rate (TFR): number of children an average woman would have assuming that she lives her full reproductive lifetime. *współczynnik dzietności ogólnej*

Total margin: measure that compares total hospital revenue and expenses for inpatient, outpatient, and non-patient care activities; calculated by subtracting total expenses from total revenue and dividing by total revenue. *całkowita marża zysku*

Total particulate matter (TPM): cf. **total suspended particulate**.

Total product curve: curve showing the quantity of output produced by different levels of a specific input, such as labour, given that all other inputs are held constant. *krzywa produktu całkowitego*

Total quality management (TQM): managing for quality in all aspects of an organisation focusing on employee participation and customer satisfaction; often used as a catch-all phrase for implementing various quality control and improvement tools. *kompleksowe zarządzanie jakością, zarządzanie przez jakość*

Total sedation: practice of rendering a person totally unconscious through the administration of drugs without potentially shortening life. *wprowadzenie w stan śpiączki farmakologicznej*

Total suspended particulate (TSP): refers to particles in the air such as smoke, soot, dust and aerosols that remain suspended and do not settle out easily; includes particles with a diameter less than 100 micrometres in diameter. *pył zawieszony ogółem*

Total utility: total satisfaction enjoyed from consuming any given quantity of a good. *użyteczność całkowita*

Toxaphene: chemical that causes adverse health effects to people, freshwater and marine aquatic life. *toksafen*

Toxic: harmful or poisonous. *toksyczny*

Toxic cloud: airborne plume of gases, vapours, fumes, or aerosols containing toxic materials. *chmura toksycznego gazu*

Toxic equivalency factor (TEF): numerical index that is used to compare the toxicity of different substances. *współczynnik (równoważny) toksyczności*

Toxic substance: chemical substance or agent which may cause an adverse effect or effects to biological systems. *substancja toksyczna*

Toxic waste: waste product that can cause illness, birth defects or death if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin. *odpady toksyczne*

Toxicity

Toxicity: degree to which a substance or mixture of substances can harm humans or animals. *toksyczność*

Toxicity test: means to determine the toxicity of chemical or an effluent using living organisms; measures the degree of response of an exposed test organism to a specific chemical or effluent. *test toksyczności, próba toksyczności*

Toxicologist: biological scientist who studies the adverse effects of chemical agents on living organisms. *toksykolog*

Toxicology: study of harmful interactions between chemicals and biological systems. *toksykologia*

Toxin: poisonous substance produced by bacteria, usually in plants and animals. *toksyna*

TPA: cf. **third party administrator**.

TPM: total particulate matter; cf. **total suspended particulate**.

Trace elements: elements required in tiny amounts for life such as zinc, manganese, chlorine, iron, and copper. *pierwiastki śladowe*

Trade secret: device, method or formula that gives one an advantage over the competition and which must therefore be kept secret if it is to be of special value. *tajemnica handlowa*

Trademark: officially registered and legally restricted name, symbol or representation, the use of which is restricted to its owner. *znak towarowy, znak fabryczny*

Trade-off: 1. balancing of two needed things that are opposed to each other; *bilansowanie, wyważanie* 2. compromise; *kompromis* 3. idea that every individual will voluntarily sacrifice some of one good or service in exchange for a sufficient increase in the amount of some other. *zamiana*

Traditional care: system characterised by patient-physician relationship as the focal point, purchasers mostly passive third parties paying for all the services a physician orders at the provider's usual charges, identified with freedom of choice for patients and physicians. *tradycyjna opieka zdrowotna*

Traditional environmental health risks: risks associated with poverty and lack of development; include: unsafe food and drinking-water, inadequate sanitation, infections from animals and vectors, and poor housing etc.; have a major influence on health when countries are at early stages of development; cf. **modern environmental health risks**. *tradycyjne zagrożenia dla zdrowia środowiskowego*

Transaction costs: costs incurred by the process of negotiating between buyer (third-party payer/ purchaser) and seller (provider). *koszty transakcji*

Transdisciplinarity: process of transgressing the boundaries of disciplines in addressing complex or broad issues or questions. *transdyscyplinarność*

Transfer: 1. movement of funds from one account to another; *przelew, przepływ* 2. movement of a patient between hospitals or between units in a given hospital. *przeniesienie pacjenta*

Transfer cost also **transfer payment**: payment made to an individual (usually by a government body) who does not perform any service in return; e.g. social security payments and unemployment compensation. *świadczenie transferowe*

Transition: shift or change from one state to another, e.g. a shift or change from planned economy to market economy. *przejście, zmiana*

Transitional economy: term used to describe economies which used to be run on command lines, but which are now giving an increased role to market forces. *gospodarka okresu przejściowego*

Transmission of infection: any mechanism by which an infectious agent is spread from a source or reservoir to another person. *przenoszenie infekcji*

Transpiration: process by which water vapour is lost to the atmosphere from living organisms. *transpiracja, pocenie się*

Traumatic stress: psychological reactions to events and circumstances that are both extreme and outside the realm of everyday experiences; cf. **stress**. *stres urazowy*

Treated wastewater: wastewater that has been subjected to one or more physical, chemical, and biological processes to reduce its pollution or health hazard. *wody pościekowe*

Treatment: 1. provision of health care by one or more health care providers; treatment includes any consultation, referral or other exchanges of information to manage a patient's care; *leczenie, terapia* 2. process of removing contaminants from wastewater to form treated effluent and solid waste also suitable for discharge or reuse back into the environment. *oczyszczanie, poddawanie obróbce*

Treatment episode: period of treatment between admission and discharge from a facility, e.g. inpatient, residential, partial hospitalisation, and outpatient, or the period of time between the first procedure and last procedure on an outpatient basis for a given diagnosis. *epizod terapeutyczny*

Treatment plant: structure built to treat wastewater before discharging it into the environment. *oczyszczalnia ścieków*

Tree diagram: chart used to break any task, goal, or category into increasingly detailed levels of information. *diagram drzewa*

Trend: long-term movement or change in frequency, usually upwards or downwards. *tendencja, trend*

Trending: methods of estimating future costs of health services by reviewing past trends in cost and utilization of these services; cf. **actuarial**. *analiza tendencji/trendów*

Triage: classification of individuals into three categories in emergency situations where medical care must be rationed: 1. those who will survive even without immediate treatment; 2. those who won't survive even with immediate treatment; 3. those who will only survive with immediate treatment. More loosely, the classification of ill or injured persons by severity of condition, designed to maximise and create the most efficient use of scarce resources of medical personnel and facilities. *segregacja chorych*

Triage providers

Triage providers: medical personnel who classify ill or injured persons by severity of condition. *personel medyczny dokonujący segregacji chorych*

Trial: testing of new drugs or medical technology on humans. *próba, badanie kliniczne*

Trial balance: list of balances on each account, i.e. the differences between the credit balance and debit balance for each account. *zestawienie obrotów i sald kont księgi głównej*

Triangulation: combination of different research methods, data collection approaches and/or theoretical perspectives in the study of one phenomenon in order to ensure validity or credibility. *triangulacja*

Tributary: stream or other body of water, surface or underground, which from time to time contributes its water in small quantities to another larger stream or body of water. *dopływ*

Trickle irrigation: method in which water drips to the soil from perforated tubes or emitters. *nawadnianie kropłowe*

Trickling filter: coarse treatment system in which wastewater is trickled over a bed of stones or other material covered with bacteria that break down the organic waste and produce clean water. *złoże biologiczne*

Triple blind: cf. **blind(ed) study**.

Trophic level: system categorising organisms by the way they obtain food; refers to each stage of a food-web through energy travels, consisting of producers, primary consumers (herbivores), and secondary consumers (carnivores). *poziom troficzny*

Trust: 1. belief that somebody/something is good, sincere, honest, etc. and will not try to harm one; *zaufanie* 2. arrangement whereby money or property is owned and managed by one person (or persons, or organizations) for the benefit of another; *powiernictwo* 3. group of companies working together illegally to reduce competition or control prices. *trust*

Trustworthiness: credibility of research findings. *wiarygodność*

TSDR: treatment, storage, disposal or recycling. *oczyszczanie, przechowywanie, usuwanie lub recykling*

TSP: cf. **total suspended particulate**.

Tsunami: huge ocean waves produced by earthquakes or underwater landslides; a series of waves that can travel at speeds averaging 300 (and up to 450) km/h in the open ocean. As the waves approach the coast, their speed decreases and their amplitude increases. *tsunami*

Tsunami warning: indicates that a tsunami is imminent and that coastal locations in the warned area should prepare for flooding; initial warning is based only on seismic data. *ostrzeżenie przed tsunami*

Tsunami watch: alert issued to areas outside the warned area based on the magnitude of the earthquake: for earthquakes over magnitude 7.0, the watch area is 1 hour tsunami travel time outside the warning zone; for earthquakes over magnitude 7.5, the watch area is 3 hours tsunami travel time outside the warning zone. *obserwacja tsunami*

Tuberculosis (TB): 1. infectious disease that affects humans and animals caused by the tubercle bacillus; symptoms include formation of small swollen lumps on the lungs and other tissues of the body, often developing long after infection; 2. infectious disease of the lungs characterised by coughing up of mucus and sputum, fever, weight loss, and chest pain. *gruźlica*

Tukey's test: statistical, post-hoc, significant test used as a sequel to analysis of variance, to determine which of several groups significantly differs from one another; one of the multiple comparison tests that ensures type I error. *test Tukey'a*

Turbidity: optical property of the water based on the amount of light reflected by suspended particles; cannot be directly equated to suspended solids because white particles reflect more light than dark-coloured particles and many small particles will reflect more light than an equivalent large particle. *zmętnienie*

TWA: cf. **time-weighted average**.

Two one-sided tests: statistical procedure for testing practical equivalence; the alternative hypothesis is that the parameter value lies inside an interval of acceptability, and the null hypothesis is that the parameter either exceeds the upper limit of acceptability or falls below the lower limit of acceptability. *dwa testy jednostronne*

Two-by-two table (2×2 table): contingency table with two rows and two columns. *tabela 2 x 2*

Two-party transaction: exchange between a buyer and seller, usually trading money for goods or services. *transakcja dwustronna*

Two-person coverage: insurance coverage for a plan member, plus the member's spouse or dependent child. *ubezpieczenie obejmujące właściciela polisy i jedną osobę z rodziny*

Two-sample t-test: hypothesis test about the difference in expected values of normally distributed variables based on two independent samples from different populations; the underlying probabilistic model assumes that the variances are the same in both populations. *test t Studenta dla dwu prób niezależnych*

Two-sided alternative: alternative hypothesis that asserts that a parameter value could be on either side of the value(s) asserted by the null hypothesis; the parameter is either greater than or less than a hypothesised value. *alternatywa dwustronna*

Two-tailed test: statistical significance test in which the rejection region consists of both large values and small values of the test statistic; appropriate against two-sided alternatives. (Note that *F* or chi-squared tests against two-sided alternatives are one-tailed). *test dwustronny*

Type A behaviour pattern: set of personality traits that has been related to the development of coronary heart disease; these include aggressiveness, competitiveness, impatience, a harrying sense of time urgency, and free – floating hostility. *zachowanie typu A, osobowość typu A*

Type B behaviour pattern: set of personality traits believed to be possessed by those not likely to develop coronary heart disease; these are opposites of those possessed by Type A behaviour pattern people. *zachowanie typu B, osobowość typu B*

Type I error

Type I error: cf. **error type I**.

Type I mortality: mortality schedule in which all hosts are assumed to live for a fixed number of years equal to the life expectancy. *model umieralności typu I*

Type II error: cf. **error type II**.

Type II mortality: mortality schedule in which the hosts are assumed to die at a constant rate; equal to the inverse of the life expectancy. *model umieralności typu II*

Typhoid fever: common acute bacterial illness transmitted by ingestion of food or water contaminated with *Salmonellae Typhi*; symptoms include long-lasting fever, weakness, headache, constipation and loss of appetite; difficult to differentiate from other infectious diseases. In severe cases, intestinal perforation and death may occur, but in some patients the course may be very mild. *dur brzuszny, tyfus brzuszny*

Typhus: any of several diseases caused by the bacterium *Rickettsia* in mice and rats, and spread to humans through mites, fleas and body lice; symptoms include severe headache, prolonged high fever, cough, rash, severe muscle pain, chills, falling blood pressure, stupor, sensitivity to light, and delirium. *dur plamisty, tyfus plamisty*

U

UCR: cf. **usual, customary and reasonable**.

Ulcerative colitis (UC): idiopathic inflammatory disease of the large intestine; symptoms include pain, diarrhoea mixed with blood because of the presence of open sores (ulcers); often confused with **irritable bowel syndrome** (cf.) *wrzodziejące zapalenie jelita grubego*

Ultraviolet (UV) rays: radiation from the sun that can be useful or potentially harmful: UV-A enhance plant life and are useful in some medical and dental procedures; UV-B can cause skin cancer or other tissue damage. The ozone layer in the atmosphere partly shields the Earth from ultraviolet rays. *promieniowanie ultrafioletowe/nadfioletowe*

UM: cf. **utilisation management**.

Unbiased estimator: estimator whose expectation is the true parameter. *estymator nieobciążony*

Unbundling: practice of providers billing for a package of health care procedures on an individual basis when a single procedure could be used to describe the combined service. *fakturowanie w rozbiciu na podusługi*

Uncertainty: 1. situation in which an individual has incomplete information as to what is going to happen in the future; cf. **risk**; 2. (**safety factor**): factor that reflects the degree of uncertainty that must be incorporated into the extrapolation from experimental data to the human population. *niepewność*

Uncompensated care: care rendered by hospitals or other providers without payment from the patient or a from third-party payers; includes both charity care, which is provided without the expectation of payment, and bad debts, for which the provider has made an unsuccessful effort to collect payment due from the patient. *opieka bezpłatna*

Underfund: to provide with insufficient funding. *niedofinansowywać*

Underground storage tank (UST): tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that has 10% or more of its volume (including pipe volume) beneath the surface of the ground. USTs are designed to hold petrol, other petroleum products, and hazardous materials. *zbiornik podziemny*

Underinsured: people with public or private insurance policies that do not cover all necessary health care services, resulting in out-of-pocket expenses that exceed their ability to pay; cf. **cost shifting**. *ubezpieczeni poniżej wartości*

Undermine

Undermine: make something gradually weaker or less effective. *osłabiać, nadszarpywać*

Underpinnings: values/goals, theories/concepts/underlying beliefs, and evidence. *podstawy, fundamenty*

Understanding of the environment: elements include vision, and analysis, of health-related issues, and of organisation/work-related issues. *rozumienie środowiska*

Under-the-table payment: informal, unofficial payment, usually prohibited, in order to obtain one's wishes fulfilled in a timely manner or to a larger extent than by following the official rules and regulations; cf. **bribe, extortion**. *łapówka*

Underwriting: 1. process of selecting, classifying, analysing and assuming risk according to insurability; *ubezpieczenie* 2. analysis of a group that is done to determine rates or to determine whether the group should be offered coverage at all; 3. process by which an insurer determines whether and on what basis it will accept an application for insurance. *kalkulacja stawek ubezpieczeniowych*

Underwriting gains (losses): amount by which premiums received exceed (fall short of) benefits paid out. *zyski/straty ubezpieczeniowe*

Undue delay: unreasonable delay for NHS (cf.) treatment potentially justifying recompense for expenditure on treatment obtained from EU countries. *nadmierne opóźnienie*

Unemployment rate: measures the ratio of the number of people classified as unemployed to the total labour force. *stopa bezrobocia*

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme. *Program Narodów Zjednoczonych ds. Rozwoju*

UNEP: United Nations Environmental Programme. *Program Narodów Zjednoczonych ds. Ochrony Środowiska*

Unified health care system (24-hour coverage): plan which includes health insurance, workers compensation, and health-related auto insurance under one policy or program. *jednolity system opieki zdrowotnej*

Uninsured: people who lack public or private health insurance. *nieubezpieczeni*

Union: 1. association of professionals formed to defend their interests; *związek (zawodowy)* 2. union of two events is the event that at least one of the two events happens. *związek wydarzeń*

Unit cost: cost of a defined unit of service or good in a given category of services; e.g. a hospital day. *koszt jednostkowy*

Unit: cf. **individual**.

Unitary elasticity: elasticity with a value of 1 such that the percentage change in the dependent variable equals the percentage change in the independent variable in absolute value terms. *elastyczność jednostkowa*

Universal access: right and ability to receive a comprehensive, uniform, and affordable set of confidential, appropriate, and effective health services. *powszechny/ogólny dostęp*

Universal coverage: national health care system in which all people are covered by a public or private health care plan, regardless of employment status or other factors. *powszechne ubezpieczenie*

Universal health insurance: national plan providing health insurance or services to all citizens, or to all residents. *powszechne ubezpieczenie zdrowotne*

Universal precautions: recommendations to minimise the risk of transmission of blood-borne pathogens, particularly HIV and HBV, by health care and public safety workers. Barrier precautions are to be used to prevent exposure to blood and certain body fluids of all patients. *uniwersalne/powszechne środki ostrożności*

Universalisability: philosophical approach that asks, for any given action, whether everyone in the same situation should act in that way. If yes, then the action is universalisable and, according to Kant, fulfils one of the requirements for being a moral act. If not, then the action is immoral and should not be done. *upowszechnialność*

Universalism: notion that what is right and wrong applies to all people, in all places, in all times; cf. **objectivism**. *uniwersalizm*

Unstable: 1. liable to sudden change; *niestabilny, nieustabilizowany* 2. unreliable. *zawodny*

Unstable liquid: liquid that, in its pure state or as commercially produced, will react vigorously in some hazardous way under shock conditions (e.g. dropping), certain temperatures, or pressures. *ciecz niestabilna*

Upcoding: misuse of standardized illness case code(s) in order to get more money for a more severe case. *umyślna mylna kwalifikacja przypadku do wyższej kategorii*

Upcycling: turning waste into more valuable products. *przerabianie odpadów na bardziej wartościowe produkty*

Up-gradient: opposite of the direction of groundwater flow from a designated area of interest; analogous to **upstream**. *w górę strumienia wody*

Upper confidence limit: upper endpoint of a confidence interval. *górna granica (przedziału) ufności*

Upper quartile (Q3): value that exceeds the values for no more than three quarters of the individuals and is exceeded by the values of no more than one quarter of the individuals; cf. **lower quartile**. *kwartył górny (trzeci)*

UR: cf. **utilisation review**.

Urban renewal: process intended to replace poor-quality buildings with new, in hope of bringing new social and economic life to the area. *odnowa miast, rewaloryzacja zabudowy miejskiej*

Urban runoff

Urban runoff: storm water from city streets and adjacent domestic or commercial properties that carries pollutants of various kinds into the sewer systems and receiving waters. *woda spływająca z ulic i posesji*

Urbanization: mass migration of people to the cities. *urbanizacja*

User charge: form of co-payment, usually a fixed fee payable directly to the provider at the point of delivery; cf. **cost-sharing**. *opłata użytkownika, klasyczne współpłacenie*

User cost: cost to the user of purchasing or making use of a product. *koszt dla użytkownika*

UST: cf. **underground storage tank**.

Usual, customary, and reasonable (UCR): usual fee (one that the provider usually charges private patients for his/her services), customary fee (within a range of usual fees charged by providers of similar training and qualifications within the same area), reasonable fee (one that meets the previous two criteria), or that is considered justified by a review committee, bearing in mind the special circumstances of a particular case. *opłaty zwyczajowe i uzasadnione*

Utilisation: use of services and supplies; usually in terms of patterns or rates of use of a single service or type of service such as hospital care, physician visits, and prescription medicines. *wykorzystanie, użytkowanie*

Utilisation management (UM): process of evaluating the necessity, appropriateness and efficiency of health care services against established guidelines and criteria. *analiza efektywności wykorzystania usług medycznych*

Utilisation review (UR): formal review of utilisation for appropriateness of health care services delivered to a member on a prospective, concurrent or retrospective basis, e.g. a review of the appropriateness of admissions, services ordered and provided, length of stay, and discharge practices, both on a concurrent and retrospective basis. *ocena wykorzystania środków, nadzór wykorzystania środków, analiza dostarczanych usług*

Utilisation risk: risk that actual service utilisation might differ from utilisation projections. *ryzyko błędu projekcji wykorzystania usług*

Utilitarianism: theory of social justice that holds the policies that produce the greatest good for the greatest number improve social welfare; incorporates everyone's well-being into the social process by balancing the utility of persons who gain from a given policy with the utility of those who lose as a result of the same policy. *utilitaryzm*

Utility: numerical measure of individual satisfaction or happiness with health status or health care. *użyteczność*

Utility analysis: method of analysis used to make policy decisions that considers the quality as well as the quantity of a life saved by a medical intervention; cf. **economic analysis, utility**. *analiza użyteczności*

Utility and utilitarian: 1. approach to ethics asserting that one should always strive to produce the greatest possible balance of good over harm; 2. obligation to produce the greatest

good for the greatest number; more recent accounts emphasise optimisation of benefits and harms. *użyteczność i utylitaryzm*

Utility function: function of all possible combinations of goods and services. *funkcja użyteczności*

Utility maximisation model: economic model that assumes people try to attain the highest possible level of satisfaction through their consumption decisions. *model maksymalizacji użyteczności*

Utility maximisation rule: rule stating that a consumer's utility is maximised when the marginal utility received from the last currency unit spent on each commodity is equal across all goods and services purchased. *zasada maksymalizacji użyteczności*

UV: cf. **ultraviolet**.

V

Vaccination: 1. giving a person or an animal a vaccine, especially by injecting it, in order to protect them against an infectious disease; 2. inoculation with vaccinia virus against small-pox. *szczepienie ochronne*

Vaccine: substance containing live, modified or killed infectious organism or its toxin which is administered to susceptible individuals to protect them from the disease in question. *szczepionka*

Vadose zone: zone between land surface and the water table within which the moisture content is less than saturation (except in the capillary fringe) and pressure is less than atmospheric. *strefa aeracji*

Valid: 1. well-based or logical (argument); *trafny* 2. legally binding or acceptable. *prawo-mocny, ważny*

Validation: process of establishing that a method is sound. *uzasadnienie, walidacja*

Validity: 1. extent to which a technique measures what it is intended to measure; cf. **construct validity**, **convergent validity**. 2. extent to which researcher's findings reflect the purpose of the study while observing the principle of integrity. *trafność*

Validity measurement: expression of the degree to which a measurement measures what it purports to measure. *pomiar trafności*

Validity, study: degree to which the inference drawn from a study, especially generalizations extending beyond the study sample, are warranted when account is taken of the study methods, the representativeness of the study sample, and the nature of population from which it is drawn; *badanie trafności* **internal validity:** index and comparison groups are selected and compared in such a manner that that the observed differences between them on the dependent variables under study may, apart from sampling error, be attributed only to the hypothesized effect under investigation; *trafność wewnętrzna*, **external validity:** study is externally valid or generalisable if it can produce unbiased inferences regarding a target population. *trafność zewnętrzna*

Value: 1. maximum amount that an individual or group is willing to pay for a particular benefit; 2. market value of traded goods and services. *wartość*

Value added: each time work is done to inputs to transform them into something of greater usefulness as an end product. *wartość dodana*

Value-based purchasing: concept whereby purchasers should hold providers of health care accountable for both cost and quality of care *zakup usług medycznych oparty o wartość (cenę i jakość)*

Value in exchange: worth of a commodity in terms of its capacity to be exchanged for another commodity. *wartość wymienna*

Value in use: capacity of a commodity to satisfy human wants. *wartość użytkowa*

Value judgments: judge things to be good or bad in some respect, e.g. moral or ethical values are only one type of value and moral evaluation is only one type of value judgment. *sąd wartościujący*

Value of life: 1. intrinsic moral worth ascribed to a living being; 2. monetary worth of a human life. *wartość życia*

Values: concepts used to explain how and why things matter; involved wherever we distinguish between things good and bad, better or worse; scientific values include: objectivity, accuracy, generalisability, validity and others. *wartości*

Vapour: gaseous form of substances which are normally in the liquid or solid state at normal room temperature and pressure. *opar, para*

Vapour density: density of a vapour compared to air; a vapour with a vapour density of less than 1 will rise and collect on the ceiling; a vapour with a vapour density of greater than 1 will sink and collect in pits. *gęstość oparów*

Vapour dispersion: movement of vapour clouds in air due to wind, thermal action, gravity spreading, and mixing. *dyspersja oparów*

Vapour pressure: measure of the readiness of a substance to evaporate into the air. *ciśnienie oparów*

Variability: extent of random changes over time or between persons. *zmiennosc*

Variable: 1. any characteristic or attribute that can be measured; *zmienna* 2. changeable. *zmienny*

Variable contribution health plan: plan that involves employers committing to a specified level of benefits funding for its employees, which may increase or decrease depending on actual benefit price; cf. **fixed contribution plan**. *plan ubezpieczeniowy o zmiennej wysokości dopłaty pracodawcy*

Variable cost: cost that varies with changes in output volume, such as the material required to provide a service; cf. **fixed cost**. *koszt zmienny*

Variable payment: reimbursement that increases with higher costs incurred or a greater quantity of services supplied. *opłata zmienna*

Variance: 1. difference between the budget and actual expenditure, which can be either positive or negative; *rozbieżność, różnica* 2. measure of dispersion shown by a set of observa-

tions, defined by the sum of the squares of deviations from the mean, divided by the number of degrees of freedom in the set of observations. *wariancja*

Variations: changes in the output or result of a process; can be caused by common causes, special causes, tampering, or structural variation. *zmiany, wahania*

Vector: 1. insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual or its wastes to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings; 2. plasmids, viruses, or bacteria used to transport genes into a host cell; a gene is placed in the vector; the vector then infects the bacterium. *wektor, nosiciel*

Vegetative controls: non-point source pollution control practices that involve plants (vegetative cover) to reduce erosion and minimise the loss of pollutants. *roślinne strefy ochronne*

Vehicle: 1. inanimate intermediary in the indirect transmission of an agent that carries the agent from a reservoir to a susceptible host; 2. (non-living) means of transportation. *nośnik*

Vehicle emissions: various gases escaping from the exhaust systems of internal-combustion engines. *emisja gazów przez pojazdy spalinowe*

Vehicle transmission: transmission of disease agents by various media such as air, water, food, intravenous fluids or blood, and drugs. *transmisja nośnikowa*

Veil of ignorance: philosophical construct in which a rational public decides what is the best course of action when blind to its own self-interest. *zasłona niewiedzy*

Venn diagram: pictorial representation showing how different sets of objects overlap. *diagram Venna*

Ventilation: supplying and exhausting of air at the same time to an enclosed machine, room, or an entire building. *wentylacja, przewietrzanie*

Verification: checking if something is true or accurate. *weryfikacja, potwierdzanie*

Verstehen: empathic understanding of another person's point of view. *rozumienie*

Vertical disintegration: practice of selling off health plan subsidiaries or provider activities, cf. **horizontal integration**. *dezintegracja pionowa*

Vertical equity: principle that says that those who are in different circumstances with respect to a characteristic of concern for equity should, correspondingly, be treated differently, e.g. those with greater economic capacity to pay should pay more; those with greater need should receive more. *równość wertykalna*

Vertical integration: organisation of production whereby one business entity controls or owns all stages of the production and distribution of goods or services; e.g. physicians, hospitals and health plans combine their processes to increase efficiencies, increase competitive strength or to improve quality of care; cf. **horizontal integration**. *integracja/konsolidacja pionowa*

Vertical merger: merger between two firms in a supplier-purchaser relationship. *fuzja pionowa*

VHI: cf. **voluntary health insurance**.

Vibration: back and forth motion of an object (e.g. tool, machinery or other piece of equipment) that occurs in a predictable pattern or manner; over-exposure to vibration can harm a part of the body (e.g. the fingers) or it can affect the whole body. *drżenie, wibracje*

Victim: person who has been attacked, injured or killed as the result of a crime, a disease, or an accident. *ofiara*

Victimology: study of why certain people fall victim to certain crimes and how their lifestyles affect the chances that they will. *wiktymologia*

Virement: transfer of savings or cost headings in one department to another department. *przenoszenie pozycji budżetowych*

Virgin materials: resources extracted from nature in their raw form, such as timber or metal ore. *materiały dziewicze*

Virgin population: population that has never been exposed to a particular infectious agent. *populacja dziewicza*

Virtue ethics: moral theory, which holds that ethics is concerned with developing a virtuous character; attributed to Aristotle. *etyka cnót*

Virtues: character traits (**not** skills or techniques) that make an individual a good professional practitioner, and help her to do her work well. *cnota, zaleta*

Virtues and vices: positive and negative traits of moral character, such as honesty, kindness, or being a courageous or responsible person; applied to people, rather than to their actions (like rights, obligations, and moral rules) or to the outcomes they seek to achieve (like responsibilities). *cnoty i przywary, zalety i wady*

Virulence: proportion of persons with clinical disease, who after becoming infected, become severely ill or die. *zjadliwość, wirulencja*

Virus: smallest form of micro-organisms capable of causing disease; cannot reproduce independently, but is obliged to hijack the reproductive mechanism of a host cell. *wirus*

Viscosity: measure of how easily a liquid pours or flows; high viscosity liquids like syrup or crude oil pour slowly; low viscosity liquids like acetone or alcohol pour easily and are likely to splash. *lepkość*

Vision: often included in an organisation's mission statement to clarify what the organisation hopes to be doing at some point in the future; should act as a guide in choosing courses of action for the organisation. *wizja*

Visual analogue scales: direct rating methods using a line on paper (or similar visual device) without internal markings; raters are asked to place a mark at some point between the two anchor states appearing at the ends of the line. *wizualna skala analogowa*

Vital statistics: 1. statistics related to births, deaths (mortality), marriages, health, and disease (morbidity); 2. (health care) data containing patient's blood pressure, temperature, height and weight, etc. *statystyka demograficzna*

Volatile acids: acids produced during digestion; fatty acids soluble in water that can be steam-distilled at atmospheric pressure; also called **organic acids**. *kwasy lotne*

Volatile liquids: liquids which easily vaporise or evaporate at room temperature. *ciecze lotne*

Volatile organic compounds (VOC): any organic compound which evaporates readily to the atmosphere; contribute significantly to photochemical smog production and certain health problems. *lotne związki organiczne*

Volatile solids: solids in water or other liquids that are lost on ignition of the dry solids at 550°C. *związki lotne*

Volatility: measure of how quickly a substance forms vapours and evaporates at ordinary temperatures. *lotność*

Volume and intensity of services: quantity of health care services per enrollee, taking into account both the number and the complexity of the services provided. *liczba i intensywność usług zdrowotnych*

Volume reduction: processing of waste materials to decrease the amount of space the materials occupy, usually by compacting or shredding (mechanical), incinerating (thermal), or composting. *przetwarzanie odpadów w celu zmniejszenia ich objętości*

Voluntary care: care, usually by a family member; its market price is zero, but there is an opportunity cost in terms of the alternative ways in which the carer could have utilized the time. *opieka dobrowolna*

Voluntary health insurance (VHI): health insurance taken up and paid for at the discretion of individuals (whether directly or via their employers); cf. **compulsory/statutory health insurance**. *dobrowolne ubezpieczenia zdrowotne*

Voluntary organisation: non-profit organisation, such as a hospital or social service agency, governed by a board of concerned citizens rather than owners or elected officials. *organizacja społeczna*

Voluntary reporting: medical error reporting system where the reporter chooses to report an error in order to prevent similar errors from occurring in the future. *dobrowolny system zgłoszeń błędów medycznych*

Voluntary sector: range of groups whose activities are carried out on a not for profit basis and which are not public or local authorities. *sektor społeczny*

von Neumann-Morgenstern (vNM) utility: number representing relative desirability that satisfies axioms set forth by von Neumann and Morgenstern (1947) and suitable for computation of expected utilities to represent preferences among alternatives with uncertain outcomes. *użyteczność von Neumanna-Morgensterna*

Vortex: revolving mass of water that forms a whirlpool, caused by water flowing out of a small opening in the bottom of a basin or reservoir; a funnel-shaped opening is created downward from the water surface. *wir*

Vulnerability: susceptibility of a population to a specific type of event. *podatność, wrażliwość*

Vulnerable: exposed to being attacked or harmed. *wrażliwy, podatny*

Vulnerable populations: persons who, by reason of diminished competence or decision making capacity, power or social standing, fragile health, deprivation, or limited access to basic needs including health care, are at risk of coercion, abuse, exploitation, discrimination, imposition of unjust burdens of research, and poorer health outcomes. *osoby lub grupy narażone na marginalizację, podatne na manipulacje poprzez swoje upośledzenie*

Vulnerable zone: area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical accidentally released could reach the level of concern. *strefa zagrożenia*

W

Wages: prices paid for labour services. *zarobki, płace*

Waiting list: number of people awaiting admission to hospital as inpatients. *lista oczekujących, lista zapisów terminowych*

Waiting period: length of time a member may have to wait before certain medical conditions are eligible for benefits under a certificate or agreement. *okres oczekiwania*

Waiting time: time which elapses between: 1. the request by a general practitioner for an appointment and the attendance of the patient at the outpatients' department, or 2. the date a patient's name is put on an inpatients' list and the date s/he is admitted. *czas oczekiwania*

Waived consent: situation in which a physician may agree not to disclose to a patient the nature of a diagnosis or treatment plan if the patient sincerely wants to avoid knowing. *zrzeczenie się prawa do informacji*

Waiver: 1. situation in which somebody gives up a legal right or claim; 2. official document stating this. *zrzeczenie się, odstąpienie*

Washout study: study in which patients/subjects are removed from all psychiatric medication to study baseline states or pure effects of new drug treatment. *badanie typu washout, badanie z przerwą na wypłukanie leku*

Waste: any material discarded as worthless, defective, or of no further use that, when disposed of, may pose threat to human health or environment. *odpady*

Waste exchange: arrangement in which companies exchange their wastes for the benefit of both parties. *wymiana odpadów*

Waste management: products, systems and services for the collection, handling, treatment (including recycling) and disposal of municipal, commercial and industrial wastes, e.g. landfill liners and composters (products), landfill gas extraction (systems), and collection and disposal (services). *zarządzanie/gospodarka odpadami*

Waste load allocation: 1. maximum load of pollutants each discharger of waste allowed to be released into a particular waterway; 2. portion of a stream's total assimilative capacity assigned to an individual discharge. *maksymalny ładunek zanieczyszczeń*

Waste minimization: reduction, to the extent feasible, of hazardous waste that is generated or subsequently treated, stored, or disposed. *minimalizacja produkcji odpadów niebezpiecznych*

Waste reduction: using source reduction, recycling, or composting to prevent or reduce waste generation. *ograniczanie wytwarzania odpadów*

Waste stream: total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that are recycled, burned, or disposed of in landfills, or segments thereof such as the **residential waste stream** or the **recyclable waste stream**. *strumień odpadów*

Waste water: water carrying wastes from homes, businesses and industries that is a mixture of water and dissolved or suspended solids. *ścieki*

Water cycle: process, also known as the hydrologic cycle, in which water travels in a sequence from the air through condensation to the earth as precipitation and back to the atmosphere by evaporation. *cykl hydrologiczny*

Water- insect related diseases: cf. **water-related diseases**.

Water quality criteria: levels of water quality expected to make a body of water suitable for its designated use; based on specific levels of pollutants that would make the water harmful if used for drinking, swimming, farming, fish production, or industrial processes. *kryteria jakości wody*

Water quality standard (WQS): combination of a designated use and the maximum concentration of a pollutant which will protect that use for a given body of water; e.g. in a trout stream, the concentration of iron should not exceed 1 mg/l. *normy jakości wody*

Water reactive: reacting violently when in contact with water; can be either flammable solids or corrosives. *substancje reagujące z wodą*

Water solubility: maximum concentration of a chemical compound when it is dissolved in water. *rozpuszczalność w wodzie*

Water stress: term defined as the ratio of water withdrawal to water availability. *stres wodny*

Water table: level of ground water. *zwierciadło wody*

Water-based diseases: group of diseases in which water provides the habitat for intermediate host organisms in which some parasites pass part of their life cycle; the parasites cause disease in people as their infective larval forms in fresh water find their way to humans, either by boring through wet skin or by being ingested with water plants or fish, e.g. schistosomiasis, cf. **water-contact diseases**. *choroby powodowane przez pasożyty bytujące w środowisku wodnym*

Waterborne diseases: diseases that arise from the contamination of water by human or animal faeces or urine infected by pathogenic viruses or bacteria directly transmitted when the water is drunk or used in the preparation of food, e.g. cholera, typhoid, and cryptosporidiosis. *choroby przenoszone przez środowisko wodne*

Water-contact diseases: diseases that can be transmitted through direct contact with organisms in the water, e.g. Guinea worm disease; cf. **water-based diseases**. *choroby wywołane przez kontakt z wodą*

Water-privation diseases (water-wash diseases): category of diseases affected more by the quantity of water rather than by quality; spread through direct contact with infected people or materials contaminated with the infectious agent. Infrequent washing and inadequate personal hygiene are the main factors in these types of diseases, such as certain types of diarrhoea. *choroby związane z brakiem wody*

Water-related diseases: diseases of which insect vectors, water may provide a habitat. Mosquitoes breed in water and the adult mosquitoes may transmit parasite diseases, such as malaria, and virus infections, such as dengue, yellow fever, and Japanese encephalitis. *choroby związane z wodą*

Watershed: area of land that drains into a stream or one specific delivery point; large watersheds may be composed of several smaller “subsheds”, each of which contributes runoff to different locations that ultimately combine at a common delivery point. *dział wodny*

Waterspout: tornado-like weather phenomenon normally occurring over tropical waters in light rain conditions; formed at the base of cumulus-type clouds and extend to the water surface where winds pick up water spray. *trąba wodna*

Water-wash diseases: cf. **water-privation diseases**.

Wealth: sum of the current values of all assets a person owns. *majątek*

Weathering: process during which a complex compound is reduced to its simpler component parts, transported via physical processes, or biodegraded over time. *wietrzenie, erozja, biodegradacja*

Weibull distribution: probability distribution commonly used as the assumed distribution of survival time. *rozkład Weibulla*

Weir: 1. wall or plate placed in an open channel and used to measure the flow of water; 2. wall or obstruction used to control flow (from settling tanks and clarifiers) to assure uniform flow rate and avoid short-circuiting. *jaz*

Welfare: 1. measure of an individual's or a society's level of well-being; *dobrostan* 2. help provided usually by government organizations to people with health, social or financial problems. *opieka społeczna*

Welfare costs: cost added due to inefficient operations, scale, or level or activity. *koszty dobrobytu*

Welfare economics: branch of economics that considers comparisons of alternative allocations of resources, thereby providing an indication of the relative desirability of alternative courses of action; cf. **economics**. *ekonomia dobrobytu*

Welfare loss: decline in social welfare (total value of consumption/production) due to monopoly supply restrictions, price controls, or other distortion; cf. **welfare**. *spadek dobrobytu społecznego*

Welfare state: social system in which the state assumes responsibility for the welfare of its citizens in matters of health care, education, employment, and social security. *państwo opiekuńcze*

Welfare triangle: reduction in consumer surplus caused by a reduction in quantity sold due to monopoly supply restrictions, price controls, or other distortion; cf. **welfare**. *trójkąt dobrobytu*

Welfare benefit: payment given to poor persons to enable them to maintain a minimum standard of life. *zasilek z opieki społecznej*

Well: bored, drilled, or driven shaft, or a dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension and whose purpose is to reach underground water supplies or oil, or to store or bury fluids below ground. *studnia*

Well-being: subjective perception of complete health and satisfaction. *dobrze samopoczucie fizyczne i psychiczne*

Well-being impact assessment: type of HIA with special focus on aspects of quality of life and physical and mental well being; cf. **health impact assessment**. *ocena wpływu na samopoczucie*

Well-child care: care given to children during the first six years of their lives; includes age-appropriate (birth to age six) paediatric preventive services, a medical history and complete physical examination, as well as developmental assessment, immunizations, and laboratory services such as screening for lead exposure. *opieka nad dzieckiem w wieku przedszkolnym*

Wellness: 1. dynamic state of physical, mental, and social well-being; 2. way of life which equips the individual to realize the full potential of his/her capabilities and to overcome and compensate for weaknesses; 3. a lifestyle which recognizes the importance of nutrition, physical fitness, stress reduction, and self-responsibility. *dobrostan*

Wetlands: any number of tidal and non-tidal areas characterised by saturated or nearly saturated soils that form an interface between terrestrial (land-based) and aquatic environments; include freshwater marshes around ponds and channels (rivers and streams), brackish and salt marshes. *tereny podmokłe/bagienne*

Whistle-blower: person who takes a concern (such as a concern about safety, financial fraud, or mistreatment (of research animals) outside of the organisation in which the abuse or suspected abuse is occurring and with which the whistle-blower is affiliated; sometimes used to refer to those who raise an issue within their organisation, but the more general term for a person who raises an issue inside or outside an organisation is **complainant**. *informator w dobrej wierze, demaskator*

Widespread: spread among a large number or over a large area. *szeroko rozpowszechniony*

Wilcoxon matched pairs signed rank test: nonparametric statistical significance test used to analyse paired data; can be thought of as the nonparametric equivalent of the paired *t* test. *test sumy rangowanych znaków Wilcoxona dla par powiązanych*

Wildlife: wild animals and plants living in a natural state. *flora i fauna*

Wildlife refuge: area designated for the protection of wild animals, within which hunting and fishing are either prohibited or strictly controlled. *rezerwat przyrody*

Willingness to pay

Willingness to pay: how much a person or group is prepared to pay for particular goods or services.

Withdrawing treatment: discontinuing of a medical treatment when it is in the best interests of the patient, even if this may result in the patient's death. There is no ethical or legal distinction between withholding and withdrawing treatment. *wstrzymanie leczenia, zaprzestanie leczenia*

Withhold: 1. portion of a claim deducted and held by a health plan before payment is made to a capitated physician; 2. form of compensation whereby a health plan withholds payment to a provider until the end of a period at which time the plan distributes any surplus based on some measure of provider efficiency or performance; cf. **physician contingency reserve**. *wstrzymanie wypłaty*

Withhold pool: aggregate amount withheld from all providers' capitation payments as an amount to cover excess expenditures or a group referral or other pool; cf. **risk pool, capitation, sub-capitation**. *fundusz rezerwow*

Withholding of life-sustaining treatment: not starting treatment that has the potential to sustain the life of a patient. *niepodjęcie terapii podtrzymującej życie*

Withholding treatment: non-provision, in the best interests of the patient, of a medical treatment which may prolong a patient's life, including resuscitation; cf. **withdrawing treatment** *wstrzymanie leczenia, zaprzestanie leczenia*

Within-subject effects: comparison of experimental results in which the attributes being compared belong to the same subject; cf. **between-subject effects**. *efekty wewnątrzosobnicze*

Work practices: procedures for carrying out specific tasks which, when followed, will ensure that a worker's exposure to hazardous situations, substances or physical agents is controlled by the manner in which the work is carried out. *bezpieczne zasady pracy*

Work refusal: right of a worker to refuse to work when the worker has reason to believe that s/he would be endangered by performing that work. *prawo do odmowy wykonania pracy*

Workers' compensation: mandatory insurance programme covering the costs of medical treatment and disability due to work-related accidents and illness. *odszkodowania pracownicze*

Working capital: sum of an institution's short-term or current assets including cash, short-term securities, accounts receivable, and inventories. *kapitał roboczy*

Working group: committee which is formed to investigate a particular situation or problem and to produce a report containing its opinions and suggestions; usually consists of those charged with carrying out the work on a day to day basis; cf. steering group; usually includes people with a range of complementary skills such as project management, epidemiology, statistical analysis and presentation, questionnaire design and community development. *grupa robocza*

Working surface: surface or plane on which an employee walks or works. *powierzchnia robocza*

Work-life balance: adjustment of working patterns to help employees combine work with other aspects of life such as caring responsibilities or studies. *równowaga pracy z innymi aspektami życia*

Workload: amount of work to be done. *obciążenie pracą, obowiązki*

Workplace design: planning of workplace environments, structures and equipment so that the potential for injury and illness is reduced or eliminated; cf. **ergonomics**. *planowanie miejsca pracy*

Workplace inspection: regular and careful check of a workplace or part of a workplace in order to identify health and safety hazards and to recommend corrective action; includes equipment, materials, processes or work activities, and the environment. *kontrola miejsca pracy*

Workshop: period of discussion or practical work on a particular subject in which a group of people share their knowledge or experience. *warsztaty*

Workstation: entire work area accessed by a worker when performing a specific task or job cycle. *stacja robocza, stanowisko robocze*

World Health Organization (WHO): specialized agency of the United Nations designed as a coordinating authority on international health work; its aim is to promote the attainment of the highest possible level of health by all people. *Światowa Organizacja Zdrowia*

WQS: cf. **water quality standard**.

Wrap-around: insurance policy designed to create a more comprehensive set of coverage sold with an underlying base policy. *poszerzona polisa ubezpieczeniowa*

Wrongful life (wrongful birth): cause of legal action that alleges that a defendant has wrongfully caused a child to be born. *nieszczęśliwe życie, złe urodzenie*



Xenobiote: 1. any living organism displaced from its normal habitat; 2. chemical foreign to a biological system. *ksenobiot*

Y

Yardstick competition: regulatory pricing policy in which an average of the marginal costs of all competing firms is used as a standard of payment to induce the firm to engage in cost-cutting innovations. *polityka konkurencji porównawczej*

Yates' correction: adjustment made in the calculation of the chi-squared statistic in two-by-two tables that is often used in small samples; used in some other calculations too, but almost always in the case of small sample sizes. *poprawka Yatesa*

Years of healthy life (YHL): duration of an individual's life, as modified by the changes in health and well-being experienced over a life-time; cf. **quality-adjusted life years, health-adjusted life years**. *lata życia w zdrowiu*

Years of potential life lost: measure of the impact of premature mortality on a population, calculated as the sum of the differences between some predetermined minimum or desired life span and the age of death for individuals who died earlier than that predetermined age. *potencjalne utracone lata życia*

Yellow fever: dangerous infectious tropical disease caused by viruses transmitted by mosquitoes; symptoms include high fever with a slow pulse, muscle pain, backache, shivers, loss of appetite, jaundice, gastrointestinal haemorrhage. *żółta febra*

Yield: quantity of water that can be collected for a given use from surface or groundwater sources; may vary with the use proposed, with the plan of development, and also with economic considerations. *uzysk, wydajność*

Z

z-distribution: cf. **normal distribution**.

Zero-based budgeting: budgeting method that starts each year from zero or no activity in each category, and which therefore requires each activity to be justified and costed again each year. *układanie budżetu zrównoważonego*

Zero-sum budgeting: deficit-neutral budget process in which new expenditures are paid through cuts in existing programmes or increases in revenue; end result is the same bottom line and no increase in the deficit (if governmental) or debt (if referring to private or public corporation or company). *układanie budżetu zrównoważonego*

Zone of saturation: soil or rock located below the top of the groundwater table; by definition, the zone of saturation is saturated with water; cf. **water table**. *strefa nasycenia/saturacji*

Zoonosis: infection or infectious disease transmissible under natural conditions from vertebrate animals to man, e.g. rabies, plague. *zoonoza, choroba odzwierzęca*

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Malcolm David Whitfield PhD is Director of Health Policy and Management in ScHARR, The Sheffield University and has established and runs a suite of International Masters programmes in health economics, management, medical science and health services research. He is a member of “Royal Society of Medicine” in the UK. In 2007 he was cited in Marquis “Who’s Who in the world” as an innovator in medical education. His research interests are firmly rooted in the practical application of research evidence in the development of services for patients. He has worked in the field of healthcare for 36 years first as a clinician, then as a manager and latterly as an academic. His research interests are firmly rooted in the practical application of research evidence in the development of services for patients.

Commentary

Professor R L Akehurst

Dean of School

School of Health and Related Research (ScHARR)

The University of Sheffield

18 February 2008

As a relatively new discipline in Europe, Public Health is increasingly attracting students to a rapidly growing number of new professional positions.

Public Health is increasingly multi-disciplinary in nature. It includes traditional activities such as infection control, using both epidemiological and environmental approaches, and also many analytical approaches rooted in Sociology, Ethics, Health Service Management and Economics. Public Health is a complex topic to learn and teach especially for non-English speaking students, as its common language is English.

This publication is a first attempt to develop a comprehensive, interdisciplinary aid to language learning for Public Health teachers and students across Europe. The “Learners Dictionary” has been developed through a unique combination of Public Health specialists and language teachers working together to define and translate a wide range of Public Health terms which are sufficiently accurate to assist professional development whilst at the same time presented in a way that will enhance language acquisition.

I believe that this will be an extremely useful tool for Public Health programmes across Europe and I will be making it available for future Public Health students in Sheffield.

Anna Uryga, M.L.Sc.

Director of the Medical Library

Jagiellonian University Medical College

A Learner's Dictionary for Students and Professionals is an authoritative and rich source of terms and concepts with concise definitions that relate to public health. It is widely used by medical librarians.

This English-Polish lexicon of public health was designed for users who wish to search the databases on their own and retrieve their needed materials. It:

- supports and facilitates the process of formulation of searchable questions;
- assures that the terms chosen to develop search strategy are the most appropriate ones.

A Learner's Dictionary for Students and Professionals is a major reference work which is commonly used by indexers to describe the content of documents. It also contributes to the MeSH-PL database.

In our opinion, this lexicon will serve as an invaluable tool not only for students, but also for the university staff in their research. Publication of a printed version of this work will fulfill our users expectations.

